# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 54

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## *Youth Begin to Get Benefit In Several States Through $50,000,000 Federal Agency*

### *Boys and Girls Are Put on Jobs in Illinois Under Direction*

### *Result Is Evident*

### *As Far As Possible Work Is Allotted to Suit Individual Ability*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29—Effects of the National Youth Administration—the Federal machinery established to furnish added education and part-time jobs for needy boys and girls—are becoming apparent out in the various states today.

Equipped with a congressional appropriation of $50,000,000, the NYA, headed by Aubrey Williams, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, has set out to give relief to the nation's youth through offering them vocational education, and small jobs to equip them for full time work in private industry later.

While certain educators point out that there is a danger that the NYA may develop into a federal dominance of education—of teachers and of the voters of 10 years hence—the Administration officials insist that the NYA, at its best, is merely a stop-gap organization to assist youth through today's deep water.

**Results Begin to Show**

Now, concrete results, after months of organization, are beginning to show. In Illinois, not only are young folks being given jobs under the NYA, but they are getting some occupational guidance instruction so that they can look forward to fitting themselves into the new types of employment which come with changed economic conditions.

More than 3000 young men and girls from large families on relief in Illinois have been assigned to jobs of various descriptions. These young folks, between the age of 16 and 25, usually have five or more brothers and sisters with a father getting only WPA wages, so that the additional money which the young man or girl can make under NYA is a supplementary income for the family, according to William J. Campbell, state director of the National Youth Administration in Illinois. They get one-third time pay which amounts to about $23 a month.

**Work**

Those who stated a preference for art were assigned work in helping on WPA art projects, assisting more finished artists in their jobs and incidentally getting experience along these lines. Some of the young people with training in recreation were given work in park fieldhouses, teaching and directing gymnasium classes, basketball teams, shuffleboard tournaments and many kinds of games being played by people with unoccupied time.

In libraries, many jobs have been found for the youth. It is estimated that much money can be saved when these helpers in libraries learn how to repair old books. It is a special job which few librarians have learned. A commercial company is sending out an instructor to go over the whole State, stopping at libraries to give practical instruction on this job of reconditioning old library books. It is estimated that many volumes can be restored to circulation again when the youth have mastered the technicalities of this repair work.

**Surveys**

Surveys are being made by other newly-employed young people. Some are going out into neglected areas in cities to find out where recreational centers are needed, how much of the population has access now to play centers, how many of them are using these means of recreation facilities.

In different county school superintendents' offices work has been found for many of the young people throughout the State. With cramped incomes the school offices have got behind on much of their clerical work, it was said, and the young people have been set to work doing the things which a curtailed staff has been unable to keep going in the last few years.

In Chicago alone, 1610 youths have been given jobs, Mr. Campbell said. They are employed as clerks, typists, messengers, youth leaders, handy men, laborers, junior librarians, stenographers, comptometer operators, draftsmen, artists, mimeograph operators, and field investigators. They are employed in settlement houses, church social centers, parks and other civic centers.

**"At Sea"**

Many young people today are more or less "at sea" about the employment situation about them, it is found. For this reason occupational classes are being set up in Chicago under the NYA where young people learn facts about the most recent developments in new types of jobs. Some 55 of these classes are already in session under the direction of C. Myers Bardine, assistant state director in charge of junior placement and vocational guidance,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Equal Opportunity Sought for Youth

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OBJECTS of the National Youth Administration, as expressed by its director, Aubrey Williams, to the state directors in Washington, are:

"To give youth fair play—equal opportunity—the right to belong to a family and have a home, the right to marry and establish a family, and the right to be a respected member of the community."

Recently in Boston Mr. Williams asserted that youth's problems cannot be solved "until the problems facing all of society are solved." This was in answer to the many plans he said were offered to him daily to bring a quick solution of the difficulties facing American youth today.

## Despotism Eases In Louisiana On Shift of Leaders

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29—A slight scaling down of resistance to possible revision of the late Senator Huey P. Long's dictatorial laws, and a partial narrowing of the gap between the Louisiana democracy and the Roosevelt Administration seem likely results of the passing here yesterday of Gov. O. K. Allen. Otherwise, little effect is expected on the new political lineup of this State.

The power in the government of Louisiana goes with the Governorship. When Governor Allen perforce yielded up his title to the State House in last week's primary, due to the State limiting its governors to a single term of four years, he gave up his claim to the extraordinary authority he held under the Huey Long regime.

**Held by One, Used by Another**

It was an authority which Governor Allen possessed but another used—a paradox making him one of the most unusual figures in the history of American politcs.

Without his consent, Senator

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

**Wednesday, Jan. 29**

### Jobs—Still Wanted for 9,000,000

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**New York**—Despite business recovery, there remain approximately 9,000,000 unemployed in the United States according to the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate for December. The American Federation of Labor recently published its differently compiled estimate as 12,300,000 unemployed, and declared this figure a measure of the gravity of America's unsolved economic problem.

The Conference Board's total represented a decrease of 2½ per cent or 218,000 persons from the preceding month, and a decrease of 9.3 per cent, or 916,000 persons, when compared with December, 1934. However the bulk of the new jobs were purely temporary, coming in the holiday season, and therefore the increase of unemployment by 77,000 in manufacturing industries was regarded with apprehension.

### Naval Parley—Four-Power Pact Ready

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**London**—Agreement on a basis of discussion for qualitative naval limitation was reached in today's session of the Naval Conference, the Monitor understands. The proposal, yet to be threshed out, was framed by the British not as their own proposal, but as a maximum which seems likely of general acceptance.

Battleships would be limited to 35,000 tons and 14-inch guns, aircraft carriers to 22,000 tons and 6.1 inch guns. No new 10,000-ton cruisers would be built during the period of agreement.

Light cruisers would be limited to between 7500 and 8000 tons, with 6.1 inch guns. Destroyers remain limited as in the London treaty, and submarines would be restricted to 2000 tons and 5.1-inch guns.

It is understood that the United States, France and Italy have all accepted the proposal as a basis from which to start drawing up a definite program, but all have reserved the right to bring forward amendments. The question of definite age limits, displacements and categories is to be tackled first, and has been referred to a subcommittee.

### Edward VIII—King Plunges Into Empire Business

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**London**—It was business as usual today, as the Kings and captains departed and the Government plunged into intense activity.

King Edward received Foreign Secretary Eden, Prince von Starhemberg of Austria and Foreign Minister von Neurath of Germany. Mr. Eden then went to a Cabinet meeting at which the financing of rearmament was discussed (budget estimates are to go before Parliament next Tuesday). Later in the day, Mr. Eden had most of the acute problems of Europe represented in the important foreign callers who were on his calendar for conferences.

The King of the Belgians and President Lebrun of France were among the first of the prominent visitors to leave, and the King of Denmark left later in the day. Rumors of countless conferences between the many statesmen were tossed to and fro, but few could be verified or their significance adequately interpreted. Observers reflected on the uncommon graciousness with which many European animosities were laid aside in this period of tribute to King George, and ventured a hope that the bond of unity established at the funeral would serve a useful and peaceful purpose.

At Windsor, beneath the painted silken banners of the Knights of the Garter, the body of King George lay at rest.

**Handling of Crowds Protested**

With London in chagrin at the police mismanagement of the great throngs yesterday, the new Police Commissioner, Sir Philip Game, called a conference of chiefs. The press noted that where 35,000 troops had lined the streets at King Edward VII's funeral, there were but a third of that number, yesterday, to manage a vastly larger crowd. Streets were allowed to fill up, the procession literally had to shove its way through them at several points, and the number of persons injured and requiring ambulance treatment ran into the thousands. The press called for assurances that such disorder would not be allowed to repeat.

### In Ethiopia—Emperor Calls Retreat Tactical

**Dessye**—Emperor Haile Selassie denied categorically and in detail that Ethiopia had suffered any major reverses either on the northern

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## The Monitor Index

**Wednesday, Jan. 29**


| | |
|---|---|
| Boston and New England News | 9 and 11 |
| Sports Page | 10 |
| Radio Timetable | 11 |
| Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods | 12 |
| The Home Forum | 13 |
| Past, Present, and Future [With French Translation] | |
| Financial Pages | 14 and 15 |
| Daily Features | 17 |
| Editorials | 18 |


## Geneva Hints Rome Moving For Settlement

### Secret Talks Reported; Show of Indifference Dropped

### Sanctions Studied

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA, Jan. 29—The committee of experts named by the League Council to examine the application of sanctions began its sittings today.

It is requested to analyze the existing situation without delay, but it is already suggested that the statistics available are not satisfactory and that it will be necessary to undertake a special inquiry in the form of a questionnaire circulated among the sanctionist nations.

**Italy More Willing?**

Meanwhile, further suggestions, undoubtedly, quite serious, of new negotiations for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, are being heard in Italian quarters. Hitherto all attempts at conciliation have flattened themselves against the indifference—affected or real—of that country. They had such unhappy consequences in the domain of domestic politics that it is impossible to renew them, and the League Committee of Thirteen recognized the inopportuneness of any fresh approach at the moment. But, overtures made by Italy would be an entirely different matter that could not be ignored.

Secret consultations are actively proceeding.

**Four Sanctions in Effect**

Nevertheless, the fact still remains that the first four sanctions—the embargo on war materials, stopping of credits to Italy, boycotting of Italian goods and prohibiting the exportation of key products—have been accepted by 52 nations. Moreover, 47 nations support the theory of mutual aid and although it has not yet been organized, various bilateral, commercial and financial arrangements and British correspondence with Mediterranean powers may be regarded as beginning.

Yet it is not enough to adhere to the resolutions and the Committee of Experts is convoked to ascertain in what degree the resolutions have been really implemented and to what extent evasion, whether open or occult, render less effective the existing system of sanctions.

## Veterans Fingerprinted for Bonus Pay Off

© Harris & Ewing

**Howard W. Woerner**
Contact Man for the Veterans Administration and Assistant Administrator

**Elmer N. May**
Attorney for the Veterans Bureau

**Alfred A. Picchione**
Veteran, Giving His Fingerprints to Speed Payment of His Bonus

## U. S. Gets $3,359,229,745 in Taxes; Foes Seek to Halt Bonus Payment

### Veterans' Group Studies Court Attack on Legality of Bill

### 'Gold Rush' Continues

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—As the doughboys of the American Expeditionary Force, in long, olive-drab coats, in well-cut Chesterfields and light spring topcoats and no overcoats at all—an assemblage of mixed fortunes—continued to line up thousands strong here today for the pieces of paper that would make them eligible for the bonus payoff, antipayment groups were studying the bonus bill for a possible legal test.

Heading these was the American Veterans' Association, of which Donald A. Hobart is national commander and which has consistently opposed the pre-1945 collections. Mr. Hobart announced today that the question of the test has been put in the hands of a committee headed by Clarence Hall of Philadelphia, the association's judge advocate, and that if constitutional defects were found in the measure passed over the President's veto, court action would be filed seeking to prevent payment.

**6000 Applications Filed**

There was no color-line in the throngs that crowded into the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration here and it was obvious that there were many unemployed in the long file for the 120,000 blanks on hand for the eastern New York area, where there are about 320,000 World War veterans eligible for the cash payment. More than 6000 had received their application papers by closing time yesterday, and as many more were expected today by E. B. Dunkleburger, regional manager.

The move by the American Veterans' Association to bring legal action was based on requirements under the terms of the original adjusted act of 1924, holding that the new law proposes payment of the face value of the certificates arrived at by including 20 years compound interest when 9½ years of that term have not yet elapsed.

"In other cases and on other occasions," Mr. Hobart said, "the Supreme Court has stood as the protector of the rights of all citizens, and the purpose of this study is to discover any means by which those rights can be upheld."

### Big Tax Increase On Liquor Planned

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Jan. 29

CONFRONTED with mounting obligations, House Democratic leaders were today said to be considering raising at least $300,000,000 in liquor tax increases. The suggestion paralleled the drafting of a resolution for a congressional investigation of an alleged liquor monopoly controlling prices and major avenues of the liquor traffic.

Several members of the House Ways and Means Committee were quoted as preferring increased liquor levies rather than lower income tax exemptions if any new taxation is necessary. It is pointed out that nearly three years of repeal must have done something to stamp out bootlegging, and render it possible to raise liquor prices somewhat without producing a renewed illicit traffic.

Moreover, the reduced liquor prices produced by the reciprocal treaty with Canada gives inducement for collecting the difference between old and new prices in taxes. Liquor revenues have been far less than anticipated in repeal speechmaking. Now the way is open to make partly good on these claims.

### Taxation Discounted in Washington as Means of Paying Bonus

### Bank Loan Expected

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Uncle Sam could look proudly at the vast sum dug from his jeans in taxes in 1935 — $3,359,229,745, according to figures just announced — and contemplate the new financial burdens about to fall due.

For, on the heels of a 12 per cent rise in tax revenues, come vast new demands upon the Treasury. First is the bonus, with perhaps as much as $2,000,000,000 required to cash the baby bonds veterans may bring to the post offices. Few people in Washington seriously consider that the bonus can be met by taxation. Instead, the regular new-deal method of siphoning the money out of the banks by borrowing—to which, according to financiers, it returns after a few commercial transactions—is expected to be followed.

**Farm Program**

Second greatest obligation is for the new farm program, which advanced to a decisive stage today with a favorable report on the bill from the Senate Agricultural Committee. This is estimated to cost just under $500,000,000. That sum, contrary to the bonus charge, may be raised by taxation very similar to the old processing taxes. There are several ways, now under study in the Treasury and Department of Agriculture, to apply manufacturers' excise taxes or similar levies, and draw in the income which the Supreme Court ended. Whether the whole program will be constitutional is another question.

Third obligation, uncovered at present by taxes, is the loss of revenues due to impounded past processing taxes. The debt to the farmers—which the Administration announced its intention of meeting—is slightly under $300,000,000. This would have been met by processing taxes.

**"Legal Steal"**

They, according to court order, are being returned to processors in what Henry A. Wallace yesterday

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

### Mine Workers Propose Curb On Supreme Court

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The United Mine Workers at their annual convention today unanimously indorsed a group of basic demands, including the 30-hour week, and a curb on the Supreme Court.

Coupled with these demands was approval of the executive officers' report yesterday for a fight to

### Furniture Racket Bared in New York

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—An investigation of the practices by which alleged illegitimate furniture dealers here were said to play upon the cupidity of customers to the extent of $10,000,000 a year has been started by James J. Wilson, assistant district attorney.

Action followed a complaint, made by the Furniture Trade Committee, that between 30 and 40 concerns in the metropolitan area have been selling furniture at prices represented to be wholesale, but which were often 40 per cent higher than those charged by retail stores. Ten per cent of the $100,000,000-a-year furniture trade of New York moves into such channels, the committee charged.

Two types of action can be taken by the State to curb such sales practices in the furniture business as are found to be against the public interest, Mr. Wilson said. One is to prosecute under sections of the penal code designed to prevent fraudulent and deceptive business methods; the other is to bring grand laarceny charges.

## *Explorers Build 'Twin Canoe' For Research in South Seas*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HONOLULU—In front of a $12 second-hand army tent, pitched on an unused shorelot not far from the center of the tourist colony at Waikiki, Capt. Eric de Bisschop and Joseph Tatibouet are building an unusual ship.

When completed it will consist of two 30-foot canoes joined by decking on which will be two masts. Each will contain a small cabin. The craft will be propelled by batwing sails not unlike those used on Chinese junks.

**Seek Origin of Polynesians**

In this strange craft the two men will sail from Honolulu for the South Seas, hoping to throw some light on one of the mysteries of the Pacific—the origin of the Polynesian race.

By the time the voyage is ended Captain de Bisschop hopes to prove his contention that the Polynesians did not come from Asia.

In building the double canoe Captain de Bisschop and Mr. Tatibouet are carrying out a project which they have planned since their arrival in Hawaii early in September, when they were taken from a Chinese junk in which they had cruised from the Japanese mandated Marshall Islands.

At that time the captain identified himself as officer in the French naval air reserve and a member of the French Geographical Society. Mr. Tatibouet he introduced as a former member of France's naval forces in the China seas.

Their arrival in Hawaii was a near-tragic end to nearly three years of Pacific research which had taken them from China, through the Philippines, to Australia, New Zealand, Papua, up through the southern Pacific islands, to the Japanese mandates, and finally to Hawaii.

**Storm Destroys Records**

En route from the Marshall Islands to Hawaii the voyagers ran out of food. For 15 days they lived on tallow candle drippings, salt, pepper and crackers before being rescued.

The night of their arrival a sudden storm wrecked their ship, destroying their books, instruments, records, manuscripts, charts and specimens gathered during their exhaustive research.

Captain de Bisschop bases his ethnological theories largely upon his study of ocean currents. His research in the Pacific has convinced him, he said, that the prevailing currents are from east to west. The currents move with such force, he said, it is impossible to sail directly against them. They can only be circumvented by the intricacies of modern navigation. It is chiefly upon this general observation that he believes the Polynesians migrated with the currents, east to west.

Cost of building his strange canoe is financed partly by a prize of 6000 francs awarded him by the French Geographical Society for his studies in the Pacific.

## Campaign Barrage Roars as Candidates Deploy for Attack

### Talmadge Opens Revolt in South Against Renominating Roosevelt

### Georgia Leader Sees Ruin Ahead

MACON, Ga., Jan. 29 (AP)—Insurgent southern Democrats, rallied by the cry of "states' rights," organized at a grass-roots mass meeting in Macon's million-dollar auditorium today for a drive against the nomination of President Roosevelt for a second term.

Resolutions bitterly condemning the Administration's record were presented and the Roosevelt policies were assailed in speeches by Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, himself a tentative candidate for the Presidency, and John Henry Kirby of Houston, Texas, wealthy head of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution.

**Talmadge Is Pessimistic**

Governor Talmadge asserted "there is nothing to becloud the issues of sovereignty" of local self-government.

"If the present program is continued for four more years, the lines between the states will be only a shadow on paper, and the government of the separate states will be subservient to the will of a central power in Washington."

Governor Talmadge and Mr. Kirby called "Jeffersonian Democrats" of 17 cotton belt and border states to the session in this central Georgia city of 60,000.

"The thing President Roosevelt is providing for us," Mr. Kirby told the assembly, "is some fashion of slavish, contemptible, all-oppressing bureaucracy. The security it may give will be no better than that found behind the walls of the Atlanta penitentiary.

"No real Democrat can or will endorse Mr. Roosevelt."

**Reaffirm 1932 Platform**

The platform committee, headed by Hugh Howell, chairman of the Talmadge-controlled Georgia Democratic Executive Committee, presented resolutions reaffirming faith in the party's national platform of 1932 and expressing regret that it "has been repudiated and treated as only a scrap of paper."

"Since March, 1932," the committee said, "there has been practically a suspension of constitutional government in our country and a radical departure from the time-honored teachings of the Democratic Party."

The committee said "We do not regard the occupant of the White House as a Democrat."

"He has broken the pledge of our party and violated the platform of 1932."

The committee condemned "the usurpation of lawmaking power by the President" and they described the power of the Supreme Court as "the greatest safeguard to the rights of the citizens."

**President Not Named**

President Roosevelt was not mentioned by name.

"Every patriotic American" was invited by the committee to "join our ranks and aid in wresting the Government from the control of Socialism."

The resolutions approved planks in the 1932 platform calling for drastic reduction of governmental expenditures, balancing of the federal budget, a sound currency, a competitive tariff for revenue, reciprocal tariff agreement with other nations, and restoration of international trade.

Continuing, the platform urged that the "Government get out of business at the earliest possible time and cease to cope with private industry." It urged also a constitutional limitation of taxes Congress may levy and appropriate.

**Red Galluses Evident**

The main floor of the auditorium was about filled when Chairman Howell rapped for order. There were only a few persons in the gallery. The auditorium seats about 4000 persons.

Red neck ties and red suspenders were noted on some of the Talmadge followers. The suspenders are Talmadge campaign emblems.

The meeting's executive committee, composed of representatives of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, named Mr. Kirby permanent chairman of the gathering.

E. W. Porter, who served as secretary to former Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky, drew cheers when he praised Talmadge.

**Asks Democrats to Help**

In his address Governor Talmadge called upon southern Democrats to join "our brothers in the East and North and West" in a revolt against the New Deal.

"States' rights are in the balance today," he said, "more than they were in the days of 1861."

Governor Talmadge declared in a broadcast address that "if the new dealers can pick their own Supreme Court, the wheels of our democracy would catch fire and burn down our freedom."

"The Supreme Court has come to our rescue," Governor Talmadge said, in charging the Federal Government is working to "tear down states' rights."

"Let's hold up their hands," he continued. "Let's don't allow a bunch of Communists to have four more years to appoint the succes-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

### Robinson Quotes Smith to Show He Once Was New-Deal Backer

### Borah Campaign Under Way in East

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The rumble of political cannonading told Americans today that the campaign of 1936 was well under way.

At the capital the volleys of the Smith-Robinson controversy, and of the Borah speech in New York, continued to roll and thunder. One echo from New York was a flareback from Alfred E. Smith. In the country at large Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, opened his long awaited anti-Roosevelt "grass roots" conference at Macon. Meanwhile, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas prepared to make a keynote address on the issues of the day before the "Kansas Day" celebration at Topeka.

The Townsend old-age-pension group, meanwhile, denied reports of a change in policy, following Senator Borah's advocacy of a pension of $50 or $60 for all people over 60 but without the Townsend transactions-tax scheme, or the compulsory spending feature.

**Townsend Act Threatened**

The invocation of the Corrupt Practices Act against the Townsend group in the House, for failure to file expense accounts, has been threatened.

On the labor front, political action in the coming campaign was indicated by the continuing session of the United Mine Workers, which yesterday cheered President Roosevelt and booed Mr. Smith, and the declaration before them today by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania that labor should fight back if the Supreme Court declares his "Little NRA" coal act unconstitutional.

Comments from all sides came on the reply of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, on the radio last night, in which the former quoted "the record" in an effort to show Mr. Smith had changed economic sides since 1932.

**Devastating, Democrats Say**

Democrats like William Gibbs McAdoo declared the reply "completely devastating"; Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said it had "effaced Smith from the political scene," and Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas charged it "pinned 'Al' Smith down like a bug in a biology class."

On the other hand, Republicans like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Minority Leader Bertrand H. Snell of New York agreed that it was all "just a family row" of Democrats.

At Cleveland, Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, like Senator Vandenberg and Governor Landon a potential aspirant for the presidential nomination, declared the Administration's reply to Mr. Smith was "pitifully weak" and indicated Roosevelt was "completely on the defensive."

**Robinson Cites Record**

The past record of Mr. Smith was raked and scored by Senator Robinson to show that the former Democratic presidential candidate had specifically endorsed every one of the new-deal views which he denounced before the American Liberty League dinner here last week.

While Senator Robinson, who was Mr. Smith's running mate in the 1928 national ticket, in a crowded half hour, was branding Mr. Smith by inference as a turncoat, and specifically as the "unhappy warrior," Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho in a speech at Brooklyn, N. Y. addressed himself directly to the Republican problem of the presidential convention, in what seemed to many the opening bid for his own nomination. He denounced the Republican "Old Guard," and urged old-age pensions of $50 or $60 for everyone over 60.

With these two political broadsides still echoing across the country, two other major developments were under way today in the rapidly moving political scene.

Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, thought by many to have the edge on all other Republican presidential aspirants at least momentarily, prepared to address a big celebration of Kansas Day at Topeka, in a speech which will cover all the major issues of the day.

At the same time, down in Macon, Ga., 3000 to 4000 anti-Roosevelt Democrats gathered under the banner of Gov. Eugene Talmadge at a "grass roots" conference to chart the course of a revolt from the New Deal.

**Opens Senate Floodgate**

In the Senate also politics had their day, for Democrats had agreed not to answer the Smith speech until Senator Robinson, the majority leader, had spoken, and their pent-up wrath was glad to find the barrier removed.

Picked out of all the Democrats in the capital to make the official reply to the speech by Mr. Smith, Mr. Robinson crammed the full limit of earlier Smith quotations into the half hour of national radio time allotted to him and attempted at every point to show "by the record" that Mr. Smith had once taken a more extreme stand than the New Deal.

Some of these quotations were effective but Senator Robinson by

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

# 'Public Personnel Day' Marks Women's Drive Against Spoils; Leaders Join in National Move

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—In approximately 600 communities from Maine to California public attention was called today to the urgent need for elimination of the spoils system in filling public office as the National League of Women Voters celebrated "Public Personnel Day."

The league's campaign slogan, "find the man for the job, not the job for the man," was echoed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as thousands of women voters conducted programs in their localities designed to emphasize the necessity of improving public service standards.

**Radio Programs**

Public opinion-making events included one-day personnel schools, open house in government buildings, interviews with public officials, legislative conferences, and circularization of petition cards seeking political party support of the league's nationwide campaign for trained personnel in public service. The day's program will conclude tonight with hundreds of "listening-in" parties, arranged by local leagues of women voters at which guests will gather around the radio to hear messages from distinguished public officials, including Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald, of Michigan, and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, of New York City.

Outstanding among "personnel day" activities was the circularization of the petition cards, of which half a million are already distributed. The card reads, "Believing that efficient public service is essential to the success of our American form of government, I petition the political parties to pledge themselves to abolish the spoils system in federal, state and local governments and to establish the merit principle of appointment."

**Three Governors Sign**

Among early signers of the petition were three Governors: Frank Merriam, of California; E. W. Marland, of Oklahoma, and Wilbur L. Cross, of Connecticut.

"Public Personnel Day" marks the culmination of "Personnel Month" observed by the league during January. Thousands of pieces of literature containing oustanding arguments for abolition of the spoils system have been distributed by the league this month and a good start made on the collection of signatures to the petition. A half million signatures by May 15 is the goal set by the league.

Hunoreds of luncheons, teas and dinners were held concurrently today in various parts of the country with local civil servants as guest speakers. In each case the theme centered around the necessity for the better personnel campaign and ways of bringing public opinion to bear to make it successful.

**Gains Are Cited**

Three men who will be heard tonight in the 600 communities in which the national league has branches have been exponents of the merit system of appointment to public office. In Michigan, Governor Fitzgerald has created a special civil service study commission to recommend a state program for improved public personnel. Mrs. Siegel W. Judd, president of the Michigan league is a member of this commission.

In Oklahoma, Mrs. Bradley Thompson, president of the league, has been named by the Mayor of Tulsa to draw up a plan for good personnel administration in the city government, after an unsuccessful attempt to place the police and fire departments on that basis.

**Textbook Is Used**

The league is using as its textbook in its campaign, a study on "trained Personnel for Public Service" recently made by Miss Katherine A. Frederic, secretary of the league's department of government, in which she says that "even the best government personnel systems have suffered severe setbacks in the years since 1929. Attempts to spread employment, pressure to use public service as a means of giving relief, drastic economies imposed by shrinking tax receipts, have all exacted their toll," she says.

At the same time, Miss Frederic does not give up hope. "The structure of sound personnel organization has not been broken," she declares. "There are many indications that the American people are ready for fresh advances.

"With the present intense public interest in what the Government shall do and how it shall do it, the time seems ripe for widespread popular support of greatly improved personnel administration," she believes.

## Youth Gets Early Help From Program

(Continued from Page 1)

of the National Youth Administration in Illinois.

"These youths do not learn how to perform any of the operations of the various trades," Mr. Bardine said in an interview. "They are merely finding out what the actual conditions in industry are, what kinds of jobs have the best future, what these jobs require of a worker, what qualifications, training and aptitudes are needed to follow a given line of work.

**Information**

So far, it is planned to give information on the following types of industry—beauty culture, garment making, auto mechanics, Diesel engine, household employment, commercial candy making, air conditioning, structural iron work, machinery, Mr. Bardine said. A research group prepares the instruction, looking up the history of the given occupation, showing how it fits into the general industrial picture, what are its requirements, its different specialized departments, number of people in the country now employed in it, wages paid, and its probable future. Teachers employed by WPA give out the information in the classes.

In auto mechanics, for instance, the history of automobile transportation is explained, the beginning of internal combustion is reviewed, automobiles and their influence on modern society is surveyed along with the present size of the automobile industry, kinds of jobs available in garages, requirements of a taxi-cab driver, and so on.

**Bird's Eye View**

Only a bird's eye view and general survey is given in each occupation, Mr. Bardine explained, but enough for the young man or woman to get some idea of whether he would like to follow that type of work. All of the classes take up the same subject each week and each person gets one class a week.

"Anything which tends to give these young people, who are more or less bewildered, a knowledge of the present industrial picture will help them to determine in which direction they will want to go," declared Mr. Bardine. "When the average boy is asked today what he can do he answers, 'I can do anything.' But he actually cannot do anything because he is not trained.

**New Machines**

"Furthermore, there are so many new machines introduced into industry today that an entirely new training is needed for many. We find that some industries are glutted with workers and that others are looking for employees, but they want specialized trained people."

Attending these new occupational guidance classes are both employed and unemployed youth under the age of 25, it is found. Young people, even those who have jobs, are often dissatisfied and are just tiding themselves over until they can get into more appropriate work. These are interested in coming to the class as well as the ones who are casting about to find jobs, Mr. Bardine said.

## Layman Voted Bible Head

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—A layman has been elected president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society for the first time in its 128 years' history. It is said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the country. Harry Hodges, executive secretary of the board of ministerial pensions and relief of the United Lutheran Church in America, is the new president.

## Bonus to Deprive Veterans of Dole

*By the Associated Press*

Los Angeles, Jan. 29

REMOVAL of 1794 ex-service men from the county dole as soon as they receive their newly authorized bonus was announced yesterday by officials of the Los Angeles County Relief Administration.

Officials said the veterans would be stricken from the rolls because of their "fixed income."

# Jerusalem Halts On Water Supply But Gets Power

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

JERUSALEM—Jerusalem is still without its promised supply of water, although the pipe lines laid from the springs of Ras el Ain (about 39 miles away and 2620 feet below the level of Jerusalem) and the three pumping stations are ready for use. Delay has been caused by new pipes having to be substituted in place of defective ones.

The plan to give Jerusalem a water supply was originated by Mr. Mavromatis, a Greek citizen, who, before the World War, had obtained a concession from the Turks to supply water, electricity and tramway.

**Concession Divided**

Since then the concession has been divided, not without costly litigation that went as far as the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The construction of the water pipe line was reserved for the Government, the concession for the supply of electricity was given to a private British company, and the trolley plans pigeon-holed. Jerusalem has adopted a bus system instead.

The division of the concession may have been necessary, but the opinion is still held that had the concessionaires for electricity been allowed to proceed with the original plan of concurrent water and electricity development, not only would Jerusalem have had water at least three years ago, but it would also have had both vital commodities at a lower price.

**Large Influx Expected**

With the elimination of Jerusalem's proverbial water shortage, a large influx of new residents is expected, many would-be settlers having been hitherto deterred by the shortage. This will mean an increased demand for electrical energy which, with its lines already overtaxed, the Jerusalem Electric Corporation would probably not be able to meet, with its present equipment.

So the company is constructing a high tension main around Jerusalem which will be able to supply all parts of the city. The line is expected to take care of all the present and near-future needs of Jerusalem for domestic consumption. Although it could also be used for industrial power, no great boom in manufacturing is expected in the city because of the still unsolved difficulties of transportation to the seaports.

## British Columbia Jobless Survey Is Model for Ottawa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—That Canada will have to maintain permanently a substantial proportion of those now receiving unemployment relief is indicated by a survey undertaken in British Columbia by the provincial government. This survey, the first of the sort attempted in Canada, and the model to be followed in a nation-wide investigation, shows that about 40 per cent of the so-called unemployed persons on relief are unemployable.

At present there are approximately 86,000 persons on relief in British Columbia. Of these 26,000 are heads of families, or single adults, usually considered as the unemployed. Of the 26,000, about 10,000 have been found after searching investigation to be unfit for work. That they and their dependents will remain charges on the state long after the end of the depression and the absorption of the employables into industry has long been suspected by the British Columbia authorities and other provincial governments, but the official inquiry conducted here is the first systematic effort to prove or disprove it.

It will be necessary, in the opinion of the British Columbia authorities, to devise two separate systems for handling the unemployed and the unemployable. For the unemployed, it feels, work should be provided while the unemployables will have to be maintained permanently as a work of social welfare.

## British Columbia Plans New Federal Refinancing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—As a result of the Canadian Government's offer to guarantee the refunding of provincial debts, the British Columbia Government should be able to balance its future budgets and put provincial finance on a stable basis. Experts who have been working on provincial refunding plans for some years believe that it will be possible to save enough on interest and sinking fund charges to cover the amounts which the province has been borrowing every year from the Dominion Treasury to make good its deficits, most of them incurred to pay unemployment relief costs.

As a result of the new plan, approved at a recent conference of provincial and federal representatives in Ottawa, the British Columbia Government will have to abandon its old plans to borrow huge amounts from the Dominion to start public works for the relief of unemployment, and will have to proceed in future on the most orthodox lines.

# U. S. Raises Taxes Of $3,359,229,745; Bonus a Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

called "probably the greatest legal steal in American history."

Were it not for these new obligations, and several others which may be created by Congress, the revenue figures announced today would be rosy. The collections, figured unlike the budget on a calendar-year basis, show that 12 per cent more came in during 1935 than in 1934. But such an increase, even if continued in 1936 and 1937, would be a drop in the bucket against the new obligations.

Moreover, Congress is not in the mood to impose new taxes in an election year. Robert M. Doughton (D), North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who would have to initiate the taxes, said yesterday: "I think a thorough study of the revenue situation and new taxes should be made and action delayed until next session. I am not disposed to launch any tax program now."

**Budget**

In hearty accord was the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which after a national poll says: "Business men believe that the current excessive rate of government spending is discouraging business recovery and retarding employment. Ninety-nine per cent of the votes cast urged a reduction in federal expenditures as would in the near future bring about a balanced budget without increased taxes."

President Roosevelt yesterday at his press conference said that the tax question is still in the study stage, giving the impression that he, too, is approaching the problem of new taxes just before an election with appropriate wariness.

**Under Study**

That the question is under study at all indicates that some sort of dressed-up processing tax is likely, as well as some attempt to recapture the $200,000,000 in old processing taxes which was impounded and returned by the courts. A tax deliberately designed to catch again these very $200,000,000 is an innovation in American history, coming close to being the most audacious New Deal venture, but it is being discussed.

Full and complete Internal Revenue collections for 1935 reveal not only the increase of 12 per cent—a reflection of improved business as well as of higher tax schedules—but paint an interesting financial map of the nation. New York was far in the lead, paying $723,909,716. Illinois was a poor second, with $288,472,221. Third place is always a good one to puzzle your friends with, few imagine that it was North Carolina, with $285,138,570. Tobacco taxes did the trick. Pennsylvania is fourth with $265,974,435. Ohio comes fifth, paying $175,860,337. Smallest of all is New Mexico, just cracking the million with $1,061,959. North and South Dakota are next, with $1,394,809, and $1,408,659.

**New England**

Massachusetts contributed $110,199,029. Connecticut paid $39,438,322; Rhode Island, $14,803,400; Maine, $6,936,825; New Hampshire, $4,984,498, and Vermont, $1,884,046.

In the miscellaneous internal revenue category, New York was again highest, with $310,099,469. But North Carolina beat all comers thereafter with $246,186,188. North Dakot hit bottom with $367,560.

As for processing taxes, already under the judge's hammer, the grand total was $325,265,335, as compared with $500,308,154 in 1934. Illinois with its packing houses gave the largest share, $49,017,106. New York was second with $42,998,771. Massachusetts and New Hampshire, great textile states, paid only $12,103,128 and $953,557, respectively. Maine, another textile state, paid $702,480, and Ihode Island $861,048.

## British Columbia Adds 887,000 Acres To Forest Reserves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—With the creation of a new forest reserve of 887,000 acres in the northern part of Vancouver Island, the British Columbia Government brought its reserve system up to an area of 23,300 square miles or 15,000,000 acres.

Under a policy adopted by the Government, about 1,000,000 acres will be added to the reserves every year until all forest land of the province is brought under provincial control by the end of the present century. Then it will be possible to keep it on a basis of a perpetual yield, forests being cut about once every century.

On this basis of careful management experts calculate it will be possible to double the present timber output of the province and maintain this increased cut in perpetuity. The basic problem is to protect the young growth in the reserves from destruction by fire.

## TVA Paid 89 Workers $5000 or More a Year

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has released a report giving the names of 4046 employees who made $1500 or more annually as of June 30, 1935, the end of the fiscal year.

At that time the TVA had approximately 16,000 employees. It now has 12,530. The salary report shows that 89 TVA employees received $5000 or more annually as of June 30, 1935. The three directors—Arthur E. Morgan, David E. Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan—head the list with salaries of $10,000 each.

## News Service Chief Promoted

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—W. L. Devoto, for the past nine years director of the news service of the Salvation Army in New York, has been appointed to a similar position at the Salvation Army's international headquarters in London, it was announced here. Mr. Devoto has been succeeded here by Lieut.-Col. J. J. Allan.

## At Jordan Hall

**Winifred Christie**

English Pianist Will Give a Recital on the Moor Double-Keyboard Piano Tomorrow Evening

## *What's Going On In the Arts*

**Anna Hamlin and Floyd Townsley**

IN A program of duets and solos, Anna Hamlin, soprano, and Floyd Townsley, tenor, gave an audience of fair size an evening of entertainment in Jordan Hall last night. Celius Dougherty played some accompaniments of rare charm. Opening the program with a pair of duet-cantatas by Bach, the singers divided forces and Mr. Townsley offered "Komm Bald," "Verrath" and "Wie froh und frisch" by Brahms, with Miss Hamlin following in a trio of Schubert songs, "Meimliches Lieben," "Elfersucht und Stolz" and "Suleika's Zweiter Gesang." Three duets by Schumann, "Unter'm Fenster," "In der Nacht" and "Grüssen," and a group by each singer, among the songs of which were included a pair by Quilter, and others by Carpenter, Warlock, Griffes, Grieg, Randall Thompson and Jensen followed the intermission, and the program closed with a duet from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

With the exception of the final group of songs, the quality of the numbers offered by the singers met every requirement in the matter of musical content. There were other requirements, however, which were not so successfully met. These lay in the direction of interpretation and tonal polish. In listening one gained the impression that the works essayed had been faithfully studied but insufficiently burnished. The significance of the Bach duets appeared to escape the singers and in the concerted numbers by Schumann, only "In der Nacht" measured up to the standard which singers of such obvious talent should set themselves.

In his solos, Mr. Townsley revealed a flair for the dramatic content of a song but at least one listener felt that he did not realize the vocal possibilities which were his. Endowed with a voice of naturally pleasing quality, the singer tightened his top notes and in doing so, destroyed the purity of them. In "Verrath," Mr. Townsley seemed to us to do his best work.

Miss Hamlin's voice is an instrument of uneven quality. In half voice, many of her top notes are delightful, and in the deeper register the voice has warmth and richness. Last night, however, the Schubert songs were a bit beyond her, and her best singing of the evening, vocally and interpretatively came in Grieg's "With a Water-lily" and Thompson's "Velvet Shoes." The audience appeared to derive pleasure from the program and recalled the singers for solo encores and some extra duets. G. M. S.

**Doll and Richards**

GEORGE DEMETRIOS'S line drawings are on display at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Some years ago Mr. Demetrios was better known to us as a sculptor who held promise. Of late we see only his figure drawings, made in a manner which has distinguished the artist in Boston and gained him a host of admirers.

The charm lies in the brevity of statement, in the fact that Mr. Demetrios qualifies form and characterizes posture in a few dozen strokes. All the drawings represent the undraped figure, and they include a variety of postures which reveal the flexibility of the human form and its elastic grace. The model studied, Mr. Demetrios would seem to portray the image in one sweeping gesture. Arms, waist, thighs, legs are bracketed between calligraphic curves. The lines thicken and thin out as the draftsman chooses to stress the salient areas. The thickened line is blacker and its recurrence establishes a rhythm which in turn creates a design. To gain his end Mr. Demetrios stylizes the figure somewhat, he sacrifices the plastic for the lineal, the sculptural for the fluent. It would seem that as a sculptor he should desire to maintain the sense of fullness, of roundness, of bulk; that he should be disinclined to give way so yieldingly to these facile, melting forms.

At the same gallery there are aquarelles by Brenton H. Dickson. It is the first showing of Mr. Dickson's pictures.

Obviously, he has been schooled in this vicinity, and he has selected his subjects from the New England countryside. The pictures are visualized in terms of aquarelle, and they are painted with stress upon the spreading wash. Colors are conservatively chosen, although they help establish an authentic atmosphere. Farmhouses, the countryside, marsh lands, snow scenes count among the depictions, which are agreeable, and which reveal a modest and growing talent. D. A.

## Cement Strike Ends

PUEBLA, Mexico, Jan. 28 (AP)—A five-day-old strike against a cement factory, managed by an American, Frederick J. Miller, ended today when workers and representatives of the concern reached an agreement whereby workers will receive higher wages and payment for the seventh day of the week.

# Problem Arises On Embargo Act And Trade Pacts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Whether the existence of commercial treaties based on equal treatment of all nations would block the United States in an attempt to impose an embargo on war materials is a difficult question arising from the neutrality bill reported favorably by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

One of the amendments applied by the committee strengthened the clause in the bill calling attention to the need for revising or terminating such treaties in case they stood in the way of an embargo on war materials. The bill now provides:

**What Is Now Provided**

"If the President shall find that any of the provisions of this act, if applied, would contravene treaty provisions in force between the United States and any foreign country, before such provisions shall become applicable as to such foreign country or countries, he shall enter into negotiations with the Government of such country for the purpose of effecting such modification of the treaty provisions as may be necessary, and if he shall be unable to bring about the necessary modifications, he may in his discretion, but before such provision shall become applicable as to such foreign country or countries, give notice of termination and terminate the treaty in accordance with the terms thereof."

**Some See Bar to Embargo**

Some students of the problem declared that this section would make an immediate embargo impossible, particularly against Italy, and that at least a year would elapse before such a stoppage of shipments could be effective.

This view, however, is denied by State Department legalists, who contend that the whole matter turns on whether an arms or war materials embargo actually violates commercial treaties. It is difficult to see any substantial difference, in the light of commercial treaties, between munitions proper and war materials. Therefore, the arms embargo already in effect, imposed under the neutrality resolution of last August, would be violative of commercial treaties—but it has not been so construed.

It is within the authority of the Executive to make his own interpretation of the effects on an embargo on commercial treaties. If he desires to avoid some particular embargo, the commercial treaty objection could be raised, and under the clause quoted earlier an embargo could be avoided.

**Possible But Not Probable**

Thus, it might be theoretically possible for a President to apply an embargo against one power and not against another, withholding the check because of the existence of a commercial treaty. But that, in turn, might violate the provision of the bill requiring that all embargoes be applied impartially to all belligerents.

Unless the commercial - treaty clause is interpreted as a deliberate joker—and this viewpoint does not seem tenable for the State Department has worked long and hard for this bill—then it must be taken merely as a safeguard which would not be interpreted as a completely negative check in a crisis. At such a time, the lawyers would evidently decide that the embargo did not violate an international treaty, and the whole issue would be avoided.

# Solicitor General Tags AAA Substitute As Constitutional

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Solicitor General Stanley Reed appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee yesterday to express an opinion that the proposed soil conservation substitute for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is constitutional.

His advice carried little weight with some members of the committee who recalled that he had also thought the AAA constitutional and defended it as such before the Supreme Court.

M. G. White, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, also gave the committee the opinion that the "bill as now drawn would come within the Supreme Court's decision."

Despite doubt among members as to the constitutionality of the proposed measure, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, predicted that it would be reported out of committee tomorrow by a majority vote. "A lot of pressure from their constituents" for quick enactment of an agricultural program has been brought to bear upon certain members, he revealed.

The Administration view of the new bill was put concisely by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today when he said he is convinced of its constitutionality "but being constitutional means one thing and passing the Supreme Court means another."

Meanwhile the House agriculture committee, in an effort to stress the decentralized character of the new legislation, added a section to the Administration bill to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize local, county and community committees of producers to carry out the provisions of the program.

## *Early Riser Makes Whittling His Career*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—For "Silver Bill" Lytton, whittling is more than a pastime; it's a career. He has worn out more than 25 pocketknives carving thousands of peach seeds into tiny baskets, to be worn on watch chains. He boasts that his small souvenirs now grace vest fronts in every State.

The Woodstock, Va., citizen, who has been carving the baskets nigh on 50 years, maintains his office on a long bench in front of a Woodstock store. "Silver Bill" is the champion early riser in Woodstock, getting up at 4 a. m. each day.

# *Permanent Telescope Mirror Shown at Astronomy Exhibit*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The only permanent telescope mirror in existence went on exhibition here yesterday at the American Museum of Natural History, where until Feb. 9 the Amateur Astronomers Association will show historically important astronomical instruments and unusual photographs, charts and motion pictures.

The unique telescope mirror is made of stellite, the hardest alloy known, nearly three times as hard as tempered steel. Unlike even the most modern and highly perfected telescopic mirrors in use today, the stellite mirror is everlasting, will not tarnish and does not need to be resilvered. It was made by G. H. Lutz, who spent several thousand hours grinding and polishing the disc to obtain the required surface. The enormous amount of labor required for this type mirror does not make it practical for general use.

**Shows Earth's Movement**

Suspended from the ceiling of Education Hall at the Museum is a Foucault Pendulum which enables New Yorkers to see for themselves that the earth actually moves around on its axis.

The pendulum is a comparatively simple apparatus, consisting of a heavy ball, suspended from the ceiling by fine wire. Set in motion it gives an uncanny illustration of the earth's rotation by a series of marks which shows that the floor underneath it is actually moving in a circle beneath it while the pendulum continues to swing back and forth in exactly the same direction it was started.

**Discovered in 1851**

The principle was first discovered in 1851 by a French physicist named Foucault, who astounded the incredulous by giving a demonstration in the Pantheon in Paris. From the dome of the Pantheon he hung an iron ball, about a foot in diamter, by a wire more than 200 feet long. A circular rail, 12 feet across, with a little ridge of sand on it, was placed in such a way that a pin attached to the swinging ball would just scrape the sand and leave a mark at each vibration. Then the ball was set in motion like the pendulum of a clock, except that it was free to swing in any direction. To the amazement of the audience, the pendulum at once began to swing slowly toward the right and the pin on the pendulum ball cut the sand ridge in a new place at each swing, shifting at a rate which would carry it completely around in about 32 hours.

What really happens is that, instead of the pendulum shifting to the right, it continues to swing in the same plane and the floor moves around under it as the earth rotates on its axis. As the northern edge of the floor in New York is nearer the axis of the earth than is its southern edge, it is carried more slowly eastward by the earth's rotation. In the Southern Hemisphere the motion is reversed and at the earth's equator there will be no tendency to shift.

## College to Inaugurate Review Examination

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—Inauguration of a system of review examinations at Skidmore College, in the hope of making the knowledge stick, was announced here by Henry T. Moore, president, in his quarterly report to the board of trustees.

The last week of March has been set for re-examination of students in three of the five courses taken a year ago. "Our faculty has reached the conviction," the president asserted, "that perhaps the greatest single specific weakness in conventional college courses lies in the impermanence of the knowledge obtained."

"The rate of forgetting," he continued, "too nearly equals the rate of acquiring new knowledge. As for the average graduate two years out of college, it is doubtful whether he could ever pass examinations by which he originally entered his alma mater.

"The student who learns with the expectation of an examination in the distant future will remember what he learns 12 per cent better than the one who expects an examination in the early future. Experiments with review indicate that if knowledge has been allowed to rest for a year and then is restored to its earlier level, it will become 70 per cent more permanent than if such restoration has never taken place."


PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4750
NEWTON LYNN
607 and 633 Fifth Avenue, New York

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*
*Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time*
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Thursday Night's COMPLETE MEAL 30¢
BREADED VEAL CUTLET
FULL ORDER OF SPAGHETTI
ITALIAN SAUCE
ROLLS AND BUTTER
APPLE, MINCE or SQUASH PIE
COFFEE, TEA OR CHOCOLATE
From 4 P. M. to Midnight
Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON
JACKETS
*give women such a well-dressed feeling in town!*
10.75

• Sheer or crepe costumes smartly combined with new, bright prints!
These are wonderful dresses to buy right now! They're appropriate for Winter days and they'll be perfect when Spring comes!
*Sizes for Women*
*Fourth Floor*

8-DAY GOLF VACATION AT PINEHURST
$65
Includes Room and Bath, Meals, Green Fees
*Finest Golf Courses in the South*
From Jan. 1st to Feb. 10th. You live at Pinehurst's smartest hotel—the Carolina. Daily round of golf, 2 courses—both in excellent condition, including the famous No. 2 course, newly remodeled. Perfect grass greens. Special rates for parties of eight or more. Write General Office, Pinehurst, North Carolina.
*Overnight from New York*
PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
AMERICA'S PREMIER WINTER RESORT

To Friends of Principia in New York and Vicinity
Mr. William E. Morgan, Assistant Director of The Principia, will be at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, from Saturday, Feb. 1, to Wednesday, Feb. 5, inclusive; and will be available for appointments with parents of present and prospective students.
The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

Dr. Ross DOG AND CAT FOOD

ALLEN'S PHILADELPHIA Govt. Inspected SCRAPPLE
For 70 years the finest made. A delicious and economical food that men love—for breakfast, lunch or supper.
Recipes in Every Package | 3 lbs. postpaid 25c add. post. W. of Miss
FULWEILER FARM FOODS, Media, Pa.

PALMA ROSA
Special Face and Hand Cream
*(Non-alcoholic)*
Highly recommended. "Soft, smooth, clear, attractive skin is the natural heritage of every woman — and man." Send 50c for large size (6-oz.) bottle, 1.00 for giant size (16-oz.) bottle. Trial size 10c. Shipped postpaid. Money back if not delighted.
CARLO CORPORATION
326 S. Market St., Chicago

THE COLLINGWOOD
A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

FINE TAILORING
—the fruit of long experience in creating clothes for well-dressed men.
*Inspection Invited*
Otto M. Pfeiffer
CORT. 7-8590
11 John St., cor. Broadway, New York

Zion Research Library
120 SEAVER STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A Protestant library for the study of the Bible and the history of the Christian Church.
Open daily 1:30 to 4:30
*Including Sunday*
Take Chestnut Hill bus to Fisher Ave., walk up hill to Leicester St., to Seaver St., turn left to entrance.
*Books may be borrowed by mail. Catalog sent on request.*
Telephone LONgwood 6124

# The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Continued from Page 1

or the southern front, in a signed dispatch published and copyrighted by the New York Times. The retreat of Ras Desta Demtu before the driving column of General Graziani to the south was purely strategic, he said, and entirely in keeping with Ethiopian methods of defense. To avoid pitched battle, Ras Desta simply withdrew to the mountains back of Neghelli where he could continue guerrilla tactics and where the motorized Italian units would be defeated by the terrain itself.

On the north, the Emperor's dispatch says, the Ethiopian attack near Makale resulted in heavy losses to both sides. But at the end, the Ethiopians had captured supplies and were in possession of more territory than before.

This dispatch constitutes the first direct and authoritative Ethiopian statement on the two battles.

### Italians Dig In

**Northern Front, Ethiopia** (AP)—A thorough inspection of Italy's massed forces north of the Takkaze River, where Ethiopians precipitated serious fighting recently, gave every indication today that Mussolini's men have dug in here to hold this line until after the end of the coming rainy season. Through barbed wire, stretched across the plain before the holy city of Aksum, a regiment marches each day to penetrate as far into the wild region to the south as possible, never staying more than one night in the field. All of them are under orders to contact the enemy, start a fight, keep it up for a few hours and then draw back slowly.

Nowhere is there any indication that the Italians plan to leave behind them the immense trench lines, mountain fortresses and wire barriers that they have been building here. Nowhere is there any indication that they desire at present to press back toward the Takkaze except by means of patrols until next fall after the rains are over.

## Utilities—Lobby Must Itemize Expenses

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**—Henceforth, lobbyists for the public utilities, in the halls of Congress must make complete written statements of their activities, compensation and expenses. The Securities and Exchange Commission ordered such statements to be filed, in accord with the new utility law, by any who "professionally or for hire, directly or through others, seek to influence the discretionary powers of Congress, the Securities Commission and the Federal Trade Commission."

## Sanctions—Experts Begin Investigation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Geneva**—The League began to take inventory of the existing sanctions. A special expert committee opened its sittings, charged with determining how full is the co-operation of sanctionist powers, and how effective is the curb on Italy's belligerence. There is talk of sending a questionnaire to all the sanctionist powers, but this move will open the door to unpredictable delays and may be waived in the interests of an early report.

**Rome**—Premier Mussolini appeared to believe that the United States will continue to trade with Italy, despite its aggression in Africa. His own newspaper, Popolo d'Italia, said that Italy would look to America for its future commerce as a result of the sanctions.

## Capital—Smith Angles for Roosevelt Reply

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**Washington**—Political detonations:

**Senator Robinson** quoted Al Smith's record, using the words of Smith himself in an effort to prove that the "unhappy warrior" once crusaded for each major issue of the New Deal which he denounced in the Liberty League speech. The Senator implied that Mr. Smith was a turncoat, and had deserted the common man for the wealthy vested interests.

**Al Smith** thereupon twitted Senator Robinson for reciting a canned speech, and said there was only one man who could answer his Liberty League speech—meaning Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**The White House**, like Bre'r Fox, lay low.

**Senator Borah** came nearer than ever before to making a bid for the Republican nomination, rolled his resounding verbs like bowling balls at the Republican Old Guard, and declared for old-age pensions of $50 or $60 for everyone over 60 years.

**Governor Talmadge** of Georgia laid a platform resembling Republican conservatism before his Grass Roots conference of southern Democrats, and declared war on President Roosevelt's "Socialism" and federalism.

**Governor Landon** of Kansas prepared to reveal, or to conceal, what X equals—X being the Governor's yet obscure position on major issues. The Governor addresses a Kansas Day celebration.

**Col. Frank Knox**, presidential possibility from Chicago, rejoiced in the division of the Smith and Roosevelt factions in the opposing camp and ignored Republican factional conflicts.

**Washington**—If the Guffey Coal Act is declared unconstitutional, the United Mine Workers will wage an unremitting struggle for substitute legislation, and will attack the Supreme Court's right to invalidate the act. The miners made this clear after listening to Senator Guffey, and then unanimously endorsed these measures:

The 30-hour week, Wagner Labor Relations Act, a curb on the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional, old-age pension, unemployment pensions, an adequate low cost housing program, protection of free speech and free press. And of course—first, last and always—industrial unionism as against craft unionism.

## Fliers—Delayed in Search for Redfern

**Georgetown, British Guinea** (AP)—Forced down by a tropical rainstorm, the American fliers, Art Williams and Harry Wendt, waited in a Corentyne River town for a supply of gasoline to enable them to continue their search for Paul Redfern. Word of their safety reached Georgetown late yesterday in a wireless message from Springlands, where they landed from a motor launch after bringing their plane down at Hepsiba, a small village 30 miles up the river.

## Rates Cut—U. S.-Canadian Waterlines Reduce Fares

**Toronto** (AP)—Average reductions for next year of 1½ per cent in waterway passenger rates, and 5 per cent in berth and meal charges, were approved at the annual meeting of the Water-Lines Passenger Traffic Committee of Canada and the United States. Representatives of 20 rail and navigation companies participated. The committee is a rate-setting body recognized by the Railway Commission of Canada and the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

## Talmadge Revolt Gets Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

sors to such stalwart men as Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Butler, McReynolds, Sutherland and Van Devanter.

**Hang Heads in Shame**

"Every true Democrat hangs his head in shame when he realizes that under a Democratic Administration are boards and boards and boards—and that the President in Washington has had enacted laws where they could tell the manufacturers, storekeepers, hotels and shops what they want to pay their labor and how many hours they could work.

"The Democrats of the South owe it to the nation to rally to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of this party.

"You owe it to the North, and the East, and the West, to help in this fight to see that no Communist or Socialist steals the Democratic nomination, and mocks you with smiles and jeers by telling you that the South is always solidly Democratic."

**Betrayed by Roosevelt**

In his criticism of the New Deal, Mr. Kirby charged "Franklin D. Roosevelt has betrayed those principles promulgated by Thomas Jefferson and that is why I am standing here today protesting his renomination as our standard-bearer."

"What we want Mr. Roosevelt and his crowd to do is to return the control of state and individual affairs to where the Constitution placed them.

"I don't know what you think of it but a policy that takes a processing tax out of a widow's wallet to pay a fat hog raiser to practice birth control on his herd, is unthinkable." control on his herd, is unthinkable.

"I had rather die in the poorhouse, a free, independent American under the superb government the patriotic fathers created for us than to have all the favors that the Soviet Union of Russia might shower upon me.

"Our party has been betrayed not only by the Chief Executive but by all southerners who support him in his unconstitutional pursuits."

## Liquor Sales Since 1933 Figured at $5,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Anti-Saloon League said in a statement Jan. 26 that more than $5,000,000,000 had been spent at retail by consumers for liquor since repeal, while during the same period more than $7,000,000,000 had been spent for relief and recovery programs.

"This," the league said of its estimate of $5,225,000,000 for liquor, "is a vast sum to be spent for the purchase of a non-essential product, the effect of which is to augment the cost of caring for alcoholic addicts and their dependents and to add to the heavy relief burden."

CUT THE COST OF YOUR NEW YORK TRIP

*by living at the*

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue, at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 modern rooms. Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. $3.50 for a double room.

*Dine and Dance in*

CASINO MONTCLAIR

## Mine Workers Propose Curb On Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

sustain industrial unionism against craft unionism.

The basic demands were:

Continuation of the Guffey Coal Bill, setting up a "little NRA" in coal.

Continuance of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Enactment of the 30-hour week.

Curb of the powers of the Supreme Court in declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Support of old age pension legislation, and unemployment pensions.

Indorsement of an adequate low-cost housing program.

Protection of constitutional right of free speech and free press.

**Green Invited to Speak**

The union has invited William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor and delegate from the United Mine Workers to the federation's convention, to address it during the course of its 10-day conference. Mr. Green was yesterday assailed as a man who formerly advocated industrial unionism, when an official of the Mine Workers, but who now opposes it, as head of the federation.

Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania told the Mine Workers today that he intended to fight back, should the Supreme Court throw out his coal act. Speaking in dignified Constitutional Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Senator Guffey urged the union to join in the fight.

**Free Speech and Sedition**

The miners protested against "the passage of laws designed to terrorize free speech and a free press, under the pretense of suppressing sedition."

Likewise the convention unanimously supported a bill, pending in the Kentucky Legislature, providing that peace officers must be paid by units of Government. The measure is designed to prevent deputation of guards by coal companies.

The convention's resolution to reduce the Supreme Court's authority was general in character, and offered no specific proposal.

**Seamen's Union**

Meeting also today in the capital was the convention of the International Seamen's Union, which yesterday ousted from its ranks the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, and revoked the charter of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific, affiliated with the Federation.

The convention today unanimously agreed that a plan should be evolved for all maritime craft unions of the federation to co-ordinate efforts on a national basis.

**Jobs and Machines**

While these, labor conventions were under way, it was announced at the House of Representatives that hearings by a special House labor subcommittee would start shortly on a resolution of Representative Vincent L. Palmisano (D) of Maryland to require the Labor Department to furnish full information on the number of labor-saving devices put into use since 1912, and the men thrown out of work as the result.

## A. F. of L. Pushes Plans To Extend Craft Unions

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—An expansion program mapped, the American Federation of Labor executive council moved toward adjournment of its quarterly meeting today.

President William Green was asked to estimate costs for an organization drive in steel, and to lay plans before unions affiliated with the federation, enlisting their co-operation.

The council decided to go forward with campaigns among cement, aluminum, gas and by-products, coke and gasoline filling station workers.

Already chartered is the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, a nucleus for the proposed big steel union.

## City Officials Enjoined In News Reporting Case

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—A temporary injunction restraining the City Manager and police officials from "interfering" with reporters and photographers of the Miami Tribune was in effect here today.

The order was issued by Circuit Judge W. W. Trammell on application of the Beach Publishing Company, publishers of the Tribune. It was claimed that police and detectives had interfered with news gathering and had illegally destroyed photographic equipment. L. L. Lee, City Manager; A. J. Kavanaugh, safety director; W. J. McCarthy, chief of police, and L. O. Scarboro, chief of detectives, were named in the order.

## Farm Market for Mexico City

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Plans calling for the expenditure of 1,000,000 pesos (about $500,000) for the construction of a new public market in Colonia Hidalgo section of Mexico City have been approved by the Central department. Markets of this type provide Indians the opportunity to sell their small crops and pottery independently.

## His Sculpture Brings Renown

George Grey Barnard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Awarded only once in 10 years, the gold medal for sculpture presented by the National Institute of Arts and Letters this year went to George Grey Barnard, of New York.

Mr. Barnard has work on exhibition both in this country and abroad. He has been awarded several international prizes, among which was the gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Previous awards for sculpture have been to Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, and Herbert Adams.

Presiding at the institute's presentation meeting was President Wilbur J. Cross, Governor of Connecticut. Officers elected for the ensuing year were Walter Damrosch, president; Henry S. Canby, secretary; and Herbert Adams, Winthrop Ames, Stephen Vincent Benét, Jonas Lie, Albert Spalding, and Deems Taylor, vice-presidents.

## College Head Called Unworthy of Post

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Upon representation of 519 of the 24,000 graduates of City College, the board of higher education today has before it the request for "appropriate action" on the findings of a special alumni committee that Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the institution, lacks the personal qualities requisite for his post.

The complaint, made through the Associate Alumni, graduate body of the college, follows upon three years of campus outbreaks marked by combat between the president of the college and protesting undergraduate groups.

These, Dr. Robinson and his supporters attribute to incitement by a "small and destructive minority" of radical leanings. His critics declare, however, that they are the consequence of his failure to provide "genuinely inspired, resourceful and socially imaginative leadership," and this was the majority consensus of the 17-member inquiry body which has been studying the situation for a year.

The meeting to consider both the majority and minority opinion on the findings brought an attendance of 836, the largest in the history of the graduate group, and the vote of endorsement of the majority report had only 217 negatives.

## *New York Bill Penalizes Motorist Who Hits Dog*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A bill requiring every driver of a motor vehicle to stop and give aid after striking a dog upon the highways has been introduced in the Legislature in Albany, supported by humane organizations, and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was announced today. The bill is sponsored by Assemblyman John A. Devany (D) of the Bronx.

Opposition was announced by the society to the Lavery bill, to legalize the clipping of a dog's ears if such an operation is performed by a licensed veterinarian. Sydney H. Coleman, executive vice-president of the society, said that it would, if enacted, nullify the present anti-clipping law.

"This proposed legislation overlooks the fact that the veterinary profession, represented by city, state and national organizations, has taken a stand in the past against the cropping of the ears of dogs, and wholly overlooks the fact that it is the after-care of the dog that results in suffering," he continued. "If this bill is passed, cropping will go on, and thousands of animals will be cropped by others than veterinarians, with very little chance of proving the manner in which the cropping was done,"

## Drinker-Drivers Face Hard Road In London Court

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Stricter measures by magistrates in London to deter motorists from drinking before driving are seen here.

At Bow Street Police Court recently a stevedore was sentenced to three months at hard labor and disqualified from holding a driving license for two years when found guilty on a charge of driving under the influence of liquor.

"Punishment of any sort," Magistrate T. W. Fry declared, "does not seem to suppress this kind of thing. There can be no more serious offense against the motoring laws than for anyone to drive when under the influence of drink."

At the Southwestern Police Court a taxi driver was suspended for a year, following a similar charge of driving under the influence of alcohol.

"This is about the worst case I have heard," Magistrate Claud Mullins said, adding: "I am in two minds about sending him to prison. If he had not been a taxi driver I would probably take that course."

The taxi driver was fined £5, with an alternative of two months' imprisonment. He refused to pay the fine and the sentence was altered to one month.

## *Dirt Farming Proven Costly in Washington*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Maury Maverick, wife of the Texas Representative, objected today to having to pay for Washington dirt.

"I wanted to pot and plant some beautiful Texas cactus plants," she said. "I tried to dig up some dirt in the back yard of the apartment house where we live, but found it frozen.

"The only thing left to do was to go down town and pay 65 cents for it. At that rate our Texas ranch would be worth about $3,000,000,000."

## Movies Show Flowers From Seed to Bloom

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Plants with roots sprouting from the leaves instead of the heel, living insects preying on plants in reading-glass cages, and plants growing in an automatic, all-electric green house will be among the displays in the free exhibition of plant miracles to be presented by the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., at Rockefeller Center from Feb. 4 through 12.

Lapse-time movies will show the growth of flowers from seed to full bloom in a few seconds, and there will be discussions on garden problems, including preparation of the soil, and "forcing seeds in ice boxes."

## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

*For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only*

### To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

| Steamship | Sailings | Due | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ile de France | Jan. 30 | Plymouth, Feb. 5 | Jan. 29, 8:00 pm | Jan. 30, 7:00 am |
| ‡Europa | Jan. 31 | Cherbourg, Feb. 6 | Jan. 31, 1:00 pm | Jan. 31, 8:00 pm |
| American Shipper | Feb. 1 | Liverpool, Feb. 10 | Jan. 31, 8:00 pm | Feb. 1, 1:00 pm |
| President Harding | Feb. 5 | Plymouth, Feb. 12 | Feb. 4, 8:00 pm | Feb. 5, 8.00 am |

### To Australia and New Zealand

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | San Francisco, Feb. 4 | Jan. 30, 4:00 pm | Jan. 30, 7:30 pm |
| Mariposa | San Pedro, Feb. 6 | Feb. 1, 4:00 pm | Feb. 1, 7:30 pm |
| Makura | San Francisco, Feb. 12 | Feb. 7, 4:00 pm | Feb. 7, 7:30 pm |

### To China and Japan

| Steamship | Sailings | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malolo | San Francisco, Feb. 9 | Feb. 4, 4:00 pm | Feb. 4, 7:30 pm |

‡Leaves midnight.

## Britain Exceeds All Past Marks In Employment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Britain has never in its long history had as many people at work as was the case in December.

At the same time the statistics also show there were slightly more unemployed than in October. This apparent contradiction is due to the fact that while industry in November absorbed most of those who left school, there was a minority unable to find work and this factor swelled the ranks of the unemployed.

The number of insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 who were at work on Nov. 25 was 10,537,000, being 45,000 more than a month earlier. The number unemployed on the same date was 1,918,562. This was 2172 more than on Oct. 21, but 202,223 less than a year before.

Industries reporting improvement include such basic ones as coal mining, cotton manufacture, shipbuilding and iron and steel making, most of which, however, are still much below their preslump level of prosperity. The chief industry reporting decrease is that of house building which usually slackens work to some extent in the autumn.

The areas where employment is better are mostly in the South. The depressed regions of the North and West show little change. The main exception is in Scotland where a slight improvement is recorded.

## Measure Approved For Conservation Payment to Farmers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Despite some expressions of doubt as to its constitutionality, the Senate Agricultural Committee today agreed to give a favorable report on the farm bill, proposed by the Roosevelt Administration as a successor to the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The committee voted 14 to 2 in favor of the measure. The two negative votes were understood to have come from Republican members.

The bill, which AAA officials and the Solicitor General of the United States hold is constitutional, would amend the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to make payments to producers who curtail their production.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make payments to producers who use methods of soil conservation and land use prescribed by him. The method of raising funds is not prescribed.

Payment or grant in aid, the bill provides, "shall be conditioned upon the maintenance by the producer of such acreage of erosion preventing or soil improvement crops or such acreage of production of agricultural commodities designated by the Secretary, or upon such utilization of land as the Secretary finds has tended to further the purposes of this act."

A HOTEL TO WHICH GUESTS JOYFULLY RETURN

THE BILTMORE NEW YORK

For many years the New York home of thousands of world-wide travelers.

*Single Rooms from $4*

MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET

Adjacent to Grand Central

DAVID S. MULLIGAN, President

THE BILTMORE HAS ATMOSPHERE

A SAILING A WEEK TO EUROPE

ON THESE GREAT AMERICAN SHIPS

*To Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg*

WASHINGTON . Feb. 12; Mar. 11; Apr. 8

MANHATTAN . Feb. 26; Mar. 25; Apr. 22

*Cabin, Tourist and Third Class accommodations*

Pres. HARDING . . Feb. 5; Mar. 4; Apr. 1

Pres. ROOSEVELT . Feb. 19; Mar. 18; Apr. 15

*Cabin and Third Class accommodations*

Also sturdy, comfortable "American One Class" liners direct to London. Weekly sailings. Fares from $100, one way.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

Agents everywhere

UNITED STATES LINES

Company's Office: No. 1 Broadway, New York

Made in Milton, Mass., since 1801, in old-fashioned Dutch ovens, using only wood fagots for fuel. No salt or shortening of any kind.

*The ONLY cracker to serve with CHEESE.*

BAKING A "PEEL" OF CRACKERS

G. H. BENT CO. CELEBRATED WATER CRACKERS

7 Pleasant Street Milton, Mass.

## *Philadelphia Playgrounds Join In Colorful Festival of Play*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 — An army of 3000 boys and girls danced, played games, built human pyramids and turned handsprings on the shining expanse of the Convention Hall floor in the Bureau of Recreation's annual Festival of Play Jan. 17, while 10,000 parents, brothers, sisters and friends, looked proudly on.

Following the grand march the boys and girls joined in games, tumbling, pyramids, a country dance, singing games for the smaller girls, a marching drill for the elder ones costumed in military style, work on gymnastic apparatus and ballet numbers.

A feature which delighted the boys was the mass ascent of about 90 model airplanes and dirigibles.

The festival is a demonstration of the activities carried on at 40 municipal recreation centers. During 1935 at these centers and the 38 swimming pools operated also by the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, the total attendance was 10,311,595. The cost of all this healthy activity was only three and one-half cents per person, according to officials of the department.

Municipal recreation was first undertaken in Philadelphia half a century ago. The first swimming pool was opened in 1886 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of City Property. Philadelphia's first playground was opened in 1894 by a group of civic-minded citizens known as the Cultural Extension League. The work was taken over by the city in 1910.

The Bureau of Recreation now operates a full year program of cultural, crafts, social and many miscellaneous activities as well as athletic events.

*A warm, delicious meal-time drink*

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

Frank Brothers

588 FIFTH AVE. *Bet. 47th and 48th Sts.* NEW YORK

*Fine Shoes*

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

*SHOES OF UNDISPUTED QUALITY . . . WITH STYLE THAT IS BUILT IN—NOT ADDED ON*

PITTSBURGH 225 Oliver Avenue

CHICAGO 112 W. Adams Street

*Write for exhibition dates in your city*

Never a Mark Down Sale of Howard Clothes!

A MAGICIAN may be able to pull pink rabbits from a hat . . . but he can't make screaming headlines take the place of value!

● By virtue of our daily shipment policy, from our own tailor plants, we never have left over, picked over merchandise to offer. Right now you will see hundreds of refreshing new pre-spring models in our stores . . . all at the same one low price . . . this despite the fact that woolens have been going up continually . . . Be thriftwise . . . Howardize your wardrobe.

HOWARD SUITS . . OVERCOATS . . TUXEDOS and FULL DRESS

. . . *All sizes to fit men up to 52 stout*

$19.75 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY S. E. Corner 12th Street
1268 BROADWAY Bet. 32nd and 33rd Sts.
1635 BROADWAY Corner 50th Street
254 E. FORDHAM ROAD Near Valentine Avenue
167 EAST 125TH STREET Near Third Avenue
101 WEST 125TH STREET Near Lenox Avenue
972 THIRD AVENUE N. W. Corner 58th Street
2821 THIRD AVENUE Near 148th Street
17 CORTLANDT STREET Bet. B'way and Church St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
75 FLATBUSH AVENUE 1 block from Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY Corner Manhattan Ave.
1558 PITKIN AVENUE Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVENUE Corner Watkins St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVENUE Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Queens)
350 FULTON STREET Corner Pearl Street

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET 1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST. Two doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE Between Wood and Market

# Conservative G. O. P. Heads Are Found Missing at Borah's Rally

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Driven by Senator William E. Borah's criticism of the "selfish and sordid interests pulling the strings" in the Republican Party, some of the leaders here opposed to the Old Guard opened their campaign for delegates pledged to the Idahoan.

Some coolness of the conservative faction of the Republican Party toward the Borah boom for the presidential nomination in Cleveland was indicated when the Idaho Senator addressed an enthusiastic, but considerably less than standing-room-only, audience at Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, last night.

Not even Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, prominently mentioned for the second place on a Borah ticket and who several weeks ago undertook to organize the Empire State in the Senator's behalf, was on the platform for the meeting, rallied at the instance of W. Kingsland Macy, one-time New York Republican chairman, and William Ziegler Jr., chairman of the Borah-for-President committee, under the banner of the liberal Republicans.

**Other Missing Chiefs**

Among other absent leaders of the party were Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from New York; Ogden L. Mills, Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Melvin C. Eaton, Republican state chairman, and practically all the New York men whose names are synonymous with Republican national affairs.

The meeting proceeded under the auspices of Howard W. Ameli, one-time United States attorney for the Eastern District, and party representation on the platform was confined to the progressive wing during Mr. Macy's state chairmanship, with Kenneth F. Simpson, Republican leader of New York County, the only incumbent organization chief attending. Others to take seats on the platform were Dr. John A. Harriss, Amos Pinchot, Jacob A. Livingston, elections commissioner; Vincent B. Murphy, one-time state comptroller, and Jenkin R. Hockert, Queens County clerk.

**Clubs Pledge Support**

Messages read by Mr. Ameli pledged to the Borah candidacy the support of the western New York Borah clubs, the Uphill Republican club of the Twentieth Congressional District and the Kingsland Republican Club of the Bronx.

That the "Old Guard" was interested in what Senator Borah had to say, however, was evidenced by radio listening-in parties at various strategic points in the city, notably the National Republican Club, where Colonel Roosevelt was the host at an informal dinner party, and at the fourteenth assembly district clubhouse, where Mr. Mills preceded the Borah speech with an anti-new deal onslaught typifying the ultra-conservative view that the recovery policies are the American counterpart of Communism, remaining then to hear the Senator's broadcast.

**Touched Topical Questions**

Senator Borah touched on most of the pendent questions of the day as he gave the New York electorate its first sniff of the presidential tanbark ring, ranging from denunciation of uninstructed presidential delegations as disenfranchisement of the voter, to the Townsend plan, "monopoly regimentation" and anti-lynching legislation.

"I may be wrong, but I am never in doubt," he said as the questions began to pepper in from the somewhat heckling audience which took particular exception to his opposition in Congress to the Wagner-Costigan anti-lynching bill. Negro pickets before the building had forewarned of this, but the Senator stood by his guns that no constitutional measure had as yet been offered on this evil, but that he would support the first one submitted that did not infringe upon state rights.

He left New York with a reiterated promise to return and was accompanied back to Washington by Mr. Macy to help chart a Borah primary campaign.

**Borah Has Something to Say**

Senator Borah spoke in part as follows:

We approach the great contest of 1936 under circumstances and conditions most extraordinary, as extraordinary, perhaps, as may be found in the political history of the United States, and certainly as extraordinary as may be found in the history of the Republican Party. A great party which has numbered among its leaders and statesmen and patriotsmen who are not only greatly respected but profoundly revered by the entire nation. A party whose outstanding record for human freedom, human happiness and human progress approached the great contest of 1936 with less influence, less authority and less power in national affairs than at any time in its history.

**Trouble From Within**

There must be a reason for this and in my opinion the reason is within the party and not outside the party.

It is for you and for me and all who are interested in the traditions and principles of the party—yes, all who are interested in the welfare of a nation, to ascertain, if we can, the reason for this extraordinary condition.

It is my view that this country is normally Republican.

It is my conviction that there is just as much need and just as much demand for the Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt as there was when these great leaders shaped the course and measured the destiny not only of the party but of the nation.

**Principles Do Not Change**

Issues may change and conditions may change, but the principles upon which a great party is built do not change. And the principles upon which they built their power as political leaders rested upon the fact that every political policy and every political principle was tested by the effect which it would have upon the average man and woman in the United States.

They did not array class against class; they did not assail groups. But these great leaders did insist that the great policies of the party should be tested by their effect upon the nation as a whole. And that becomes our task in the beginning of 1936—to ascertain, if we can, the policies and principles which involve and take care of the interest and the welfare of the American people as a whole.

**Power of Presidency**

The President of the United States is the most powerful political figure in the world today. The Presidency is the most powerful political position in the world today. The President of the United States speaks for his nation to all the nations and peoples of the world. He, more than anyone else molds and directs and shapes our relations with all the peoples of the world. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy. He has 90 per cent of the warmaking power, although technically it is somewhere else.

So I say that the President of the United States is the most powerful political figure in the world today, and unless the people have a word, a say, a voice in selecting the President of the United States they lose their grip upon the political forces which control the United States.

**Fitness for Office**

You doubtless read in your great papers recently the long and learned story of my great unfitness for the Presidency. Now, I am not going to, tonight or at any other time, indulge in what must be a pleasant pastime, that of regaling one's personal qualifications for the high office, but having raised the question of fitness relevantly and early, that brings up the most important preconvention question that we can consider and that question is, who is going to determine the fitness and how is it going to be determined?

Is it going to be determined in the open, after full discussion as to qualifications and views, after the delegates have declared their position, with the voters taking part, in so far as practicably possible to do so, or is it going to be determined in secret conclave, behind closed doors, long after midnight, under conditions which I need not describe, with the voters excluded and selfish and sordid interests pulling the strings?

**Let People Have Say**

The voters of the State of New York and of many other states have not had a voice in selecting their candidate for President in 30 years, so far as that vital event is concerned. They have been disfranchised. Now, what I say tonight, not only to the people of New York but for the people throughout the United States in this great crisis of the party: When we are fighting for our lives, in this great national emergency, when we are dealing with problems which involve no less than the perpetuity of our institutions, let us call on these disfranchised men and women and ask them for their advice and their counsel and their say as to the fitness of the candidates and as to the platform upon which they shall stand.

Last Saturday night over the radio I listened to the most eloquent and most pathetic funeral oration that I have ever heard.

It was your brilliant and distinguished ex-governor. Speaking over the dead body of the Chicago platform.

**Plain Talk Needed**

I am talking to you rather plainly tonight. I do not know that it means anything to my advantage. It may be altogether to my disadvantage. But I am firmly convinced that the Republican Party, if it follows its old practice and precepts, and consults and advises with the masses of this country, will win a marvelous victory upon the Ides of next November.

Now, that is all I am going to say on that subject now. I will be back in this State later and say something about it.

The condition of world affairs today has brought to the front again the question of our foreign policy. We have been dealing with the question of neutrality in the Senate. It seems that everyone wants to be neutral, but does not know just exactly how to be neutral. We ought to be neutral, but we cannot be neutral if we also take a hand in trying to stop some war.

**Would Like to See Peace**

We would all like to see peace, but the moment we take part in shaping the course of action of either nation, that moment we cease to be neutral and are participating in the political affairs of Europe. Now, with me the fundamental principle, the basic thought of our foreign policy, should be complete aloofness and complete divorcement from all the political controversies and embroilments of Europe. . . .

Our experience in this respect has been very costly. It ought to be instructive, and the only way to remain out of Europe is to remain out of Europe, with firmness, with dignity, with courtesy, with finality, without exception or modification. We ought to turn from the embroilments and controversies of the old world and concentrate the energies and the efforts and the thoughts of our own people in solving our own questions here at home. Territorial boundaries, territorial adjustments, the balance of power, the press of population, the instinctive self-preservation, as they call it, ought not to be permitted to distract or to divide the American people when they are dealing with questions which go to the very life of the American republic.

**Secret Treaties**

We had prepared, bitter debate in the Senate the other day over the question of the secret treaties, and just when it was that we first ascertained in this country that they existed. Now, it does not make any difference as to the particular hour and time when it was discovered that these treaties did not exist, but now we know that they did exist; that in the midst of the war they divided up peoples like cattle and divided up territory to their utmost satisfaction, and when Mr. Wilson went to Paris he exerted all his power to modify or to change the secret treaties which had been made. But he could not do so.

And today those secret treaties are interwoven in the woof and web of European life and part of the international law of Europe, and the League of Nations is designed to maintain and perpetuate them. And yet there are people in this country who say that we should pledge the American youth for the purpose of maintaining the basis of these treaties which was that of spoilsmen. In other words, my friends, it is their civilization. We cannot change it. This is our civilization. It has been entrusted to us. And the best example we can set for peace and for leadership is to establish here upon the western continent a republic which can solve the great problems which confront the people from decade to decade and from age to age.

**Amending Constitution**

Other questions which are being discussed now relate to the Constitution under which we live and to the Supreme Court and other courts of the United States. The question is constantly asked: Shall we amend the Constitution? The forefathers very wisely provided a system for amending the Constitution of the United States and I do not think we need to be uneasy about any amendment which the people themselves approve. If they make a mistake, they will correct it.

But the dangers which we encounter are not amendments which may be proposed and made by the people themselves but amendments to the Constitution through the usurpation of Congress or the usurpation of the executive department of the United States.

I want to read a paragraph of Washington's farewell address. I hope I will not be expected to offer my apology to the Carnegie foundation for reading from Washington's farewell address.

Says Washington:

"If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by amendment in the way the Constitution designated, but let there be no change by usurpation, for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is a customary weapon by which governments are destroyed."

**Against Usurpation**

In other words; the wisest of our great leaders was perfectly willing for the people, when they contemplated it was necessary, to make a change; but he warned in particular against usurpation, because it is in this way that free governments are destroyed.

Let me give you an illustration of what I mean. The legislative power under the Constitution is vested in the Congress of the United States. Now, for the last 30 years we have been building up in this country a system which makes laws, a system wholly outside of the Congress of the United States. In other words, we have given to Congress, or Congress has given to all these departments, the power to make rules and regulations the violation of which constitutes a crime. I say that is just as un-American and just as un-Republican as the decrees of Mussolini himself. No power to make laws should be granted to anyone.

**United States Purse**

You know, one of the things which the founders had in mind above all other things was that of keeping the purse and the sword in separate hands. They never intended that the President of the United States, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, should have control over any part of the purse of the United States.

During the last few years we have been granting to the Executive the power to raise and lower tariffs, and now we have granted the power to make tariff treaties. And the result is that in a very large measure the President of the United States controls the revenues of the United States; and treaties are made in secret concerning which those who are affected know nothing until the treaties are promulgated. That is another law that I would repeal, if I had the power to do so.

Now the second proposition to which I call your attention and which is being discussed is that of the independence of the judiciary. The courts of the United States ought to be kept clean from the control of politics, from the justice of the peace to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is sometimes said that the Supreme Court is not considerate of the interests of the common man, that they are far removed from the people, but I want to ask the people in this audience tonight, and on the radio, this simple question: Did you ever know of a country in which the common man, the average man and woman, enjoyed personal liberty or civil rights except in a country where they have an absolute, independent judiciary?

**Mooted Question**

The question has been mooted over the radio within the last few days that the Supreme Court has no power to hold statutes unconstitutional because they may contravene the Constitution, and it has been said in print and advertised to the people that the question of giving the court power to hold a statute unconstitutional was specifically presented to the federal convention and rejected.

Now let me say to you—and I challenge contradiction—that the specific proposition of authorizing the court to hold a statute unconstitutional was never presented at any time to the federal convention which made the Constitution. Those who made it believed and so said upon the floor of the convention that when they made this Constitution of the United States the supreme law of the land and at the same time gave the court control of all judicial questions that that of itself constituted the power and conferred the power upon the court to declare statutes unconstitutional.

I pause long enough to read just one statement from James Madison.

Madison has been quoted more than once as disbelieving in the power of the courts to declare a statute unconstitutional. And let me read a statement from Madison when he was submitting the 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

He said: "In submitting the amendments to the Constitution, if they, the amendments, were incorporated into the Constitution, independent tribunals of justice will consider themselves in a peculiar manner the guardian of those rights. They will be an impenetrable bulwark against every assumption of power upon the part of either the Legislature or the Executive."

**Knows No Such Power**

. . . But you ask when you present an unconstitutional measure, what my program is. I do not know of any power which the national Government has to reach into a state and take hold of a violation of law within the state. I know of no such power. It has never been pointed out to me. When it is pointed out, and if it does exist, you can depend upon me to support any measure which will deal with it.

**A Voice:** How about the Lindbergh anti-kidnapping bill?

**Mr. Borah:** Don't put him out. I came not to preach to the righteous.

I understand the question to be a comparison between the anti-kidnapping proposition and the anti-lynching bill. Now, I can only say to you, my friends, that the kidnapping proposition deals purely with crimes which are consummated by crossing state lines. And the lynching bill does not purport or is not upon such theory.

My friends asked about the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. My friends, that has nothing in the world to do, in my opinion, with the anti-lynching bill. I do not think they will reach it at all. And let me ask you another thing. Is W. E. Borah the only man who is going to be called on the carpet? If the friends of the colored man think that I am the only culprit on this anti-lynching bill, let them.

**Ask Other Candidates**

Ask the other candidates how they stand on this bill. Let them take their platform to Cleveland and introduce it and get it passed. Let them take it to Philadelphia. Let them ask those men whose names have been associated with the presidency if they are for the anti-lynching bill. We will find out that I am not the only guilty person in this nation.

I believe in free speech, and if those in the back part of the hall will conduct their questions with the same propriety that I conduct my answers, we will stay here, if necessary, until morning. I am never so happy as when instructing the people.

Now, another question, why did they shut that person off? I don't want anybody denied the right to ask me a question. There is not a public question on the face of the earth that I know anything about that I am not ready to tell what my position is. I may be wrong, but I am not in doubt.

**Townsend Plan**

There is another question which has just been presented which reads as follows: "Many people have been discussing the so-called Townsend plan In the light of political, social and economic results, what are your thoughts and what is your position in regards to the plan?"

This is from a progressive Republican. These progressive Republicans are very numerous. I am delighted to see them. Now, my friends, I can answer that question best by telling you what my position is with reference to old-age pensions, and then you can determine whether or not I am for the Townsend plan. I have been an advocate of old-age pensions for years. I believe in it as a matter of social justice and a mater of economic sanity.

When the so-called security bill which we passed at the last session was before the Senate, it provided for $15 a month for certain aged people. That seemed to me like a slow death. I offered an amendment to the bill to double it, and if the states had paid their same proportion, it would have made $60 a month, but the amendment only got 18 votes.

**Little Use After 60**

I have said that the modern industrial world has very little use for a man after he has reached the age of 60 or 65 as a workman. It is very difficult for a man if he is out of a job, even in normal times, to secure a position after he has reached the age of 60 or 65. Well, I know of people of 40 or 45 who couldn't get a job; but ordinarily speaking, people of 45 or 50 can get positions if there are positions to be had. It is also true that a workingman in this day, even in normal times, does not secure a sufficient wage to lay by and take care of himself and his family after he is 60 or 65 years of age.

A Mr. Jackson of 250 Broadway, of this city, a social engineer, has written a book, which will be published in a few days, a copy of which I have had an opportunity to read, demonstrating, it seems to me, to a certainty, that society owes to the man or woman who has been laboring through the years a living, a decent living, and decent conditions after they have reached the age of 60 years, and $80 a month can be provided as an economic proposition, and that it will be in the interests of society, led by the National Government, to take care of old people at $60 a month; and he proposes a plan by which that can be accomplished.

**Support Age Pensions**

Now leaving aside his plan, I have no doubt as to the soundness of his contention, and I am prepared at all times to support old age pension legislation to that extent.

But when you give it to the old people, I want to give it to them; I want them to have it. I do not want them to be compelled to spend it unless they want to. It is theirs.

Now the Townsend plan proposes to make you spend it in a month. I do not think that is practicable, but I do think that we must provide an old-age pension of $50 or $60 a month; that society must take care of that situation—and beyond that I am not prepared to go.

Now, I have just a word to say upon another matter which I had intended to discuss more at length, but I have been detained with some other matters.

**Personal Liberty**

We are very much interested in these days in the question of personal liberty, of preserving our civil rights under the Constitution.

But I want to say tonight that in my opinion if we are going to preserve our political liberty we must also be prepared to preserve our economic freedom.

If there is a power in the United States which can prevent a business man from engaging in any kind of business which he sees fit to engage in and may do so, his political liberty is not worth very much to him after that has been accomplished. In other words, we ought to devote ourselves as a party to keeping the channels of interstate trade open to all business men who desire to engage in any kind of business.

We will go into this campaign against regimentation. We are opposed to controlling production. We are opposed to controlling business. We are against regimentation. That in all probability will be the position of the party. But when we say to the people of these United States that we are opposed to regimentation, they will ask us, "what is your position with reference to the regimentation of monopoly? Do you propose that monopoly shall control the business affairs of the United States?" And if we take the position that we are going back to the conditions of 1929, in my opinion, the American people will prefer government regimentation rather than monopoly regimentation.

**Not Attacking Business**

It is generally supposed that when those of us who are opposed to monopoly begin to speak in opposition to monopoly, that we are attacking business. By no means. We are defending business. We are defending legitimate business, independent business, the honest business man, the man who lives under the laws of his country and in accordance with his conscience.

I read the other day that in 1929—and now it is a little worse—1 per cent of the corporations of the United States controlled over 60 per cent of the corporate income of the United States, and that that 1 per cent controlled prices upon practically everything that goes into the home, into the stomachs or upon the backs of the people.

I say to you, my friends, that for myself personally, I am opposed to that monopolistic power which can fix prices for the people of the United States. I desire to say one thing in the way of a final suggestion to those who are to control the Republican Party and direct the affairs of the party in the coming campaign in the coming year, and that suggestion is this: The American People are a different people in many respects since these devastating depression years. Their remorseless exaction—financial, material and spiritual—during these unrelenting years, have cut deep into their hearts and minds.

**Man-Made Depression**

They believe that this depression was a man-made depression; and as a result of it millions of them have suffered the tortures of the unspeakable hell of permanent unemployment. They have seen hunger and nakedness and millions of children undernourished in a land of plenty where foodstuffs are being destroyed. They have been made to know what it is to approach dependent old age. They have lost their homes, millions of them, and seen their savings swept away. They, therefore, these people to whom we are to appeal in the coming campaign, see new problems, and they believe in a broader and higher humanity.

They have seen the inequities and the injustices, the disparities and the inhumanities of our economic system. I do not believe that they have any hate in their hearts. I do not believe that they are disloyal to our institutions. I do not think there is any lack of appreciation of our great fundamental charter.

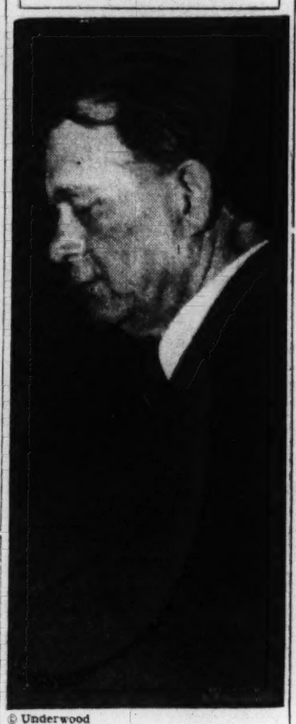
But it is my belief that the American people are convinced that if we are going to enjoy political liberty we must also enjoy and possess economic freedom.

**"We Go Forward"**

They believe that our Government under the Constitution is strong enough and efficient enough to insure economic and

(Continued on Next Page)

**Out of the West**



© Underwood

**William E. Borah**
Republican Senator of Idaho Opens Presidential Campaign in East


RIGHT NOW AT SCHMIDT'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ANNUAL INVENTORY
SHOE SALE
25 to 50% Reductions on Seasonable Close Outs for the Family.
*Original X-Ray Shoe Fitters*
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also SUNNY DORMONT
*Specialists in Extreme Sized Shoes*

CHAMPION COAL
Full weight, longer burning, gives more heat, costs less per winter. Fill the bin with Champion, and SAVE!
PITTSBURGH COAL CO.
Retail Division
417 WOOD ST. GRant 3121
IT'S THE BEST
CHAMPION COAL

There is a BUTLER'S near you!
Your Butler Man Offers
*Quality Merchandise at Special Prices*
Alaska
Pink Salmon
1 lb Tall Can 10c
Gold Medal
WHEATIES
2 Pkgs 25c
Lux Flakes
Lge. Size Pkg. 21c
*Watch for Butler's Feature Item Advertised Every Wednesday in the Monitor*
Butler's for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Central Cafeteria
We Serve ONE Delicious MEAL —A DAY—
WE INVITE YOU TO LUNCH WITH US.
"Like Going Home to Lunch"
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holids
327 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna.

SOMETHING MORE
than mere eye-appeal is put into those delicious *225 Varieties of Baked Goods.* Full measure of the best food ingredients makes them worthy of your patronage.
RHEA'S 441 Market St. —in Pittsburgh—

"Soups," My Dear
IS STILL A FIVE LETTER WORD — BUT THE REVISED AND MODERN SPELLING IS—
H-E-I-N-Z
21 Different Kinds but Only 1 Quality
STREAMLINE *HAS THEM ALL*
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Colle' Ringlette
PERMANENT WAVE
*Reduced from $7.50 to $5.50*
25% *Complete with Haircut, Shampoo and Hairdress*
COLLE'S 204 FIFTH AVE.
4th Floor, Buhl Bldg.
ATLANTIC 8554 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mid-Winter Clearance of
Fine Furs
Mink Coats . . .
Black Caracul . . .
Hudson Seal . . . (Dyed Muskrat)
Many other Fine Furs including
Jap Mink
Krimmer
Leopard Cat
and Muskrat
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 5th Ave., 3rd Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

YES, SIR!
We Would Like to DRY CLEAN A Suit of Clothes FOR YOU "the ZORIC way"
. . . because we know—"one good job will lead to another" . . . and once a man sees how we "deliver the goods" . . . he's pleased! We know our Zoric method will prove so superior to ordinary dry cleaning, that men see the difference immediately. It restores new life to fabrics that have become flat and hard from wear . . . makes them soft and new-looking. Our phone number is FAirfax 3810—and that means prompt service when you call us.
*Let us prove our Service, too!*
We would like to arrange a schedule of regular calls that will insure keeping your clothes looking their best all the time. Whether you live in the city—the boroughs or neighboring towns, we have a man in your neighborhood every day.
North Side Laundry Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ZORIC DRY CLEANERS
PHONE FAIRFAX 3810

# Only One Man Should Try To Answer, Smith Retorts

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Alfred E. Smith declared today "there is only one man who should try to answer" his American Liberty League address—an open challenge to President Roosevelt, issued after Senator Joseph T. Robinson's reply to the revolt speech.

The former Governor and bitter critic of the New Deal defended his course of action before the Liberty League, praised the group of anti-New Deal Democrats who have "put country above party," and delivered sarcastic comment on Senator Robinson's address last night.

Mr. Smith's statement, issued at his offices in the Empire State Building, follows:

**Alas, Poor Joe**

Poor Joe—I am sorry for him. They put him on a tough spot. He did the best he knew how but it was no answer. As I said in my speech, at the Liberty League dinner, there is only one man who should try to answer me.

"No, I won't make any reply to what Senator Robinson said, but I will say a few words about my old friend Joe. I was an unhappy warrior to hear him read off his speech over which he stumbled so that I felt sure it was canned and did not come from the heart of the Joe Robinson that I have known.

Its purpose was to becloud the issue, and while I won't reply to him, I want the issue kept clear. Of course, I said I was for farm relief—I still am. In my Omaha speech in 1928, I proposed a constitutional and effective method.

That doesn't keep the American people from rising to protest against a silly and unconstitutional plan.

**It Was in Wartime**

Of course I said that in wartimes we wrapped up the Constitution and went under wartime powers. That doesn't keep the American people from demanding obedience to the Constitution in times of peace.

Of course I said that I thought there should be a dictator of federal public works with full power. Federal public works are the proper concern of the Federal Government. That doesn't keep the American people from protesting against federal interference with the individual lives of our citizens.

Of course I said Government should lend money for relief to the states that needed it. That is what the Democratic platform said.

**Other Little Points**

That doesn't keep the American people from denouncing the creation of the greatest federal bureaucracy this country has ever seen, and denouncing a New Deal which has created a pay roll for the Federal Government that has gone close to $1,500,000,000 a year, not including the army, the navy, the CCC and the people on relief and the legislative and judicial branches of the Government—just regular expenses and as Joe tried to cloud the issues he tried to cloud others and when he calls the roll of who was at the Liberty League dinner I happened to see the great Democratic Governor of the State of Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie; the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency, John W. Davis; the great Democratic Governor of the State of Massachusetts, Joseph B. Ely; and hundreds of other upstanding leaders of Democracy northern and southern alike, who are unlike some of my old friends who feel forced to give lip service to the New Deal and seem unable to put country above party.

The 1928 candidate for the Presidency said that since his speech Saturday he had received aobut 2000 letters and telegrams, which he described as preponderantly favorable, and more messages were arriving constantly from more distant points. He received, too, check and cash donations for the Liberty League approximating $2000 in sums from $1 to $100.

The Liberty League said it had received 9000 requests for printed copies of Smith's speech.

# Many Italians Living In Argentina Oppose Campaign in Ethiopia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. — While much is heard of the powerful influence exerted by Italian communities in South America on this continent's policy regarding Ethiopia, little comes to light of the activity of patriotic but anti-Fascist organizations of Italian nationality. Such a one is the "Committee of Italians Abroad Against the Abyssinian War." which is especially strong in Argentina.

In a manifesto issued by this committee in Buenos Aires it was declared that "the sanctions are not prejudicial to the Italian people—only to Fascism—because the people cannot eat cannon, ammunition or warlike instruments. The people want bread to eat. The sanctions have been approved by 52 civilized nations, and they are directed solely against the Fascist Government, against Mussolini, the man who is guilty of the barbarous attack upon Ethiopia."

"The enforcement of these sanctions," continues the manifesto, "makes for a quicker termination of this butchery, while it will also bring about the downfall of Fascism and the return to liberty for the Italian people who produced men like Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi and Giacomo Matteotti.

"The 'sanctions against the Italian people' are those that have been applied by Fascism against the Italian people for the past 13 years. Their results are seen in unemployment, in misery, in starvation, in slavery, all for the maintenance of an army of black-shirted myrmidons."

# Court Rules Rights End With Patent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—A patented article which is only describable by the name under which it has been sold by the patentees may properly be known by this name when manufactured by others after the patent has expired. This was the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here in a case brought by the National Biscuit Company against the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek cereal concern, regarding the use of the term "shredded wheat."

The court concurred in an opinion handed down by the United States District Court of Delaware. The National Biscuit Company had sought to confine in perpetuity the term "shredded wheat" for its own exclusive use, but the Philadelphia court ruled that its exclusive right to manufacture and sell the product ended with the expiration of its patent No. 548,086.

"Where the name is the only name by which it was described during the existence of the patent, that name becomes public property upon the expiration of the patent. Here the patented biscuit was known as Shredded Wheat or Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Upon the expiration of the patent that name became public property," the court ruled.

# Charity Balls to Mark Birthday of President

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—For the third consecutive year more than 5000 charity balls will be held on President Roosevelt's birthday—Jan. 30. The proceeds of these affairs will go to the relief of infantile paralysis in the United States.

National sponsors are making no predictions as to the financial returns of the parties, but they hope to exceed 1934's $1,000,000, and 1935's $1,071,000. This year it has been arranged to keep 70 per cent of the receipts in the local communities with 30 per cent to go to the Warm Springs (Ga.) Foundation.

# Negro Girl Voted Prettiest In Hartford High School

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Lulu Dwin, Negro, has been named the prettiest girl in the graduating class at Weaver High School here. The class, composed of 159 pupils, will be graduated tomorrow.

In addition to the beauty honor, Miss Dwin's classmates chose her the "most courteous" student in the class as well. Weaver High School has a regular enrollment of 2000 pupils. It is one of three here, and the student body is predominately white.

# G.O.P. Tories Miss Rally for Borah

(Continued from Preceding Page)

social justice as well as political liberty, to the people of the United States, and when you ask them, therefore "Where do we go from here?" they will tell you in the coming campaign, "We go forward, not backward." Those leaders who think that the American people are going to return to many of the old practices of past years and are leading the Republican Party in that direction are leading it to defeat.

Perhaps no man, perhaps no group of men, perhaps no party can chart a course or map the detail of how they are to detail with all these new problems. But in the name of humanity, let the Republican Party recognize the problems and go forward and meet them in a practical way as these new and unparalleled conditions have presented them to the American people.

Abraham Lincoln did not know the details when he started in his opposition to the extension of slavery. He did not know that some day he would end that institution, but he recognized the problem and he led his party forward, and as he marched on the way, magnificent things were done and magnificent things happened.

I do not know—perhaps no man knows all the detail of how we are to deal with the problems that we have been confronted with, but we must recognize the problems; we must demonstrate to the American people that we propose to deal with them in the light of these new conditions which have been presented.

We cannot go back. We cannot compromise. We must move forward; and the political party which does not move forward, which does not advance, which does not accept responsibility, will drop out, and some other party will take its place.

My friends, I thank you very cordially for your very generous and patient attention. I expect to be back in this state later, and if there are some other questions, which manifestly you expected me to discuss, I shall discuss them when I return.

I thank you.

# Fish Declares Borah Would Sweep West

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish said here today Senator William E. Borah as the Republican presidential candidate would "sweep every western state and get more votes in the large industrial cities of the East than all the other Republican candidates combined."

Mr. Fish, one of the most active of the Borah supporters in the East, then turned to the New York State situation and denounced the old-guard group controlling the state organization for its proposed slate of delegates-at-large to the Republican convention. "Everyone knows the reactionary political philosophy of the list as picked," he said.

"If we want such a blind and bigoted policy to drive a large part of the rank and file of Republicans into the Democratic Party," he said, "we have only to proceed to nominate some old guardsman who has outlived his usefulness and is discredited with the people as responsible for the rule-or-ruin policy of the group in New York."

# Kansas Expects Landon to Make His Stand Plain

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29 (AP)—Republicans from all parts of the country trooped into Topeka today to help Kansas celebrate her seventy-fifth birthday—an occasion seized upon by state party leaders to urge the qualifications of Gov. Alf M. Landon as presidential timber.

Governor Landon, who has taken no public cognizance of the movement in his behalf nor commented on his availability as a candidate, will address the Kansas Day banquet and the nation tonight.

Close associates said he probably would confine himself to a discussion of national issues, a subject upon which he has commented but little.

**Speech to Be Broadcast**

But the city seethed with "Landon talk" as Republicans by the thousands approached the climax of their celebration of Kansas' diamond birthday as a state. The rally was the largest in Republican history here.

Governor Landon will close the annual meeting of the Kansas Day Club with his address at 9 p. m. (C. S. T.) tonight. The address will be broadcast by a nationwide radio network.

As the hour for the speech approached the State's party leaders began clearing the way to drive their Landon campaign on to the approaching national convention at Cleveland.

**State for Governor**

"It goes without saying," said Will T. Beck, state chairman, "that Kansas' 18 delegates to the national convention will be instructed for Governor Landon.

District conventions will be held as soon as possible, he said. The state convention probably will be held in March.

"Kansas Day" is the traditional starter for Republican campaigns in Kansas, but this year local issues were eclipsed by the anticipated Landon speech. Republican stalwarts and political observers from other states gathered with state G. O. P. forces.

**Asks Leeway for Landon**

Former Gov. Clyde M. Reed expressed the attitude of state Republicans when he suggested that Kansas politics be held in abeyance "until after Governor Landon has been given the center of the stage."

"I think the discussion of politics at this particular Kansas day meeting should be with reference to Governor Landon's chances for the Presidency," he said. "It should not be interfered with or minimized in any way by the discussion of state politics.

"Kansas has the best opportunity in 75 years of statehood to nominate a candidate for President. . . . It is even better than the opportunity in 1928, when Senator Curtis (Charles Curtis, later Vice-President) was the candidate."

# Roosevelt Policies Have Split His Party, Col. Knox Declares

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher mentioned as a Republican candidate for President, said today a "catacysmic division" exists in the Democratic Party, which he predicted "will be fatal to the Democratic success in November." He declined to discuss his proposed candidacy with the statement:

"My home State of Illinois has asked me to be a candidate but I haven't yet said I would."

Colonel Knox said Senator Robinson's reply to Alfred E. Smith "is striking in that in the first passage of arms the present Administration is utterly on the defensive and reduced to a pitiful, weak position trying to prove that 'Al' Smith was inconsistent and wrong rather than that the Roosevelt Administration was right in what it has done. The truth is, the Roosevelt policies have divided his party into two parts—the conservatives and the radicals. Roosevelt has retained his control of the radical element, but has completely lost the conservative element."

Colonel Knox said the Democratic ranks in the Middle West are split "just as wide" as in the South.

# Columbia Launches Agricultural Survey

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Two nation-wide studies dealing with farm life are to be undertaken by Columbia University, it was announced here by Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, professor of education at Teachers College.

One will deal with the effects of the depression on the social and economic life of representative agricultural villages and their trade areas, for which a grant has been made by the Columbia University Council for Research in Social Sciences. The other deals with cultural contributions of the United States Agricultural Extension Service, for which an appropriation has been made by the General Education Board.

The first survey will be directed by Dr. Brunner, with the Federal Resettlement Administration and the rural research unit of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and 28 colleges of agriculture co-operating. The second study will be by the Adult Education Department of Teachers College.

**Loeb Convict Slain**

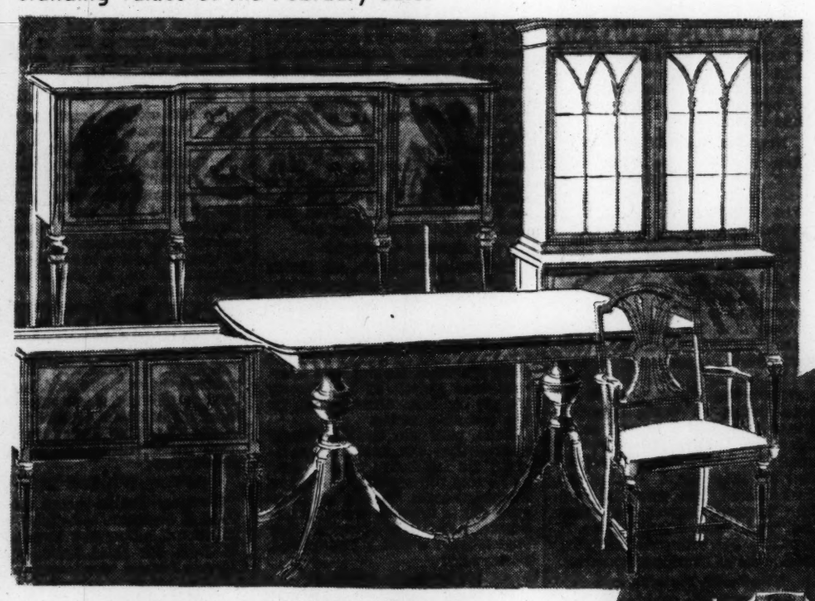
JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 29 (AP)—Richard Loeb, co-perpetrator of the slaying of Bobby Franks in 1924, was killed yesterday in Stateville Penitentiary. James Day, a fellow convict, confessed the killing of Loeb, state's attorney Will McCabe said, and blamed it to Loeb's persistence in pursuing him with improper advances.


BOGGS & BUHL

February Furniture Sale Begins Saturday Feb. 1

10 to 50% SAVINGS

Furniture markets show wholesale price rises of 5% to 15%, with indications of new advances! This alone should induce you to buy fine furniture now. But when you add to this fact that beginning Saturday, Feb. 1, B. & B. offers savings of 10% to 50% on practically our entire stocks, you will realize that this is the opportune time to invest in lifetime furniture from Boggs & Buhl! We list below but three of the many outstanding values of the February Sale!

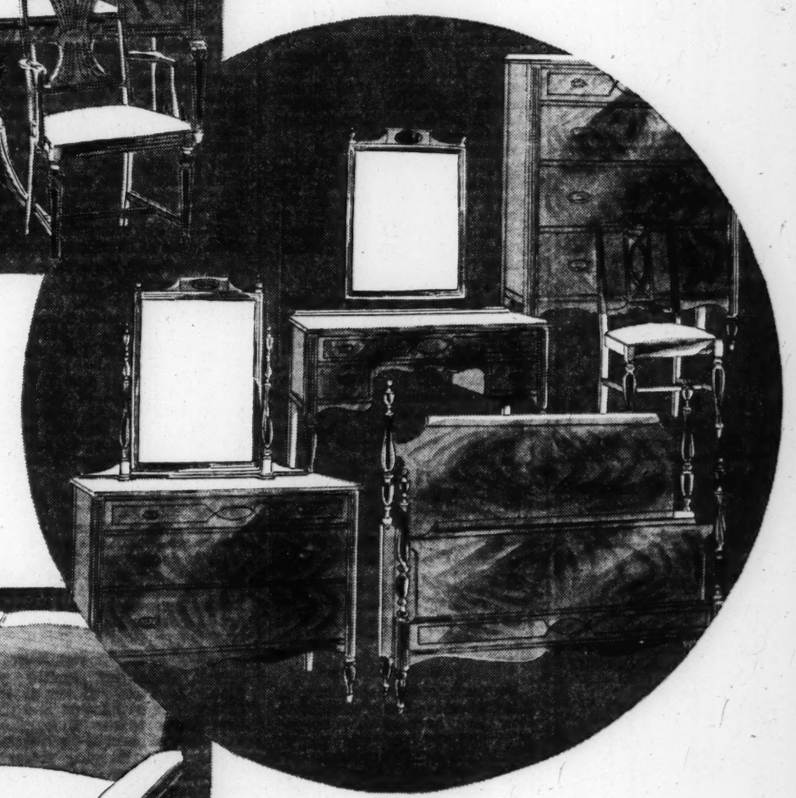


10 Pc. 18th Century DINING ROOM

$149.50

Borrowing nobly from the past, this furniture will fit into the modern home with the same grace and assurance of its original. Executed in Beautiful Swirl Mahogany. Two pedestal Duncan Phyfe table. Seat chairs are beautifully upholstered. Well finished drawer interiors, with appropriately styled hardware.

*Other Dining Room Suites up to $595.00*

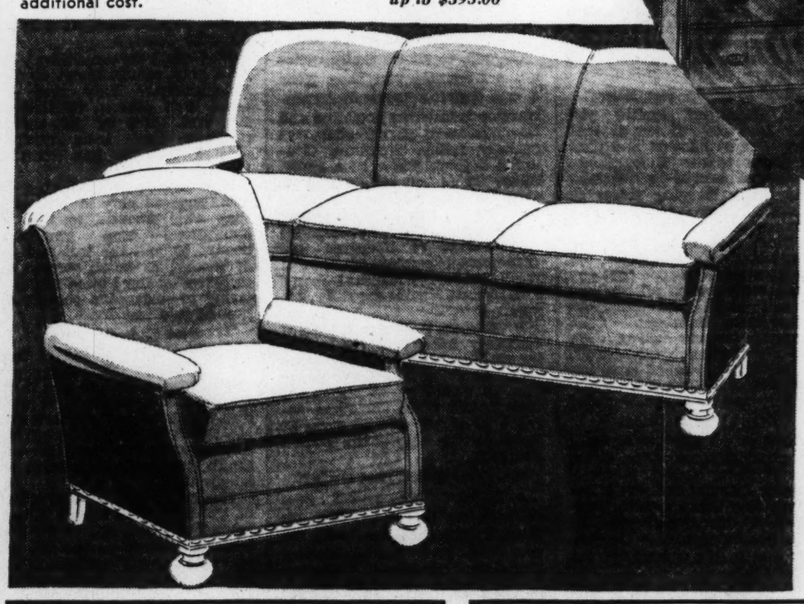


$145 Jamestown Made BEDROOM SUITE

The words "Jamestown Made" alone identifies this suite as an outstanding value at a saving of $28! Choose from a lovely brown finish Mahogany or Butt Walnut. All dust-proof construction. Note the smartly reeded bed posts. Four large pieces. Twin beds at slight additional cost.

$117.00

*Other Bedroom Suites up to $595.00*



$100 2 Piece LIVING ROOM

You save $20! A smartly comfortable full size davenport and chair with low, reposeful English arms, practical height back. Standard B & B quality, webbed bottoms, carved wood frame. Full color selection.

$79.50

*Other Living Room Suites up to $395.00*

EASY TERMS

Boggs & Buhl makes it easy as possible to own this fine furniture. Pay for it out of income. A small down payment, balance monthly, plus a slight carrying charge.

MODEL ROOMS

We take pride in presenting these smart rooms, newly decorated by our Interior Decorating Staff . . . every inch fresh and original in its decorative treatment, and every inch practical! Ideas you can adapt to reflect your own personality in your own home.

Visit new model homes in Chatham Village, designed and furnished by Boggs & Buhl decorating staff. Visiting hours Sunday 1 to 5—Week Days 1 to 5, Evenings 7 to 9 P. M. until Feb. 9.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

# Robinson Quotes Smith as Once Praising Shelving of Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The text of the reply by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas last night to the recent Liberty League address by Alfred E. Smith:

Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience: I shall take for my text tonight Genesis, the twenty-seventh chapter, verse 22: "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

Alfred E. Smith sought the presidency in 1928 when a man who raised his voice on behalf of the great causes of social justice and Democratic principles was regarded by the stock ticker patriots with smug toleration or as a potential enemy of his country.

Governor Smith in 1928 waged a clean and honorable campaign in behalf of common men and women but he was swept down to defeat by greed and privilege hiding behind a murky and malodorous smoke-screen. Greed supplied the 30 pieces of silver and passion brought about the base betrayal of fundamental American principles.

**In Camp of the Enemy**

Now we are on the threshold of another national campaign with the same two armies facing each other along the battle line. The preliminary skirmishing is under way and what is our amazement to find Governor Smith enthroned in the camp of the enemy, warring like one of the janizaries of old against his own people and against the men and women with whom he fought shoulder to shoulder in the past.

A few nights ago there was held in the city of Washington a banquet by the miscalled American Liberty League and the main attraction on that occasion was none other than our old friend, the "Happy Warrior" who won his spurs battling for the rights of the plain people.

Let me read to you a description of that occasion from a Washington newspaper:

**Tailcoat to Tailcoat**

"Jammed elbow to elbow, tailcoat to tailcoat, fluttery bouffant dress to sleek black velvet dress, the tables set so closely together in the main ballroom that the ushers in the confederate grey mess coats and black pants scarcely could wiggle between the anti-New Dealers, Democrats and Republicans alike gathered to hear the magic rasping voice of Alfred E. Smith belabor the present administration."

Another writer in the same paper described it as a billion dollar audience that glanced up with eyes of worship and love at the new champion who had come amongst them. It was the swellest party ever given by the du Ponts.

**Top Hat Routs Brown Derby**

Yes, Governor Smith not only has changed sides in the great battle but his whole outlook seems to have undergone a transformation. He has forgotten apparently the issues upon which he ran for the Presidency.

The brown derby has been discarded for the high hat; he has turned away from the East Side with those little shops and fish markets, and now his gaze rests lovingly upon the gilded towers and palaces of Park Avenue.

In the old days, Governor Smith was one of the most constructive and penetrating critics in American public life.

**No Practicable Suggestion**

But now what a change; his hour-long harangue before the miscalled Liberty League was barren and sterile without a single constructive suggestion for meeting the great social and economic problems confronting this Government.

He laid down a six-point program in which he proposed somewhat childishly that the Democrats should forget about the election, resurrect the platform of 1932, cease compromising with fundamental principles, discontinue efforts to change the fundamental principles of government, remember oaths of office and regard the Constitution as a Bible.

Not a specific proposal in the whole batch. Just a rehash of confusing and meaningless generalities.

**I Challenge Assertion**

Why the "happy warrior" even went further than that. He boldly asserted that our great offensive to overcome the depression and adjust the nation's economic life had accomplished nothing and brought us nowhere. Is that a serious declaration or does it come under the heading of oratorical license?

I challenge the accuracy of that assertion. Why, a table recently compiled shows that in the three years of the New Deal as compared to the three years of the old deal unemployment has declined 30 per cent, wheat and corn have increased 100 per cent or more in value, industrial production has gone up 51 per cent, listed stocks have increased 134 per cent in value and listed bonds 22 per cent.

**Recovery Apparent to All**

The progress of our recovery is apparent to every man who looks about him and the story of its onward march fairly leaps at you every day from the pages of the daily press. Bear in mind that when the Roosevelt Administration came into power, hungry and abandoned men in the cities were searching the garbage pails for waste scraps and the American farmers were halting court foreclosures by physical force—which borders little short of revolution. And Governor Smith says there has been no progress.

President Roosevelt had not been in the White House 24 hours before bankers and other big business men now grouped in the Liberty League appealed to him to "do something," to "do anything," to relieve the paralysis of business and to save them.

**Suppliants Turn Critics**

The President and the Congress responded to their appeals, saved the banks and in saving them also saved the insurance companies; saved the railroads, the farms and the homes. No sooner had these suppliants been made secure, than they began to complain of the very processes by which their fortunes had been preserved against bankruptcy.

They did not when they needed help brand government aid to private enterprises as socialistic or communistic; nor did they complain of the Government engaging in what is normally private enterprise.

Now, being secure, they regard it as violation of sound principle to accord the same assistance to others which they themselves have enjoyed.

**Why Shirk Platform?**

So much for what the Roosevelt Administration has accomplished. Now let's look at Mr. Smith's other criticism of the present Democratic Administration.

You recall that before the Liberty Leaguers, he started to read the Democratic platform of 1932 but for some strange reason he never finished it. I wonder why? Was there something further along, concerning stock market manipulations, that he didn't like to read before his wealthy friends?

In any event, he charged that the New Deal was fostering and promoting class hatred; second, that it enacted an unconstitutional farm program and an unconstitutional NRA; third, that public money was being wasted; fourth, that Congress had abdicated its powers to the Executive; and fifth, in a flag-waving, soul-stirring crescendo he charged the New Deal with trying to undermine the Constitution and Supreme Court while it fastened a socialistic and communistic dictatorship upon this country.

**Looking at the Record**

Let's look at the record. Why, Governor Smith, from your own lips, with your own words, with your own matchless talent for illuminating the dark places of public discussion, I shall prove that you have advocated and championed every basic principle that has been written into law by the Roosevelt Administration.

In his speech on Saturday night, Mr. Smith made the ugly charge that the new deal is fomenting class hatred. Let me read you what he said when he was addressing the Alumni Association of Harvard University on June 22, 1933:

"I remember when we first spoke about the workmen's compensation act the court of appeals of our own State set aside the first enactment as being contrary to the constitution. I remember when we enacted the child welfare act it was referred to as paternalism and as socialism.

**Was Called Socialistic**

"Our whole democracy at that time seemed to be devoted to the part that constitutional law and statute law were intended only for the protection of property and of money, and the human element did not seem to enter into it.

"The same has to do with the factory code; the same has to do with the provision for modern, up-to-date housing for our small-income group; the same has to do with the development of state-owned waterpower and the ownership by the state of the power at the site.

"Twenty years ago those were regarded as socialistic. I was referred to many times by my political opponents as a Socialist. But, in the light of our present-day legislation, Mr. President, I am one of the ultra-conservatives.

**No Fear of Dictatorship**

"We have nothing to fear in this country from a dictatorship. There can be nothing of that kind in this country. It can not live here. We are not organized to carry it on. We have no desire for it. Great as may be the grant of temporary power in an emergency that Congress may by congressional enactment put into the hands of a President, the thing we have to fear in this country, to my way of thinking, is the influence of the organized minorities, because somehow or other the great majority does not seem to organize."

Yes, those were Mr. Smith's own words. Somehow I think there must be two "Al" Smith. One is the happy, carefree fellow behind whom we marched and shouted in 1928, proud of his principles and eager to place him in the White House.

**Now Another "Al" Smith**

Now we have this other "Al" Smith, this grim-visaged fellow in the high hat and tails, who warns us that we are going straight to Moscow. If I recall correctly, he came before the Senate Finance Committee in 1933 and urged us to recognize Soviet Russia and give it a five-year moratorium on debt payments.

Throughout his 1928 campaign Governor Smith hammered at the power trust, denounced greed and special privilege, and faithfully promised the people that if he were elected he would establish a new order of things and bring about what he called a "more equal distribution of prosperity." Now he talks about stirring up class hatred, but what he said then sounded a great deal more like "share the wealth" than it does like the comparatively mild statements of President Roosevelt.

**The Smith Farm Record**

I pass on to his next accusation. He charged the New Deal with fostering an unconstitutional farm relief program. He forgets that in 1928 he advocated the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill which in many respects was far more drastic in its use of the taxing power than the AAA ever was.

That's just a case of second-guessing. Let me quote you from his Jefferson Day speech on April 13, 1932. He said:

"It is a perfectly easy thing to say we must restore the purchasing power of the farmer. Fine! Of course we must. But how are we going to do it? I would sooner have a short shake hands with the fellow that knows how to do it, than listen for a week to the fellow who knows how to tell you what the trouble is."

**Hand to Shake Was Near**

Well, Governor Smith, you should have stepped out of that Liberty League banquet and gone four blocks to the White House to shake the hand of the man who raised the purchasing power of the farmers more than $2,000,000,000 in one year.

In his speech on Saturday night, Mr. Smith denounced the NRA as a giant octopus that entangled itself around all business big and small and tried to smother it to death.

Another second guess. He made a radio speech on Aug. 22, 1933, in which he called attention to the fact that NRA was largely voluntary and he added, I quote:

**More of Smith Words**

"The slightest reflection on these facts should dispose of the claim, from whatever source it came, that the National Industrial Recovery Act shakes the firm foundations of our Constitution, or marks revolution in our Government and in the conduct of our everyday life.

"Let us see whether, by shorter hours, higher wages and increased employment, we can avoid the dole, called home relief, and the disguised dole popularly known as relief work, the evil consequences of which we all know.

"It is infinitely better to pay the bill by the methods proposed in the National Industrial Recovery Act than to pay it in the form of public or private charitable relief."

**Knew No-Money Wasted**

The next charge was that public money was being wasted and that the party had failed to fulfill its pledge of a 25 per cent reduction in government expenditures. He neglected entirely to state that no President ever could have refused the call of suffering humanity that existed during the crisis of 1933. He knows very well that any Chief Executive, too cowardly to use the national credit to save human life, would have been consumed in the burning hatred of his own people.

I'll go further than that. Governor Smith himself was urging appropriations for public relief at the very time that platform plank about which he boasts so loudly was being drafted. He made speech after speech urging a public bond issue to provide employment. He appeared before a committee of Congress for that purpose. Here is what he said at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington on Jan. 8, 1932:

"Now if it is all right to put the credit of the Government behind business, let the credit of the Government be used to keep the wolf of hunger away from the doormat of millions of people."

**Another Oversight**

In that same speech, Mr. Smith declared that the conduct of the Hoover Administration was "indefensible" because states, cities and private charities were out of funds and unable to cope with the relief situation. He forgot to mention that speech to his Liberty League friends. Once again he was second-guessing.

Let's pass on to his fourth charge that Congress has abdicated its legislative powers, and as he said the country is now run by bureaucrats. Why what Congress did is the very thing he advocated. In that Jackson Day speech from which I just quoted, Smith said:

**What Smith Wanted**

"I would therefore suggest that Congress empower the President of the United States to appoint a federal administrator of public works and put the President in such a position as he can clothe him with plenary power to cut, slash, dig into, and run through all the red tape, and through all the statutory restrictions that are placed upon the Government in the progress of public works.

"In other words, invoke the tactics of war, instead of dotting all the i's and the t's and going through all the cumbersome labor of the peacetime performances when it comes to public works construction."

**Seeing Things Under the Bed**

Oh, my, Governor Smith, what a short memory you have. Your charge that the Roosevelt Administration is fostering Socialism and Communism is so ridiculous, it's actually funny. Honestly, Governor, I think you've been seeing things under the bed, you know those Communist spies that our good friend "Ham" Fish is always talking about. Where have I heard that charge of Socialism and Communism before? Oh, now I recall, that's the identical charge that Herbert Hoover made against you in 1928.

Remember, Governor, after you fearlessly advocated the public ownership, public control, and public development of water power sites, poor old Herbert whimpered that it was State Socialism because he lacked any adequate or statesmanlike reply to the position you took.

**How You Nailed Poor Herbert**

And how you nailed poor Herbert on that one. You reminded him that the same old cry had been raised against Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes, Woodrow Wilson, and every other public servant who ever attempted to perform a public duty on behalf of the whole people. Very properly you said that silly charges of that kind did more to promote socialism in this country than any other cause. Let me quote just two paragraphs from the Boston speech of yours on Oct. 24, 1928. You said:

"The cry of socialism has been patented by the powerful interests that desire to put a damper on progressive legislation.

"Failing to meet the arguments fairly and squarely, special interest falls back on the old stock argument of socialism. The people of New York State are tired of the stock argument, have discovered that it means nothing, that it is simply subterfuge and camouflage, and I am satisfied that the people of the nation in their wisdom will so appraise it."

Yes, Governor Smith, you very properly reminded Mr. Hoover that under his definition even Charles Evans Hughes, the present Chief Justice of the United States, was a Socialist.

**Looks Not Quite Fair**

Now then, Governor Smith, I wish to comment on one more portion of your speech. You quoted from President Roosevelt's message to Congress and then by straining and distorting his meaning you charged the President with saying, "If you are going to have an autocrat, take me; be very careful about the other fellow."

Now, the Chief Executive never said that and he never hinted at any such thing. That looks just a little bit like a blow below the belt. Now suppose I read the record on you, not what some one else said, but what you yourself said. I am now going to read you verbatum a news dispatch which appeared in the usually reliable New York Times, in the issue of Feb. 8, 1933, just before Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House. I quote:

**From The Times**

"Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith told 400 guests at a dinner of the Catholic conference on industrial problems at the Hotel Astor last night that the nation needs a director of public works with power to cut through red tape if appropriations of public funds are to count in the war against the depression.

**Shelving the Constitution**

The former Governor asserted that the economic crisis had caused more domestic damage than participation by the United States in the World War, and he declared it must be fought as a democracy traditionally fights, by arrogating to itself the powers of a "tyrant, a despot or a monarch."

"Let us look back a few years to 1917 and 1918," Mr. Smith proposed. "What did we do then? Why we took the Constitution, wrapped it up and put it on the shelf and forgot it until it was over."

Just think of that! Alfred E. Smith proposed in 1933 that we wrap up the Constitution and put it on the shelf until the depression was defeated and then coming down here in 1936 to lecture Democratic leaders on constitutional government!

**Roosevelt and Constitution**

Now let me say something about the Constitution. In the whole United States, there is not a single individual who can honestly and truthfully charge Franklin D. Roosevelt with advocating the suppression of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, fredom of assemblage, freedom of worship, or any of those other basic rights guaranteed us in the immortal bill of rights.

The idea that Governor Smith wished to convey in 1933 is the idea we all had, namely that in a time of stress and torment, when every moment demanded action to preserve human life and prevent human suffering, it was imperative to cease wasteful quibbling. He meant the time had passed for legal hair-splitting and pompous phraseology.

**History Will Cast Light**

Governor Smith meant he was tired of boresome self-styled constitutional authorities like James M. Beck, the chief justice of the Liberty League, who has appeared 10 times before the Supreme Court on constitutional questions and been turned down eight times.

History will show and the record now will show that President Roosevelt has never advocated the adoption of a single measure designed to curb in any way the just liberties of any man.

**Had to Act Quickly**

Of course President Roosevelt was unable to say definitely and finally in the great emergency of 1933 just where state power ended and federal power began. Of course Congress was unable to say flatly and finally that the measures adopted would come within the framework of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Who could say conclusively the AAA was constitutional or unconstitutional? Why even the court itself differed on that issue and three of its keenest members gave their qualified opinion that it was constitutional.

We anticipate unprincipled men, engaged only in promoting their own interests, to join the hypocritical and pharisaical chorus, to join the hue and cry of those who falsely accuse the President of the United States of trying to undermine the organic law of this country.

**Not From Big Men**

But we don't expect it from high-minded individuals who know better, from men who themselves have advocated far more drastic policies and programs than Mr. Roosevelt had pursued. If you condemn the President, Governor Smith, you condemn yourself one hundredfold.

The list of directors and officers of the American Liberty League reads like a roll call of the men who have despoiled the oil, coal and water power resources of this country. With notable exceptions they were lined up against you in 1928, supplying the money with which Herbert Hoover went about the country denouncing you as a Communist and a Socialist.

**In Strange Company**

It was strange to see you in such company, Governor Smith. Over here marches the same army with whom you fought for social justice for a quarter of a century — Senator Wagner, Franklin Roosevelt, Miss Perkins, Senator Norris, and those other comrades of your earlier and better days.

The glamour of your presence and the brilliance of your personality so completely dominated that gathering on last Saturday night that in the half-shadows were concealed the lurking figures of men who fought for 25 years against the principles of government you espoused. Within a few feet of the table at which you sat were members of the power trust, some of whom you denounced by name in 1928.

**Must Have Pleased Hoover**

I'm sure Mr. Hoover was with you in spirit, his cherubic face agleam and his chubby hands applauding ecstatically as you repeated against Mr. Roosevelt the very speech which he himself delivered against you in 1928.

**Roosevelt May Have Erred**

Yes Governor Smith, it was as difficult to conceive you at that Liberty League banquet as it would be to imagine George Washington waving a cheery good-bye to the ragged and bleeding band at Valley Forge while he rode forth to dine in sumptuous luxury with smug and sanctimonious tories in nearby Philadelphia.

Perhaps in the heat of battle sometimes our commanding officer, President Roosevelt, has employed the wrong tactics. Perhaps there has been confusion and loss of energy. Those things always happen when human beings attempt mass operations in hurried formation under the pressure of adverse fate. But those things never yet have justified a change of allegiance in the face of the enemy.

It rests with no soldier who approaches the battlefield under the flag of his leader to retire while the war continues. Above all things he must never go over to the enemy.

**Now Unhappy Warrior**

Yes, I agree with you, Governor Smith, that the Democratic Party belongs to no individual and no group. It cannot be purchased by the American Liberty League. The financial angles of the league will discover they cannot buy a monopoly over the name of freedom in the same way they have purchased monopolies over oil, coal and waterpower.

Governor Smith, I've read your record. You approved NRA, you approved farm relief, you urged federal spending and public works, you urged Congress to cut red tape and confer power on the Executive, you urged autocratic power for the President, and you exposed with merciless logic the false cry of Communism and Socialism. The New Deal was the platform of the "Happy Warrior."

The policies of the Liberty League have become the platform of the unhappy warrior.

Researcher

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph T. Robinson
Democratic Senator of Arkansas, Who Quoted Smith's Own Words in Reply

# Party Leaders Spar for Position

(Continued from Page 1)

the exigencies of time was forced to hurry through his address, so that the spoken word was less forceful than the written word, which was the reverse of the case in the Smith speech.

**Harps on High Hats**

Senator Robinson charged Mr. Smith had "discarded the brown derby for the high hat." Again and again he dwelt on the alleged incongruity of seeing this product of East Side New York in the company of the wealthy American Liberty League, and "men who fought for 25 years against the principles of government you espoused."

In charging that Mr. Smith had deserted his old position, Senator Robinson used the damaging method of citation and quotation which Mr. Smith himself used in charging the New Deal with departure from the 1932 platform. Senator Robinson himself barely mentioned the 1932 platform in his defense although it had made up the core of the Smith speech.

Senator Robinson's one reference to it was to declare that Mr. Smith had not read the whole of the platform and had avoided the section denouncing stock market manipulation—out of deference, as Senator Robinson put it, "to his wealthy friends."

**Hoist by His Own Petard**

Senator Robinson quoted declarations by former President Hoover in the 1928 campaign denouncing Mr. Smith for alleged Socialism and Communism, in much the same terms with which Mr. Smith himself denounced the New Deal last Saturday night. Senator Robinson recalled that Mr. Smith had sponsored the McNary-Haugen bill, which he termed more radical than the AAA program; and he recalled, too, an unguarded comment by Mr. Smith at the Hotel Astor, New York, Feb. 8, 1933, in which he urged that governmental red tape in the emergency be cut as it had been cut in the World War when, said Mr Smith, "we took the Constitution, wrapped it up and put it on the shelf and forgot it until it was over."

**Tarred by Same Stick**

Republicans in the capital were quick to assert that in meeting Mr. Smith's charge of New Deal inconsistency, with the counter-charge of Smith inconsistency, both sides had proved their case up to the hilt, and that both wings of the Democratic Party were consequently tarred with the same brush.

Senator Robinson, however, in addition to his attack on Mr. Smith gave here and there in his hurried address a defense of Roosevelt which indicated the direction which other Administration speakers will go in the campaign ahead.

For example, to the Smith charge of huge New Deal extravagances, Senator Robinson retorted that "no President could have refused the call of suffering humanity that existed during the crisis of 1933," and that any President who refused to use the national credit would have been overthrown.

**No Excuse to Revolt**

Senator Robinson recited, too, figures to show immense business improvement, and in a significant apologia, he added that perhaps President Roosevelt "has employed the wrong tactics—perhaps there has been confusion and loss of energy"; such things occurred, he said "when human beings attempt mass operations in hurried formation under the pressure of adverse fate."

But these things, added Senator Robinson, with a taunt at his old running mate on the Democratic ticket of 1928, "never yet have justified a change of allegiance in the face of the enemy."

## Parole Rights Face Test in Philadelphia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 — The legal right of penitentiary trustees to refuse freedom to prisoners who have served their minimum terms, is being given its first test in this Commonwealth.

Samuel Abrams, according to his counsel, Patrick J. Friel, was sentenced to from 2½ to 5 years for robbery, and Patsy Carpinelli from 2 to 10 years for burglary. The minimum sentences of both expired several months ago. After paroles had been refused, a writ of habeas corpus against the warden of the penitentiary was obtained. Mr. Friel argued that under the parole act of 1911, trustees have no right to continue imprisonment when minimum terms have been served. Michael A. Spatola, special deputy attorney general, contended that trustees must retain discretionary powers in order to protect the interests of society. Both sides were ordered to file briefs.


ALDERNEY
Grade A MILK
THE MILK WITH THE DEEP CREAM LINE

FOR FREE PHONE SERVICE
PATERSON, HAWTHORNE, GLEN ROCK, RIDGEWOOD, HACKENSACK, ASK OPERATOR FOR WX 2090

SOLAR FUEL OIL COMPANY
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Newark Plant Humboldt 2-6677
Phone Passaic 3-1480
165 River Drive
Delawanna, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
SALE!
Silk Stockings 77c a pair
Ringless, Full-Fashioned, Chiffon or Service Weight.
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Madison
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares—Pictures
Framing—Kodaks
Engraving—Printing
THE EDWARD MADISON COMPANY
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A Departmentized Laundry
All cleaning requirements of the entire family as well as the home are taken care of here. Laundering, Garment Cleaning, Rug Cleaning, Pillow Sanitizing, Mattress Renovating, Fur Storage and Cleaning.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY ESSEX COUNTY MITCHELL 2-0025
Jersey City, New Jersey Journal Square 2-2000

ARROW COMPANY
STATIONERS
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
Blank Books - Filing Supplies
GREETING CARDS
16TH and SANSOM STS., PHILADELPHIA

WAWA DAIRY FARMS
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
CERTIFIED and RAW MILK
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Farms and Bottling Plant
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Main Office
ALLEGHENY AVE. at 35th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Telephone RADCLIFF 7020

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for lunch eon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Cream
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Individual Permanent Waves
CREATED TO SUIT YOUR TYPE
$5.00 and $7.50
For White Hair we advise—Zotos, $10.00, or Jamal Waves, $7.50
No Machine - No Discoloring
Personality Haircutting by
Mr. Frank Gittler
1631 Chestnut Street
(2nd floor rear) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Spruce 6344

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
43th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Tel. Evergreen 1234
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY

FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

February Clearance On All Furs
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

"Jeddo-Highland"
Craig Coal
Fuel Oil—Koppers Coke
Call GERmantown 5539
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia

ABBOTTS Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVergreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

SAVE 1/3 to 1/2
on Original Prices
Always the Lowest
Feller's
Final Clearance Sale
COATS - FURS
DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR ◇ ACCESSORIES
The Store Dependable Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, PA.
Famous for SUITS
THE · WM · B SCHLEISNER STORE
THIRTY NORTH THIRD
Feminine Attire

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
SUITS
Wear our classic tailor-mades, with unrivalled chic, this month under your winter topcoats, and next month with fur scarfs.
FOURTH FLOOR

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
our FASHION FIRSTS
Gay Young Clothes in Our Junior Shop and Featured in Vogue.
They have a zip all their own. Wool suit-dress, with Schiaparelli's colored zippers, $25 . . . a dark wool-like silk crepe with new pleated front, $25 . . . a printed jacket over plain skirt, $25 . . . a three piece tweed suit in Creed's button-down-the-front theme, $49.95 . . . two stunning reefer coats, $29.95.
JUNIOR SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

# Edward VIII as Prince of Wales Played His Varied Role Well Around the World

Wide World; Underwood; Sport & General; Central News, Ltd.

**Upper Left—"Master of the Merchant Navy and Fisheries" Was His New Title When He Appeared for the First Time in This Uniform at the Opening of the Bristol Docks. Upper Circle Inset—He Leads the Procession at the Opening of the New Taylorean Institute Extension at Oxford in Academic Robes. Lower—When the Prince of Wales Flew in 1933 to the Brooklands Airdrome at Weybridge, Surrey, Eng.**

**Upper—The Prince Riding to Hounds at the Open Meet of the Quorn Hunt in 1927. Lower—He Inspects His Guard of Honor in India in 1922. This Photograph Was Made at Bombay. His Trip to the Great Dependency Was Made at a Critical Moment in Its Relations With the Mother Country and Contributed Much to Ease a Strained Situation Then Giving Much Concern to London**

**Upper Inset—Watching the Ball. One of the Favorite Sports of the New King Is Golf. This Shows Him During the Semifinal Round With Lady Astor in the Parliamentary Golf Handicap at Walton Heath. Upper Right—At the Epsom Derby. Lower Left—He Disembarks From a Hotel Launch at Milan, Italy. Lower Right—The Prince of Wales Reads the Gospel Aboard H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth en Route to Malta in 1932**

## Worldwide Trade in Armament Disclosed at British Hearing

*The interlocking of the American Senate inquiry into the munitions trade and the investigation by the British Royal Commission on the Private Manufacture of Arms is brought out in this, the first of two articles on the British hearings.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Evidence of the British armament trade, given before the Royal Commission here on the private manufacture of weapons, discloses worldwide ramifications of this business but claims that ordinary commercial methods only have been used in furthering it.

This contention was developed at great length by Sir Herbert Lawrence, Sir Charles Craven and other representatives of Vickers, Ltd. and Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., who were under examination here on Jan. 8 and 9.

**Quiet Proceedings**

Nothing could have been less sensational than the quiet proceedings at the taking of this evidence in the oak-paneled hall of the Middlesex Guildhall, close to the new London office of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Royal Commission, consisting of Sir Eldon Bankes, and his six colleagues, Sir Philip Gibbs, Sir Thomas Allen, Professor Gutteridge, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Sir Kenneth Lee and Mr. J. A. Spender, occupied a bank of raised seats at one side of the hall.

At a row of desks on the floor, level in front of them, were seated the witnesses who read printed statements and subsequently answered questions put to them by different members of the Commission.

**Small Attendance**

The meeting was public, but only a few people other than members of the press concerned in reporting the proceedings took the trouble to attend.

The questions raised were intricate ones, concerning the structure and methods of the working of the traffic in arms as now conducted by private enterprise. Every now and then a question would be put that brought out some point not already public property.

One of the more important of the disclosures made concerned anti-aircraft guns. Here the information was elicited from Sir Herbert Lawrence that his firm had been selling to foreign governments, apparently on a very large scale, anti-aircraft guns of more modern—and in Sir Herbert's opinion much more effective—type than those now forming part of the equipment of the British forces.

**Sir Basil Zaharoff**

Regarding the position occupied by Sir Basil Zaharoff, an individual to whom Sir Philip Gibbs referred to picturesquely as popularly regarded as "a sinister figure walking through the courts of Europe and acting as an agent for the sale of munitions of war," Sir Herbert said: "He had only an interest in regard to the Spanish business."

Concerning allegations first made public in the United States arms inquiry suggesting collusion between armament contractors and British Admiralty officials in regard to the tendering for submarines, Sir Charles Craven read lengthy correspondence on which this charge had been founded. This correspondence he claimed had taken place 10 years later than had been stated, namely in 1927 instead of 1917.

**Difference in Dates**

This difference in date he indicated, made an essential difference, as pointing to the innocent nature of what had been behind the transaction. In this connection Sir Charles read a letter dated Sept. 19, 1934, addressed to the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Monsell, in which he had explained what had occurred.

Regarding the worldwide ramifications of the British armament trade Sir Charles said there was a small Spanish company which was owned entirely by Messrs. Vickers Limited. Messrs. Vickers also had a minority share in the Spanish company which built and maintained the Spanish navy. In Japan it had an interest in armament works.

**Arrangement With Turkey**

At Constantinople in 1913 arrangements were entered into between the Turkish Government and Vickers and Armstrong (at that time not in amalgamation) under which the companies became technical advisers in regard to the Turkish arsenal and docks.

A company was formed in which Vickers and Armstrong had certain shareholdings. This was carried on until 1914 when the docks and arsenal were taken back by the Turkish Government and so maintained during the war.

After the war Vickers and Armstrong were asked to take up their interests again. They did so but in 1922 the company went into liquidation and Vickers' interests in the Turkish docks and arsenal ceased.

## Edward VIII Trained to Meet Calls for New Social Order

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 29—If the institution of British Constitutional Monarchy needed additional arguments in its favor at a time when the Crown is the greatest single factor holding the Empire together, King Edward VIII would offer a convincing example.

Rarely has a head of state undergone such an intensive, worldwide training for the exacting duties of his high office. The institution of monarchy singled him out from the cradle as the Heir Apparent. In anticipation of his accession to the throne some day, his family conscientiously trained him to be a king.

**Must Be Above Party**

Yet the institution of monarchy cannot guarantee that the Heir Apparent will always be fitted for a throne. That is its greatest liability, one of the reasons for emergence of democratic government. Weak or foolish kings threw discredit on the institution they so poorly represented.

In Britain today few question the practical value of the monarchy as an institution. Occasionally the outlay on court pomp is assailed by radical Socialists. But in Edward VIII, as in his father George V before him, the monarchy has a convincing proof of its utility in training leaders who are above the bias of any party.

**Personal Ability Needed**

However limited may be the political powers of the British King as compared with the President of a democracy, upon his personal abilities and conduct largely depends the future of the empire.

This fact has been established during the postwar self-division of the British Empire into self-governing and equal component dominions, held to the mother country mostly by ties of custom, trade, defense, political tradition—and most of all, the Crown.

**Belongs to New Order**

All eyes are therefore fastened upon the slight, athletic figure of the new King. Everywhere the regard is affectionate. In some quarters it is a bit uneasy. Edward has left no doubt by his conduct as a Prince, and already as King, that his face is set toward the future.

Young as Kings go, he belongs emphatically to the air-minded, forward-looking generation that saw many traditions discredit themselves during the World War, that has opened its eyes to the existence of social injustice beneath the smug complacency of Victorian imperialism—and that is determined to do something about it.

In one sense, George V was the last Victorian to sit on the throne of England. Yet he was by no means unresponsive to the currents of social and economic change that often swirled and broke in tempests over England and the Empire during his quarter-century reign. Placed in the transition period between a prewar world and the strange, troubled globe now going who knows where, King George and Queen Mary did much to keep the best of English tradition from being swept away.

Queen Mary remains to assist the young Edward, who incidentally is young only by comparison with the elder statesmen of the realm. He has so long been thought of as the boyish Prince, that it is hard to think of him as 41 and vested with the full responsibility of a monarch.

**Era of Social Experiment**

How will Edward VIII shape his part in the world now definitely launched on an era of social experiment, of world-wide efforts to substitute law for force in international relations, and of resurgent forces of the past that cling to outworn ways, multiply armaments and threaten new holocausts of humanity?

He comes to the throne, not as an unknown quantity, but as a man whose tastes, activities, character, travels, and sympathy for the depressed classes are known everywhere. As Prince of Wales, his feats and falls have made reading for millions whose respect for his office gradually changed into something warm and personal as he showed himself a "regular fellow," a sportsman, a man of action.

**Breaks Precedents**

It is precisely his fondness for action, his impatience with foppishness, his boredom with ceremony, which nevertheless he has faithfully performed, that raises questionings among the more conservative of his subjects. Will he continue to fly, to ride dangerously, and to be in the thick of every promising test of courage? He flew to take the throne, breaking all precedent.

The new ruler has left no question about his understanding of the lot of economically underprivileged classes. He has a penetrating eye that refuses to see only the profit and dividend side of industry. Wages, living conditions and the general welfare of workers have to be brought into the picture. He has shown himself far from satisfied with existing social conditions after his periodical visits to mines and industrial areas.

**Genuine Friendship**

Democracy in its true sense appears as natural to Edward VIII as his love of the out-of-doors. His is no pretended good fellowship with war veterans, laborers, aviators and any other commoner that crosses his path, officially or unofficially. To an extent remarkable for a prince of the royal line, he could say with Kipling:

". . . the lives that ye led were mine."

Sailor, soldier—who came to be known as "Dynamite" Wales during the World War in France because of his impatience when the net of royal precautions kept him from satisfying his desire for front-line action—student, sportsman and good-will ambassador of the Empire, he has seen human life more comprehensively than most rulers are ever privileged to do.

**A Notable Traveler**

His travels alone have never been equaled by any other Heir Apparent. But travel alone does not tell the story. He has always had a keen interest in people and things. Too well-rounded to be bookish, he has read widely, not confining himself to the pabulum of pre-digested mental food.

Time and again as Prince of Wales, he broke through the artificialities that would have permitted him to enjoy privileges or ease denied to others. Like many a boy before him, he stood for something he considered right by using his fists in school. When he went to Oxford, he lived in his suite of rooms at Magdalen College and ate in the hall. His grandfather Edward VII, when at Oxford, lived apart in a special house.

**Shared in Ship's Duties**

On cruise as a naval cadet, Edward shared in the routine chores of ship life, while carrying on his studies with his trusted tutor-companion, Mr. H. P. Hansell.

The Prince's devotion to his official duties has become proverbial, especially in promoting good will in the empire and trade with other countries. He worked hard at being Prince and Heir Apparent. There can be no doubt that like George V, he will work hard at being King.

His record offers every hope that he will work to good purpose in a period that cannot help being epoch-making for England, the empire, and the world.

## Pennsylvania's Italians Urge U. S. Stay Neutral

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—Resolutions urging the re-enactment of the existing neutrality law for an indefinite period, on its expiration next month, were adopted here at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Executive Council for Pennsylvania of the Order of Sons of Italy.

"Maintenance of world peace and our freedom from foreign entanglements will depend almost entirely on legislation finally enacted as the neutrality law," it was resolved. The present law, according to the resolutions, "adequately and fully assures to our country a just and fair neutrality policy, without the hidden risks of projected legislation in which lurk pitfalls of unknown danger."


"... the 'Hopkinton Road' winds up the hill by the State Hospital, the Odd Fellows' Home, the residence of ex-Governor John G. Winant, and Pleasant View Farm*, where Mrs. Eddy lived during the years she spent in Concord."

From **YANKEE**, the magazine published monthly in the interests of Yankee traditions, by Yankee writers, for Yankee readers.

Naturally, **YANKEE** has found acceptance everywhere—all real Yankees do—and this magazine, non-political and non-sectarian, is here to give you what its name implies: an honest representation of Yankee thrift, courage, enterprise, resource, determination, and humor—those qualities characteristic of Yankees who have played such an important part in the upbuilding of the United States.

In **YANKEE** you will not find sarcasm, unpleasant innuendoes, nor gaudy advertisements. You *will* find the realities of clear thinking, brought to you by such people as Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Gladys Hasty Carroll, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Sewell Ford, Frances Parkinson Keyes, Laura E. Richards, Walter Hard, Walter Prichard Eaton—to name a few.

**YANKEE** employs no subscription solicitors, makes no special offers. Copies can be had at any good Yankee newsstand in New England for 25c—and the twinkle in your newsdealer's eye when you buy it will be worth the purchase. If he is sold out, send in your subscription ($2.50 a year) or mail

**$1 for the next 4 Issues**

YANKEE
Dublin, N. H.
Please send the next 4 issues of YANKEE. A dollar is enclosed.
Name .....
Address .....
City and State ..... CSM-1
* The Pleasant View Home is one of YANKEE'S first subscribers.



GREAT EASTERN bus system — NATION WIDE — HEATED BUSES

See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Lowest fares—Special reductions on round trips.

NEW LOW FARES
NOW IN EFFECT TO MOST POINTS, U.S.

Examples of New Low Bus Fares: between BOSTON and

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | $15.55 | Cleveland | 12.00 | Norfolk | 11.00 |
| Baltimore | 7.50 | Detroit | 14.50 | Pittsb'gh | 10.00 |
| Dayton | 15.50 | Miami | 23.40 | Richm'nd | 11.00 |
| Chicago | 17.00 | New York | 3.00 | St. Louis | 19.00 |

Free Pillows.
Washington 9.00



Only A Few More Days
left in which to take advantage of the
Good Will Gift Offer

JANUARY 31, 1936, is the last day on which you may send in orders for a Good Will Gift to be sent to friends or acquaintances. If you have not already done so, take advantage now of the reduced rates to give to those who need comfort and cheer the following Christian Science literature:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | 1 month | $1 |
| THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL | 1 issue | |
| CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL | 4 issues | |
| CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY | 1 issue (January) | |

*Orders entered current up to and including Jan. 31, 1936*

Not more than one gift to an individual, but donors may send as many gifts as desired to different persons by attaching additional names and addresses to coupon.

*Note: No change will be made in the gift except that the French, German, Scandinavian or Dutch Heralds of Christian Science may be substituted in place of the Journal and instead of the English Quarterly any one of the translated Quarterlies will be sent on request.*

The Christian Science Publishing Society HA37
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Enclosed is $ ..... Please send a Good Will Gift and announcement card to:
Name .....
Address .....
Donor's Name .....
Donor's Address .....

# Giving Away Beer By Chicago Movie Comes Under Ban

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—A new scheme for increasing liquor consumption here—giving away free drinks at moving-picture shows in good residential sections—has been blocked by the vigorous protests of a local minister and civic groups, with the support of Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

The action of authorities was taken after a number of movies had actually given away "free beers" and had advertised their practice in neighborhood newspapers, reports the American Business Men's Research Foundation. Declaring that a city ordinance made the practice illegal, Mayor Kelly instructed police to arrest any motion-picture theater managers who might continue the practice.

**No State Law**

The state liquor laws do not forbid gifts of liquor by movie houses, however, and the Illinois Conference Opposing Beverage Alcohol has appealed to the Governor and the Legislature to amend the act so as to make the practice illegal throughout the State.

The Chicago situation was reported to the American Business Men's Research Foundation in December by indignant residents of the section known as Hyde Park. A neighborhood paper had carried this advertisement:

"Starting next Wednesday, three star Hennessy. Watch for free beer at the (——) Theater. Every one a free beer."

**Opposition Takes Form**

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Lee Wilson, president of the Ministerial Council of Hyde Park and Kenwood, led the attack on the practice. He declared that "big brewers and distillery interests, combined with crooked politics with almost unlimited money to spend," were undertaking to do all in their power "to create more drinkers and further degrade and debauch the youths of our community." "We cannot sit idly by," he said, "and see our children exploited."

The Better Films Committee and certain women's clubs joined with the head of the Ministerial Association in an appeal to the Mayor. Meanwhile the American Business Men's Research Foundation wrote the Illinois Liquor Control Commission inquiring as to the legality of the liquor gifts.

**Reply Is Prompt**

A prompt reply was received from Arthur S. Smith, chairman, in part as follows:

"Please be advised that the subject matter therein contained has had the vigorous attention of the commission. We have succeeded in several cases in having motion picture theaters withdraw their offer of gifts of alcoholic liquor, and have received splendid co-operation from the owners of theaters.

"At a meeting of the Illinois Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association and the Retail Package Goods Stores, direct reference was made to your communication . . . and both associations volunteered their active co-operation in putting an end to the cause of complaint.

**Mayor Is Commended**

"As to your request for texts of the law which deals with this particular point, we have a regulation which prohibits the licensee giving away anything. However, we have no jurisdiction over motion picture theaters."

The Illinois Conference Opposing Beverage Alcohol, in its resolution, urged an addition to the liquor laws to cover this point, commended the Mayor and took steps to have the story of its successful protest sent to temperance groups in other states so that they might be forewarned and could thereby prevent the spread of the practice.

# Dangerous Minority Of 3½ P. C. Blamed For All Accidents

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28—More than 2,200,000 motor vehicle operators holding Pennsylvania licenses drove their cars without accident in 1935. They safely covered approximately 15,804,000,000 miles. Only 3½ per cent of the Commonwealth's licensed operators, a total of about 80 000, were involved in accidents.

These figures are announced by the Keystone Automobile Club in a statement showing that the great majority of motorists are blameless in regard to the highway accident toll. The club urges that safety and enforcement efforts be concentrated on bringing the "dangerous minority" under control.

"The job of controlling the small minority responsible for deaths and injuries will not appear so hopeless," says J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the club, "when it is realized that Pennsylvania has 2 291,762 licensed operators and that 2 211,762 of them came through the year without accident. Moreover, there is likely to be more real support for enforcement measures when the motoring public itself realizes that it is being pilloried for the sins of comparatively few operators.

"We are conscious," Mr. Smith continues, "of a feeling among motorists that stressing the horror and fear themes is not going to help much in reduction of motor vehicle accidents. The driver who starts out in fear and trembling is not going to drive safely; he lacks the quality of confidence essential to competent operation."

# *Pan-American Nations Sign Boundary Pact*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 28 (AP)—Argentina and Bolivia have signed a treaty designed to prevent frontier incidents.

Minor ones had arisen recently because the frontier between the two countries is indefinite and the Argentine Congress has not ratified a boundary treaty before it.

# The Mother Church Services Radiocast

SHORTWAVE radiocasts of the morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will again be radiocast on Sunday, Feb. 2, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., respectively, over Station W1XAL in Boston.

The morning service will include the playing of the chimes of The Mother Church preliminary to the service and the entire service up to the close of the organ selection following the service. It will be transmitted on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters. The evening service, which will include the same features as the morning transmission, will be radiocast on 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 40 meters.

# Home Modernizing Features New York Building Exposition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—New York's fifth Building Modernization Exposition is on here in the Lincoln Building today, with a huge display of gadgets and material by which its sponsors held shabby structures may be transformed into bright, clean and convenient dwellings. The exposition, staged by the Real Estate Board of New York, will continue through this week.

Several thousand building managers, property owners and their associates found it as full of information concerning new municipal developments as it was of the latest inventions engineered by the construction industry.

Commissioner Robert Moses, of the New York Park Department, showed 100 drawings, photographs and models of projects under way in his division of the city administration. These included, especially, the new Orchard Beach at Pelham Bay Park.

Langdon W. Post, Tenement House Commissioner, emphasized the work done by his department with a model of the new housing designed for the replacement of New York slums, and told visitors just how dilapidated some tenements are by exhibiting a replica of living quarters in one of the city's dreariest sections.

# Despotism of Long Lifts in Louisiana

(Continued from Page 1)

Long could never have gained the political domination over Louisiana which led to his being dubbed the first American state dictator.

As a Senator, Long had no way of acquiring state power for his own direct use, since the functions of a Senator fit into the national government and have primarily to do with legislation at Washington.

**By Acquiescence**

Extreme state power of the type Senator Long sought could be accumulated by legislative act only, in the name of state officials, to be utilized by the Senator solely through their acquiesence.

So Senator Long's dictatoral laws centralized authority to the credit of Governor Allen.

The Governor, who had been brought up on a farm a few miles away from Long's boyhood home, and who had given Long his first job as a lawyer, let the Senator use the power as he liked.

Plainly enough, Allen would never have been Governor without Long; and the teammates were so united in action and sentiment that Allen's disappearance from Louisiana politics removes a principal prop of the Long tradition.

Governor Allen stood for Long's program, even to the extent of purposing a revival of the quarrel with the Roosevelt Administration, when going to Washington to fill out Long's unexpired term as Senator.

Some revision of the drastic laws of Senator Long is expected at the regular session of the Legislature in the spring.

**No Man Behind Throne**

Huey Long's political heir is now the newly nominated Democratic candidate for Governor, Judge Richard W. Leche of New Orleans, who takes office May 12.

After the primary election last week, Judge Leche announced that there would be "no backseat drivers or powers behind the throne" in his administration. He also departed from the Long policy, which called for a minimum of explanation of forthcoming legislation, by stating that "from time to time it is my intention to inform the people of the things I propose to do and the manner in which I propose to do them."

As one of Senator Long's most important tax laws was shot through by a legislative sleight of hand trick before all the members of the Legislature knew what was going on, the opposite plan of the new Governor has evoked praise, even among critics of the Long machine.

# Low-Cost Housing Urgent, Editor Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A thrust at the legal staff of the American Liberty League was coupled with a defense of federal power to condemn land for low-cost housing Jan. 27 by Irving Brandt, editor of the St. Louis Star-Times.

Mr. Brandt, addressing the National Public Housing Conference, said, "These men we call the founding fathers were considerably less devoted to states' rights than you might suspect from listening to the radio oratory of Mr. du Pont's 58 lawyers."

Since the AAA decision, he added, "we have been living under the Constitution as it was interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Hoosac Mills case, and it is a wise man indeed who knows what can or cannot be done under federal authority in the realm of public housing."

As alternatives, he suggested that municipal housing authorities could condemn the sites, or cities could set up regional taxing districts to force the sale of slum dwellings.

# Economic Balance Seen in Farm-Shop Co-operative Plan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 — The extent of the co-operative movement in Philadelphia was not fully realized by the movement itself until the recent visit of Toyohiko Kagawa drew all the various groups together for a "co-operative seminar" in the Race Street Friends Meetinghouse.

Mr. Kagawa, the Japanese co-operative leader, Christian missionary, and labor organizer, spoke twice at this conference. Smiling, Mr. Kagawa remarked that it took a visitor from Japan to introduce the Philadelphia supporters of the co-operative and credit union movement to each other. He revealed that there were already 32 credit unions flourishing in the city.

**Farm-Factory Co-operatives**

His solution to present economic problems is the building up of farm-workshop co-operative communities in rural districts. These are proving to be the salvation of the farmers and labor classes in Japan, he declared, and they are also proving of great value in Switzerland and other European countries.

Such co-operatively owned communities, he pointed out, are better able to withstand panics and depressions, because the farmer-workers when the demand for the products of their factories and workshops falls off, can simply give more time to farming—which at least gives them assurance of a bare living for their own families.

**America's Problems**

One reason that there are 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States, Kagawa believed, is that 80 per cent of the population has been concentrated in the cities, so that when factories have been forced to curtail operations there has been nothing to take up the slack.

In Japan, he said, the fact that 50 per cent of the people live in villages rather than in cities has made it possible, in times of depression, for them to devote their time to raising their own food on the farms when their time has not been fully occupied in the workshops.

Modern developments in the generating of electricity from water power have made the establishment of rural factories and workshops a much simpler matter, he added.

**"Industrial Democracy**

The plan of farm-factory-workshop co-operative communities in rural districts, Kagawa declared, results in the firm establishment of "industrial democracy," which in a quiet and orderly way supersedes "industrial bureaucracy."

The co-operative conference was also addressed by R. N. Benjamin of the Pennsylvanian Farm Bureau Federation, who spoke on "What Farmers Are Doing in Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing"; by E. R. Bowen of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., whose subject was, "The Development of Consumer Co-operatives in America"; by Elmer W. Johnston of the Philadelphia Consumers' Co-operative Club, who discussed "The Consumer Co-operative Movement in Philadelphia"; by Roy F. Bergengren of the Credit Union National Extension Bureau, who spoke on "Co-operative Finance Through Credit Unions," and by John W. Edelman of the Federation of Hosiery Workers, whose talk dealt with "Labor and the Consumers' Co-operative Movement."

# Board Authorizes Starting Subway Link in New York

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The project of a city-owned independent subway link through mid-town Manhattan under Sixth Avenue, which is now surmounted by an elevated railway, has the unanimous sanction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Their approval came in the form of an authorization to Comptroller Frank J. Taylor to fund the construction of the first link from Fortieth to Forty-Seventh streets with an issue of $6,040,000 in securities.

The action does not affect the status of the elevated road, the demolition of which has been pressed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as meaning a saving of several million dollars in the cost that will be entailed by shoring it up for the subway building. Consensus on the board appeared to be to withhold this move, pending consummation of the city's unification plan for all its rapid transit lines under municipal ownership.

The latter $416,861,000 program now is before the Transit Commission in the form of the "memorandum of understanding" drawn up last year by the city's transit counsel, Judge Samuel Seabury, in collaboration with City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., and transmitted today. The commission must hold public hearings on the plan before the appropriating body votes on it as a definitive undertaking.

# 'Sallies' Keep Wolf Away From Philadelphia Doors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—Hundreds of needy families in Philadelphia have been kept warm during the past week by the Salvation Army's distribution of more than 10 carloads of coal and coke, according to Lieut. Col. James A. Harvey, divisional commander in this area. The Army maintains eight fuel distributing stations in different parts of the city.

Records of coal distribution on a much larger scale are contained in the newly-published report of the State Emergency Relief Administration for October, 1935. During that month, this agency provided needy families with a total of 31,296 tons of soft coal, 34,096 tons of hard coal, 1361 tons of coke, 570 tons of wood and 77,531 gallons of kerosene and fuel oil, 5,451,389 quarts of milk.


THE John Wanamaker STORE
NEW YORK

Astor Place Station, Interborough Subways
Eighth Street Station, Brooklyn-Manhattan Subway—Both Stations Within the Store

THE WANAMAKER STORES
Announce the Great
FEBRUARY SALE of FURNITURE
Public Courtesy Days Now On

*At the Right Time, at the Right Place, and with the Right Prices for Unprecedented Economies*

The John Wanamaker February Sale of Furniture has for forty years been growing in power and in benefits until today it is famous, we feel, the world around. This year's sale will start today with five days of public courtesy, for inspection and reservation by purchase and with such extraordinary features that it is bound to be the greatest of them all. It will offer the complete stocks of our New York Store at new low prices beyond all expectation and beyond any comparison in all of our many years of furniture selling. This means every kind and every bit of furniture in our three furniture floors, including some new purchases just brought in.

1.—A SALE OF TWO CITIES . . .

At the same time we offer a magnificent collection at lowered prices in our Philadelphia Store, so that the people of both cities, and their shopping areas, who are now starting to make this a Spring of rehabilitation, can get the new furniture that they have waited so long to get, and can get it for far less than they must have expected to pay. The combined power of the two stores, working as one in their vast purchases, makes these economies possible.

This sale is not like sales of the past, nor like sales in other places.

2.—*It is the greatest innovation we have ever made!*

We have been very busy for many days, and we are busy now, completing the preparations, so that when you come in to see them today, the furniture floors will be beautiful with their new classifications, with their avenues of splendor, their various fascinating special rooms, budget homes and apartments.

3.—Let Out-of-Town People Take Note

If you have never been to Wanamaker's, now is your time. You will find variety and magnificence that will delight you. You will find furniture prices that will amaze you.

It is our great opportunity to gain your business and your friendship, for we expect to show you so much that you have not known was here and such prices as you have not thought could exist.

We expect this great sale to make us new friends by the thousands, for we shall sell vast quantities of furniture at prices so low as to seem impossible, and we shall have trained, careful men to take it to your home, within a radius of 150 miles, and set it up just as you want it, without extra expense to you for this special service.

4.—You Shall Choose from Everything

There is nothing held out or withdrawn from these great stocks. Everything goes in at new low prices. There is everything that you want. The displays are of the kind that will help you choose just the furniture you need for an entire home, a single room, or an individual piece.

5.—*In Our New York Store Alone We Offer*

$984,000 Wanamaker Furniture to Sell for $526,000*

There will be only one price tag.

We ask you to inspect, select and now buy the furniture on the basis on which furniture should always be bought.

(1) Its correct design; (2) its sound woods, honest and efficient cabinet-making and upholstering; (3) its intrinsic value in relation to price, and (4) its suitability to your needs. We are selling furniture whose quality, service and satisfaction we guarantee.

6.—The Responsibility Back of It . . .

This is a sale that the people can absolutely trust.

The heritage of Wanamaker integrity is back of it.

The whole strength of the Wanamaker organization is the voucher that it is as sound and as faithful as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Experts in home furnishing will be at your service at any time you may suggest their presence.

*When sale started.

FIFTH TO SEVENTH FLOORS, SOUTH BUILDING

*Executive Offices January 27, 1936*

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

WANAMAKER PLACE — BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET Telephone STuyvesant 9-4700 Store Hours: 9:30 to 5:30

Closing Stocks
Page 14

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936 — PAGE NINE

Boston Edition
New England News

## Housing Work In Cambridge To Start Soon

Council Reverses Stand to Clear Way for U. S. Project

### Pay Roll of $544,000

PWA to Begin Low-Cost Apartment Within Three Weeks

Two months of uncertainty over the proposed $2,270,000, low-cost housing project for Cambridge was cleared up today when W. Warren Rausch, PWA housing director, declared that construction on the model apartments will begin in three weeks.

This statement follows directly a vote of the Cambridge City Council last night, to give jurisdiction of four streets, located in the housing area, to the Federal Government. Lack of authority to close off these streets has blocked the government plans to build its model village.

**Council Reverses Stand**

Members of the city council consistently refused to cede these streets to the Government, claiming that the city would lose taxes on four square blocks. Twice in December, while Mayor Richard M. Russel was in office, the council voted against such a proposal. Last night, at the initial meeting under Mayor John D. Lynch, the council reversed its vote and so assured an early start on the project.

Cambridge's model village will differ in size and type from the second federal project rising in the Boston area—the Old Harbor Village project in South Boston.

**Slum Clearance**

Cambridge's housing project fits the technical title of "slum clearance," where Old Harbor Village does not. In Cambridge four square blocks of frame "flats" are being demolished. On this cleared site the model homes will be built. At South Boston purchasers of the slum area for the Federal Government encountered acquisitive land owners and were forced to build the "Sunshine City" in a large open tract.

Housing authorities feel, however, that the result will be nearly as effective for South Boston as for Cambridge, even if that former locality does not lose some of its unattractive tenements.

**Attractive Setting**

The Cambridge project, like the Old Harbor Village, has been carefully drawn by architects to give the tenants every advantage of sunlight, fresh air, convenience and comfort at low rental costs. Only 30 per cent of this area will be covered by buildings, and 70 per cent of this location, which once consisted of narrow streets, walled in completely by frame buildings, will now become a private park with green lawns, shrubbery and shade trees.

At Old Harbor Village the Government plans to erect row type houses. Cambridge, however, will have just eight large block apartments, four ranged on each side of a long central promenade, parallel to Main and Washington Streets.

**Long Task Ahead**

Before these model apartments will be ready for occupancy, at least 12 months must pass. Officials estimate that it will take a full year to construct the apartments. Only 50 per cent of the demolition work in the area is complete today. At least a full month now will be required to finish this work.

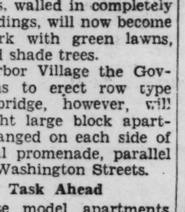
Initial foundation construction work can begin in three weeks, but it is expected that six weeks will pass before construction starts on a large scale. For about a year 1000 men will be given steady work in actual construction. Pay roll envelopes will total over that period about $544,000. If work is completed on schedule, that is, in February or March, 1937, an additional period to rent the apartments and establish the tenants will be necessary. So it is that officials expect it will be spring, 1937, before the model village is operating normally.

Meanwhile Director Rausch moved today to push initial construction work. Within a few days bids which have already been invited, will be accepted.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy and not quite so cold tonight, with snow late tonight or Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 12 to 16 degrees; moderate northwesterly winds, shifting to east or southeast, and increasing Thursday.




**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow Thursday; slowly rising temperature Thursday and in the southwest portion late tonight.

**New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Diminishing northwest winds becoming southeast tonight and increasing Thursday and overcast weather followed by snow beginning late tonight or Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 10 | 9 | Minneapolis | -8 | -8 |
| Bermuda | 50 | 48 | New Orleans | 36 | 36 |
| Chicago | 10 | 10 | New York | 18 | 16 |
| Denver | 8 | 6 | Norfolk | 16 | 16 |
| Helena | -8 | -8 | Philadelphia | 18 | 14 |
| Jacksonville | 34 | 30 | St. Louis | 16 | 10 |
| Kansas City | 2 | 2 | San Francisco | 52 | 52 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 58 | Washington | 16 | 16 |
| Miami | 64 | 48 | | | |

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 29.
B—Minimum, Jan. 28.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 3:10 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet
Thursday, 3:38 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:23 p. m.

# Fin Com Hints at Jury Inquiry Into Dolan Suit Methods

**Boston's News Today:**

Correction Commissioner Lyman Reappointed
Curley-Coughlin Alliance Seen in New Kane Job
Courtroom Forgiveness Marks Escape Trial
End of Machinery Tax Is Favored
Mayor Defends "Children's Hour" Ban

By a Staff Photographer

**Members of the Boston Finance Commission**

Philip L. Chapman — Robert Robinson — E. Mark Sullivan — James Maguire — Joseph Scolponetti

### Fin Com:

**Hints at Taking Dolan Suit Methods to Grand Jury**

Boston's Finance Commission continued its questioning of Sidney Sullivan, constable for the city legal department, and hinted it would turn its findings over to the Suffolk County Grand Jury. Just what might eventuate from such a proceeding was in doubt.

The commission focussed its attention on methods used in preparing the city's case against Edmund L. Dolan and six others who are now being sued by the city for restitution of $250,000 in reputed profits alleged to have been made in city bond deals.

Mr. Sullivan said he contacted five prominent Bostonians including Representative Christian A. Herter, Senator Henry Parkman, Robert and William G. Gavin of the Boston Herald-Traveler, and Dr. Alfred J. Briggs, soliciting funds with which to pay one Edward Supple for information he was supposed to have in regard to the Dolan case. One of the commissioners, Robert Robinson, broke into the testimony to state that he understood $100,000 was to be raised to build up the case.

The questioning then turned to rumors that Mr. Sullivan himself was to profit from certain funds. He admitted there had been talk of his buying a Rolls Royce automobile, but said it was all a joke.

The matter of a safe in the East Boston office of Dolan was also injected into the hearing. Mr. Sullivan said he went to the office and found the safe.

It was charged that the safe was broken into.

"I intend to accuse you of knowing plenty about breaking into that safe," Commissioner Robinson shouted at Mr. Sullivan.

Henry E. Foley, chief corporation counsel for Boston, followed Sullivan to the stand and flatly charged the commission with attempting to cloud the Dolan case. He point blankly refused to furnish the commission with an affidavit said to have been made by Sullivan. He also refused to acknowledge a purported copy of a Sullivan affidavit, which Commissioner Robinson read.

This affidavit alleged that Walter F. Henneberry, assistant corporation counsel, had told Mr. Sullivan that he expected to get a "cut" out of the case.

### Lyman:

**Curley Reappoints Him as Head of Prisons**

Arthur T. Lyman was today reappointed Commissioner of Correction by Governor Curley. His term will extend another three years. The position carries a yearly salary of $6000.

Mr. Lyman was appointed by former Governor Ely in August of 1934. Last April Mr. Lyman resigned when he charged that Governor Curley was playing politics with the department, specifically in trying to remove five workers in the crime-prevention bureau. The Governor accepted the resignation and named another man to succeed Mr. Lyman, but the Legislature intervened to place the crime-prevention bureau under civil service.

The Governor then extended Mr. Lyman an olive branch and amity has continued since. Mr. Lyman's term expired Dec. 1 and there was speculation whether the Governor would reappoint him after last spring's squabble. Today's action answered the question.

### Alliance:

**Curley-Coughlin Link Seen in Kane Appointment**

State House tongues were awag today as news spread of an apparent out-in-the-open alliance between Governor Curley and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest. Governor Curley's announced ambition to gain a seat in the United States Senate appeared to many observers to be a full stride nearer realization, for the radio priest claims a Massachusetts membership of 600,000 in his National Union for Social Justice.

Although it has been common knowledge for some time that the Governor and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin were close friends, it was not until Frank L. Kane, secretary to the Governor, was named local head of the radio priest's union that a political tieup became obvious. Mr. Kane announced today that he is to see the Rev. Mr. Coughlin in Detroit on Tuesday and receive his instructions. He said he believed his chief duty would be to organize the 600,000 members of the Social Justice Union into subdivisions conforming to senatorial districts. Mr. Kane said today that he did not expect to resign his secretaryship because the position with the union is nonsalaried. He said he expects to open offices soon.

The radio priest has several times commended Governor Curley's administration and it was taken as a matter of course today that the Governor would enjoy his full support in his senatorial aspirations.

Last month the Governor and the radio priest were seen in close conversation at the White House Jackson Day dinner. Last summer the radio priest visited the Governor at the State House.

### Curley:

**Finds 'Al' All Wrapped Up**

It wasn't hard to tell where Governor Curley was last night. The gubernatorial ear was trained on the radio loudspeaker in his Jamaicaway home and while Joseph T. Robinson was replying to Alfred E. Smith, James Michael Curley was thinking of a bright quip. It came forth at his noon press conference today: "It looks," the Governor gravely said, "like 'Joe' wrapped 'Al' up in du Pont cellophane—now let him try and get out of it."

### Jail Break:

**Generous Words Are Spoken by Prisoners**

There was a tense silence in a Suffolk superior courtroom this morning as William McDonald, lifer trusty at Charlestown State Prison, testified against Francis Moriarty, a young friend in whom he had taken a special interest and who is now being tried for allegedly taking part in a jail delivery last December. McDonald was on the witness stand and Moriarty, who due to lack of funds, is acting as his own attorney, was questioning the elderly trusty.

"Were you offered any remuneration for testifying against me?" asked Moriarty. "You know you've locked me up for life and thrown away the key."

McDonald answered that he had not received any reward. Then, looking earnestly at Moriarty, he added, "Young man, this is the saddest moment of my life, having to testify against you."

"Well, off the record, Bill," replied Moriarty, "I still hope you get a break on your pardon."

A series of witnesses today testified concerning the break in which a civilian truck driver and two escaping prisoners were killed.

### Injunction:

**Urged by 'Children's Hour'**

"The Children's Hour" had never been read or seen by Mayor Mansfield when he first urged that it should not come to Boston, the Mayor admitted today in Federal District Court where Herman Shumlin, producer of the play, sought a permanent injunction against the board of censorship. Mr. Shumlin claimed to have lost at least $12,000 because the New York dramatic hit had been denied to Boston theater audiences.

Mayor Mansfield testified that he has since read "The Children's Hour" and that he does not consider it a fit play.

Wolfgang S. Schwarzbacher appeared for Mr. Shumlin and charged that the opinion of the board—composed of the Mayor, Eugene McSweeney, police commissioner, and Wilfred O. Bolster, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court—was really the personal opinion of Mayor Mansfield.

Miss Rebekah Hobbs, subscription manager for the Boston Theater Guild, Herbert L. McNary, city censor, and John M. Casey, former censor, also testified. The injunction was sought from Judge George C. Sweeney, who denied the petition for a temporary restraining order against the board. Judge Sweeney was expected to take the case under advisement.

Mr. Shumlin has also brought a $250,000 damage suit against Mayor Mansfield and City Censor Herbert L. McNary for alleged damages in connection with the banning of "The Children's Hour."

### Machinery Tax:

**Indorsement of Plan To Abolish Is Applauded**

Terming the property tax on machinery a "cumulative deterrent to business," speakers of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts today recommended its elimination before the legislative committee on taxation.

The speakers applauded the recent recommendation of the special recess commission on taxation that the machinery tax be entirely dropped. Said George L. Barnes, former president of the association and now legal agent for the group:

"This recommendation is the first step toward the flowing of the lifeblood of Massachusetts industries. It is a ray of hope, indicating that at last we are getting somewhere."

According to the speakers, pay rolls during the last few years have dropped off, an act directly traceable to the tax.

The elimination of the tax would help in getting new wealth in Massachusetts, and would possibly mean a difference in the color of ink used by bookkeepers in state industries.

### Bonus:

**Salem Man First to Apply**

First soldier to get his application for bonus payment on the desk of Col. William J. Blake, manager of the veterans' bureau here, was Ralph W. Gray, a Deputy United States Marshal and commander of the Salem American Legion Post. He is entitled to $1500. "And I'm going to buy a new car," he announced to friends today.

Mr. Gray was first to obtain an application blank because Colonel Blake needed a favor. He wanted to arrange with the United States Marshal's office to fingerprint veterans who apply for bonus in Boston. The rule is that prints of the right hand must be on the application for identification purposes.

Colonel Blake said some 30,000 Massachusetts veterans have already signified their intention of asking for the bonus. He received his first shipment of official application blanks this morning. His office was in top gear distributing them today.

### Harbor Ice:

**Coast Guard Is Kept Busy**

For two days running, yeoman service has been given by the United States Coast Guard in fighting fast-forming ice, which seriously threatens to affect navigation for the first time this season.

All along the eastern seaboard from Eastport to Sandy Hook ice is freezing faster than Coast Guardsmen can break it up. In some bays and harbors they encountered ice 12 inches thick. Boston harbor, itself, was full of drift ice.

Down at Buzzards Bay, the long-end approach to the Cape Cod Canal, conditions were particularly severe. Several small motor barges were frozen solid, and a few of the channel buoys were completely covered with ice.

Many coastwise passenger and freight ships today went around Cape Cod to avoid the ice jam in the canal. One steamer, however, the City of St. Louis, plowed through the canal by following the coast guard cutter, Algonquin, which cut a path in the ice much in the same fashon as a snowplow noses through snow.

Heavy ice blocked the Fore River Channel and tugs have been called into service to help many boats.

## Liquor Forces Renew Attacks On Control Act

Anti-Saloon Head Warns of Attempts to Weaken Local Option

### Drys Stand Guard

Longer Selling Hours and Exemptions for Hotels Are Assailed

Intense efforts to weaken Massachusetts' liquor control act are now being made before the State Legislature by liquor interests, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, revealed today.

Defeated last year upon the more dangerous of 98 liquor measures, the dealers have returned to Beacon Hill this year ready to fight more fiercely than ever for the right to sell their products free of many of the present restrictions.

**Attack on Four Fronts**

Their attack this year is aimed in four directions. They hope to weaken the local-option system, gain longer business hours for taverns, obtain permission for package stores to remain open on holidays and for hotels to sell liquor on election days.

On the first issue, the dry organizations have already met defeat in three instances Governor Curley has just signed three measures allowing the towns of Cummington, Worthington and Brimfield to vote at their annual town meetings this year on local option. In November, 1934, the voters decided "no license." The liquor interests are not willing to wait until November, 1936, for another vote.

**Local Option Periled**

The Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League considers such legislation an attack on the local option system. Under the present liquor control act, every city and town must vote at the biennial state elections on the local option question. Mr. Davis believes there is no need for earlier votes in any cities or towns. Yet, besides three towns which have already received town meeting permits through the Legislature, several other local communities, including Marblehead, are seeking similar permits.

However, Mr. Davis considers this attack far less dangerous than that seeking to open a huge hole in the local option system through special privilege to hotels. Hotel interests, represented by Arthur L. Race of the Copley-Plaza, are seeking to force through a measure exempting hotels of 50 rooms or more from local option provisions. The bill permits local licensing authorities to issue a license to such a hotel whether or not the town votes "no liquor."

**Exemptions Assailed**

Mr. Davis branded this measure one of the most dangerous now before the legislature. With this exemption facing the voters, they are apt to vote for liquor on the grounds that no matter how they vote the town will have liquor anyway, he said. Furthermore, Mr. Davis explained, the hotel may set up three types of drinking establishments for guests and outsiders, and in effect provide an open tavern in a town opposed to liquor.

The drys are also concentrating attention upon the bills to allow package stores to sell liquor on holidays. At present these stores are forced to remain closed. Those interested in temperance are eager to block this legislation which they consider fraught with danger."

**Linked to Safety**

If this legislation is passed, Mr. Davis warned, the highways, now dangerous on holidays, will be even more so, because drivers will be able to buy bottled goods anywhere and take liquor on motor trips. Massachusetts' automobile fatality and accident record thus will mount, he said.

In addition, Mr. Davis views this measure as the forerunner of additional bills to allow the package stores to open on Sunday afternoons and evenings.

Coupled with this legislation are other bills to allow hotels to sell liquor on election days. These measures Mr. Davis regards as further proof of the "greed and avarice of the present lot of liquor dealers."

**Greed Is Blamed**

Mr. Davis charged the "present group of liquor dealers are the greediest I have ever seen. They are fighting among themselves to squeeze the last dollar from Massachusetts citizens."

Regarding the movement to allow taverns to remain open longer, Mr. Davis said this follows the 1935 dry victories which resulted in shortening the hours of liquor selling generally by one hour throughout the State. This victory was obtained through the assistance of Governor Curley.

Not all the 70 liquor bills before the Legislature this year are "wet" in character. Mr. Davis looks with favor upon Representative Roland D. Sawyer's measure to allow local licensing authorities to establish protective areas around churches, schools and playgrounds, in which no liquor may be sold. The bill provides the local authority's action may be overruled only by the Governor and Council. Mr. Davis, however, desires a stronger bill, making mandatory the establishment of such protective areas, with no veto power provided.

## R. I. Unions Ban 'Progressives' In Third Party Move

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—In an attempt to save the foundation of a Labor Party in Rhode Island and to prevent the wrecking of the movement by Communist and Socialist sympathizers, the state branch of the American Federation of Labor today decided to outlaw all so-called Labor Party meetings unless the calls contain the official stamps of the A. F. of L., William L. Connolly, president of the state branch, announced today.

After it had been called to his attention that units of the American Federation of Labor that had subscribed to Communist policies in the past and known leaders of Socialist groups had joined labor unions for the purpose of political activities, Mr. Connolly ordered Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cahir, secretary, to notify all local unions of the dangers now confronting the formation of a satisfactory Labor Party.

**Misrepresentation Charged**

In his statement Mr. Connolly declared, "It has been called to the attention of this office that certain individuals are holding meetings under the name of the A. F. of L. Progressive group.

"This is a gross misrepresentation. There is no such organization connected with the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and any meetings called by this group has never been sanctioned by this body.

"The president or the executive board is vested with the power to call meetings in the name of the Rhode Island State Branch of the American Federation of Labor and neither of these are connected in any way with the aforementioned group.

**Labor Party Question**

"The executive board has called a Labor Party Convention to be held Sunday, March 8, 1936, for the purpose of deciding the question of a Labor Party in this State and until that time when the president and executive board can report to the entire organized labor movement of the State of Rhode Island, there will be no meetings of individuals or groups of individuals on the Labor Party question unless it has the official seal of this organization."

**Socialist Links Charged**

Persons close to the executive board say that it has been reported to them that a former organizer for the Socialist Party in Rhode Island had been dropped by the political party and that he immediately joined an A. F. of L. union to become active in the Labor Party.

It was also pointed out that the Communist candidate for mayor at the last election is also interesting himself in the labor political program of the so-called "progressives" of the A. F. of L.

## 'Ely for President' Boom Follows Smith's Talk

***Up and Down Beacon Hill***

Since "Al" Smith opened fire upon the New Deal at the American Liberty League dinner the Massachusetts man who delivered the masterful Smith nominating speech at Chicago in 1932, Joseph B. Ely, has been trotted out as a possible presidential candidate.

Those who see the former Massachusetts Governor contesting President Roosevelt for the Democratic nomination contend "Al" Smith will back him on an anti-new-deal platform, banking on the anti-administration trend to secure the nomination for Mr. Ely.

**Those Ely Rumors**

These same Ely rumor-makers say the handwriting on the wall is now legible, inasmuch as a Massachusetts branch of the American Liberty League has been established, with Richard Ely, the former Governor's son, as executive secretary. Although the latter denies the Massachusetts group will take part in the fight for delegates to the National Convention, the feeling persists that the organization will seek the selection of an unpledged delegation, with Ely leanings.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ely is remaining completely "mum," undisturbed by the talk, but undoubtedly interested. If the present anti-administration trend should suddenly develop speed, he would be in a strategic position, as an outstanding new-deal critic.

At the present stage of the battle, however, Mr. Ely seems to possess only an outside chance, despite Mr. Smith's support. President Roosevelt's personal popularity, most politicians contend, runs far ahead of the public sentiment regarding the New Deal. In considering Mr. Ely's chances there are several things to be considered.

**Sectionalism?**

First: New England has fared less well at the hands of the New Deal than any other section. Therefore, the politicians here are apt to give an anti-New Dealer much more of a chance than he actually has. Therefore, any boom in this section for the nomination of Mr. Ely may well be discounted on the grounds of sectionalism.

Second: Mr. Ely, of course, would appeal to the conservative Democrats who consider the New Deal reforms too radical. But, it does not seem the conservative Mr. Ely could gain support in the more liberal sections of the West, or in the South, which has fared well under the Roosevelt Administration. Therefore, it appears hardly possible that the former Massachusetts Governor can hope to push President Roosevelt into the discard.

**Senate Possibilities**

However, the very factors acting as a barrier to Mr. Ely as a presidenial possibility may become aids to him should he seek the Democratic nomination for United States Senator against Governor Curley.

The former Chief Executive could capitalize on the traditional Massachusetts conservation, emphasized since President Roosevelt's reformation and spending drive. Governor Curley's close tie to the present Administration would make a good target for the Westfield politician. Of course, this present advantage may vanish if the Governor finally breaks with President Roosevelt over his policies as is threatened.

* * *

**Herter Moves Up**

The double-headed prediction that Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex County District Attorney, would announce his candidacy for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston would succeed him as president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts has already been proved at least half true.

Representative Herter now heads the Republican Club, Mr. Bushnell having refused a second term. The latter's gubernatorial announcement is expected within a week or two at a Lawrence political meeting.

* * *

**Saltonstall's Strategy**

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, is certain to spend considerable time away from his rostrum. As a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, his best strategy is to lay down his gavel frequently and lead fights from the floor on various Curley proposals, particularly on those he feels confident of defeating.

The Speaker, even now, has indicated this strategy. His answer to Governor Curley's challenge to debate the budget at the Tammany Club ball was, "I shall debate the budget from the floor of the House."

Edgar M. Mills

## *What's Going On in Boston*

**Tonight**

**Theaters**

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:20.

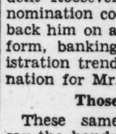
"CYRANO DE BERGERAC" (Shubert). Walter Hampden presents Edmond Rostand's comedy assisted by a cast of 50. 8.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

**Movies**

METROPOLITAN — "Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:45, 6:40, 9:45.



STATE AND ORPHEUM —Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story, "Dreamland." Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Ricardo Cortez, John Eldredge, Kay Linaker and Mary Astor in "Murder of Doctor Harrigan." Fenway: 1:03, 3:41, 6:19, 8:57. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:10, 9:50. Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." Fenway: 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: Victor McLaglen in "The Informer," screened from Liam O'Flaherty's novel of the same name. Also "Her Master's Voice," with Edward Everett Horton.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

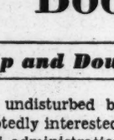
UNIVERSITY—Leslie Howard in "The Scarlet Pimpernel." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Joan Crawford in "No More Ladies." 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sidney in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Ronald Colman in "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9

EXETER—"Moonlight on the Prairie." with Dick Foran and Shirley Manners. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"West Indies Cruise." "Radio Rascals." "Sunday Sports in Mexico." "Nature Speaks," and other shorts.

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.



BOSTON — "The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. Stage: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Fats" Waller and others. Tomorrow: Preston Foster in "We're Only Human." Stage: Joe Cook in his new musical review "Topsy Turvy," featuring Charles Columbus and Harriette Caperton.

MEMORIAL—"King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—May Robson in "Three Kids and a Queen." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Ann Sothern and Jack Haley in "The Girl Friend." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

**Music**

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the WPA music division, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," 8:15.

MALDEN WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. Beebe Jr. High School, Pleasant Street. 7:15.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

**Other Events**

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "The Reverend Takes His Text" and "The Private Secretary," with orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Michelangelo School, 60 Charter Street. 7:30.

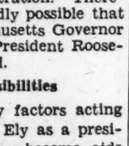
DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE —Also instrumental trio. Mattapan Branch Library, Hazleton Street and Blue Hill Avenue. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"Current Events" by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with movies. High School for Girls, Codman Square. 7:45.

CHARLESTOWN WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"Recreation and the Home," by Miss Alma Porter, with music and movies. Charlestown High School, Monument Square. 7:45.

BRIGHTON WPA DRAMATICS—Brighton-Allston Community Theater in "Madame Butterfly." Roxbury-Elm Hill Community Theater in "The Burglar," and West End Community Theater in "A Jewish Word." Brighton High School, Warren Street near Cambridge Street. 8.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes, with band concert, Walter Ives, conductor. Hyde Park High School, Central and Metropolitan Avenues. 8.



SOUTH COVE WPA POPULAR LECTURE—"The Community Federation of Boston—What Is It and What Will It Do for the South Cove?" by Albert Bradley Carter, with orchestral concert, also chorus, Tyler Street Municipal Building, 123 Tyler Street. 8.

BOSTON GARDEN—Debate on the Townsend Plan, Dr. Clinton Wunder vs. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. 8.

**Tomorrow**

**Music**

BACK BAY WPA CONCERT—Band, conducted by William A. Barrington-Sargent. High School of Commerce, Avenue Louis Pasteur. 9 a. m.

**Other Events**

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION — Talk on "Flower Arrangements With Emphasis on the Relationship of the Flowers and Containers," by Miss Alice Morgan Carson. 264 Boylston Street. 11.

WPA LECTURE TOUR—Visit to the Goodwill Industries, under direction of Mrs. Inez M. Tehan. Meet at Church of All Nations, 89 Shawmut Avenue. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Japanese Screens" guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "Is Communism a Real Menace at This Time?" by George A. Blasser, manager of the National Republic Lettergram. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address by Mrs. Johnson O'Connor on "New Houses for Old in South Boston." 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

MASSACHUSETTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE—Winter convention. Sessions at 10 and 2. Dinner at 6, with address by F. A. O'Connell.

## Chowder College To Teach Canners Ancient N. E. Art

Perhaps it's modern progress coupled with the kitchenette and canned food. Or it may be considered "old fashioned" to know how to cook. But, believe it or not, they are going to teach Bostonians how to make fish chowder!

In a city known the world over as "the home of the cod and bean" and, right on the Boston Fish Pier—biggest of its kind in the world, they boast—the Boston Welfare Department and the state unit of the Works Progress Administration starts tomorrow to "train" six supervisors for the long-planned fish-chowder canning project.

**Under Way for Months**

For months plans for this project have been under way. Ample floor space was donated at the Fish Pier, by O'Hara Brothers, on the second and third floors of one of the stores leased by that concern. First steps were taken under the expiring ERA and the city of Boston provided equipment and fittings for the "plant" at a cost of $8000.

But New England housewives, that sturdy bulwark of farm and city life, are aghast at the thought that "training" is necessary for the supervisors to make and coach others to help produce that good old chowder. Officials connected with Massachusetts State College at Amherst are coming to the Fish Pier for a solid week of intensive training of the supervisors.

**Employing 100 Persons**

By Feb. 10, the cannery is expected to be operating at full tilt, employing about 90 women and 10 men, in the turning out daily of about 4000 cans of 2½ pounds of chowder each. The plan is to buy the fish as it comes in, direct from the boats, preference being given to haddock which New Englanders insist is necessary for genuine fish chowder. About 3000 pounds a day are expected to be bought. Four tons of potatoes, one ton of onions and two tons of fish have been ordered already and some of the vegetables are at the plant today.

But this project to provide needy families with tasty food, deserving workers with jobs and fishermen with another outlet for their catches, has had a rocky road to travel. The ERA support failed soon after the plan had been approved. Then the WPA turned it down and it was rumored in local circles that one reason was that Boston proposed putting too much fish in the chowder.

**Know Their Chowder**

But New Englanders certainly have a reputation of knowing how to make good chowder—even if workers had to be trained for the recipe—and Arthur G. Rotch, State Administrator for the WPA, resubmitted it to Washington. It now appears that it is to be operated as an activity of the commodity division of the State WPA.

## *Duck Always Carries His Own Snowshoes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29—Because nature provided ready-made snowshoes for a duck's feet, "Joseph," pet duck belonging to Joseph Walker Jr., of this city, enjoys winter sports as much as any member of the family.

Recently the family party went skiing near their home. They were surprised to hear a familiar "quack, quack" and found their pet had followed them.

## Power Increase Given To Radio Station WJAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An increase to 1000 watts power was granted by the Federal Communications Commission yesterday to Station WJAR at Providence, R. I., effective March 31.

The station has been operating with 250 watts power at night and 500 during the day. WESG, Elmira, N. Y., was granted special experimental authority to operate daytime to sunset at New Orleans on a frequency of 850 kilocycles with a power of 1000 watts.

# It's Up to the Rabbit Now—College Hockey Uncertain—San Romani in Boston Meet

## Maranville's Playing Still Hanging Fire

Has Rabbit Maranville's new post as president of a hockey team dimmed his interest in baseball? The Rabbit recently was appointed prexy of the Rochester Cardinals in the International League.

During the past several weeks Bob Quinn, general manager of the Boston Nationals, has been flooded with questions from fans and scribes concerning the future of the popular Rabbit. This morning we popped the question again and his answer kept the telephone wires warm for more than a minute.

"A few weeks ago," boomed Quinn, "I wrote a letter to Maranville, asking him about his plans for the future—whether or not he was through with baseball. He has not answered my letter. Since that time I have read newspaper stories in which the Rabbit was quoted as saying he would not accept a coaching position with the club. He apparently wants to be a manager or nothing.

"Not having officially heard from him, I cannot comment on these rumors. However, if those stories quoted him correctly, he is overestimating his popularity around here. The club has not made him any kind of an offer for the coming season and will not until he sees fit to communicate with us."

The next move is up to Maranville.

♪ ♪ ♪

By tomorrow night the Boston Nationals will have a nickname. Quinn has called together the baseball scribes for a luncheon at noon and they will be presented the long list of suggested names to make a selection.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Quinn sent out his contracts only last Saturday, three players are already in line. Yesterday, Quinn received a telegram from Al Lopez, who winters in Tampa, Fla., and the veteran catcher voiced his satisfaction over the terms offered. His signed document is in the return mail.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Lopez telegram must have lifted a heavy load from Quinn's shoulders. When the latter was general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers he had several "holdout" battles with the hard-working catcher and, of course, suspected that another might develop this year. The wire that Lopez sent yesterday, however, said: "I accept terms. My contract very satisfactory. Thank you."

♪ ♪ ♪

Pitcher Danny MacFayden, who also is vacationing in Florida, has accepted term for the coming season, although his signed contract has not actually arrived at Quinn's headquarters. Sharkey Eiland, the big left-hander purchased from the New York Giants, signed a contract while still Bill Terry's property. The contract was transferred automatically when the purchase was made.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gabby Hartnett will be the highest paid playing member of the Chicago Cubs this season, and he should. . . Gabby has given 13 good years of baseball to the Cub outfit . . . Few players have worked harder . . . . Eighteen Cubs already have signed 1936 contracts and there isn't a holdout in sight . . . The Giants have sent one of those dollar-a-year contracts to Fred Fitzsimmons . . . The Yankees started the idea last season . . . If Freddy wins, the Giants pay . . . Twelve Giants are now under contract, Harry Gumbert, pitcher, and Harry Danning, catcher, having fallen into line yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, pitcher, and Catcher Arndt Jorgens accepted Yankee terms yesterday . . . The Philadelphia Sports Writers' Association held its annual dinner last night . . . Guests of honor were Goose Goslin and Hank Greenberg, two big guns in Mickey Cochrane's attack at Detroit . . . Others present were Jack Kelly, the Olympic oarsman; Fritz Crisler, Princeton's football coach; Herb Gardner, well known in hockey circles; Bill McGowan, the American League umpire; Bing Miller and Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox, and many others . . . It is rumored that several holdouts loom among Cochrane's Tigers.

## 'Tops' on New England Courts

By a Staff Photographer

**Sarah Palfrey Fabyan (Left) and Paul Laurence Guibord**
**Ranked as No. 1 Senior Players by the New England Lawn Tennis Association as a Result of the 1935 Campaign on Grass and Dirt**

## Mrs. Fabyan and Guibord Given Ranking Positions

Two Greater Boston tennis players head the senior ranking lists compiled by the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

As expected, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge again leads the women's singles ranking. She has also been ranked third in the national list, which comes up for approval at the annual meeting of the U. S. L. T. A. soon. Mrs. Fabyan has represented the United States on several Wightman Cup teams, which play annually against England.

**Rises From No. 6 to Top**

Topping the men's singles list is Paul Laurence Guibord of Melrose. Guibord's improved tennis game last season brought him from sixth place in the 1934 list to the No. 1 spot at the end of the 1935 campaign. Guibord plays tennis and hockey for Dartmouth College. He is a senior in college, and at present heads the leading individual scorers by a wide margin in eastern college hockey circles with 16 goals, 11 assists for 27 points.

Katharine Winthrop of Boston is second in the women's singles ranking list. She holds the New England indoor and Massachusetts outdoor titles. At present, Miss Winthrop is in Europe enjoying winter sports. Later she plans to tour the Riviera, playing in some of the important spring tennis tourneys.

**Newton Girl Heads Juniors**

Elena L. Ciccone of Newton heads the junior girls' list and also appears in the women's ranking (at No. 9) for the first time. Louise Hedlund of Watertown is second to Miss Ciccone in the junior list and follows her at No. 10 in the women's ranking.

It is interesting to note that all of the 12 ranking women are Massachusetts players. The men's senior list contains the names of four Connecticut players and one from Rhode Island. The rest are Bay Staters. The complete ranking lists:

**Men's Singles**

1, Paul L. Guibord, Massachusetts; 2, H. Holbrook Hyde, Connecticut; 3, Albert Horton 3d, Rhode Island; 4, Arthur S. Wright, Connecticut; 5, Egbert E. Miles Jr., Connecticut; 6, Samuel Fitch, Massachusetts; 7, G. Holmes Perkins Jr., Massachusetts; 8, John R. Gow, Connecticut; 9, Samuel Hayes Jr., Massachusetts; 10, Edward Fuller, Massachusetts; 11, W. Barnwood Jr., Massachusetts; 12, Donald Martin, Massachusetts. (Lawrence B. Rice, Massachusetts, not ranked because of insufficient playing data.)

**Men's Doubles**

1, Paul L. Guibord-Arthur S. Wright; 2, Raymond B. Bidwell-Samuel Fitch; 3, H. Holbrook Hyde-John R. Gow; 4, Edward Mansfield-George Stevens; 5, Egbert E. Miles Jr.-B. Morse; 6, J Brooks Fenno Jr.-Henry R. Guild; 7, Paul L. Guibord-Ralph Seeley; 8, Edward Fuller-Herbert Fuller.

**Women's Singles**

1, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan; 2, Katharine Winthrop; 3, Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere; 4, Virginia Cross Fabley; 5, Marjorie Sachs Pickhardt; 6, Virginia Ellis; 7, Mrs. William M. Sherden; 8, Ottilie M. Gaertner; 9, Elena L. Ciccone; 10, Louise Hedlund; Mrs. Robert Morris; Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer.

**Women's Doubles**

1, Mrs. Fabyan-Miss Winthrop; 2, Mrs. Corbierre-Mrs. Mabley; 3, Mrs. Wightman-Mrs. Griswold; 4, Frs. Forris-Frs. Mabley; 5, Frs. Godfrey-Mrs. Bremer.

**Junior Singles**

1, Sanford Webster, Rhode Island; 2, Albert Barrows, Rhode Island; 3, Robert Decker, Massachusetts; 4, Walter Muther, Massachusetts; 4, Paul Hurley, Massachusetts; 6, John G. Palfrey Jr., Massachusetts; 7, Hubert Hauck, Maine; 8, William Kenney, Rhode Island; 9, Arthur Hartley, Rhode Island; 10, Warren Paine, Maine; 11, F. C. Quinn Jr., Massachusetts; 12, Thomas Slattery, Massachusttts. (Harry Thompson, Massachusetts, not ranked because of insufficient playing data.)

**Junior Doubles**

1, S. Webster-A. Barrows; 2, R. Decker-W. Muther; 3, W. Kenney-F. Voight; 4, H. Hauck-W. Paine; 5, P. Hurley-J. Fitzgerald.

**Boys' Singles**

1, Albert Everts, Massachusetts; 2, J. Harris, Massachusetts; 3, W. Washburn, Massachusetts; 4, Gordon Griscom, Massachusetts; 5, Robert Freedman, Massachusetts; 6, L. Austin, Connecticut; 7, Arthur Prochaska, Connecticut; 8, Jerry Paine, Maine; 9, Russell Ellis, Massachusetts; 10, R. Shedden, Massachusetts; 11, Willard Nicholl, Massachusetts; 12, G. Axelrod, Massachusetts.

**Boys' Doubles**

1, W. Washburn-J. Irving; 2, R. Ellis-H. Lyman; 3, R. Freedman-N. Nissenbaum; 4, L. Austin-J. Prochaska; 5, A. Everts-L. Snow.

**Girls (Younger Class)**

1, Baba Madden; 2, Cissy Madden; 3, Katherine Hubbell; 4, Shirley White; 5, Lois Ladd; 6, Betty Manness; 7, Dorothy Wightman; 8, Dorothy Bruno; 9, Elizabeth Mills; 10, Katherine Warner.

**Junior Girls (Older Class)**

1, Elena Ciccone; 2, Louise Hedlund; 3, Polly Morrill; 4, Mary Boyden; 5, Ruth Aseltine; 6, Carolyn Everts; 7, Frances Kelley; 8, Katherine Gilbert; 9, Ruth Bernnard; 10, Mary Glover.

## Hockey Briefs

BIG Red Horner recently amazed and baffled the entire hockey world. As leading "bad man" of the National Hockey League by virtue of frequent visits to tne penalty box, he dismayed his favorite writers and fans by playing the entire game against the Detroit Red Wings without incurring one penalty. Wonder if his good behavior had anything to do with the Leafs winning their first game in eight starts and swamping the American division leaders, 6 to 1, in the bargain?

♪ ♪ ♪

"Pudgy Jawn" Adams, whose smile is most infectious, is serving his eighth straight season as manager of the Detroit Red Wings. There is good reason for it and not entirely because of ability, his faculty of blending a state of satisfaction throughout the personnel of the team making fair players good and good players great. He is second to Lester Patrick as a N. H. L. team manager since Art Ross graduated from the Bruins.

♪ ♪ ♪

The chief referee of the Can-Am League, Bill Shaver, worked the Boston-Detroit National League game last night in company with Bill Stewart, who was Shaver's predecessor as head official of the Can-Am. Shaver officiated in the N. H. L. in New York earlier. His work seemed satisfactory, although Detroit protested strenuously when he permitted the second goal after Weiland's rebound had been scored by Beattie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Howie Morenz proved to be an excellent investment to the Rangers by scoring one goal and assisting in another when the New Yorkers took his original teammates, Canadiens, into camp last night, 3 to 2. His assistance also kept the club tied for third place with the Bruins. Boston topped the Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 0, at Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just when New Haven has hit a fast pace to keep in the Can-Am running, the team is bumped heavily by the Bruins, who recalled the stringy Benny Grant, goalie superb. Grant will return to his old job of spare goalie for the league and Alfie Moore will return to his post guarding the Eagle nets. Joe Simpson, Eagle manager, has been replaced by Normie Himes, veteran center, for the time being.

**National Hockey League**

**American Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 13 | 6 | 8 | 61 | 51 | 32 |
| Chicago | 14 | 3 | 10 | 49 | 42 | 31 |
| Rangers | 12 | 5 | 14 | 56 | 68 | 29 |
| Boston | 13 | 3 | 12 | 50 | 42 | 29 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 12 | 4 | 11 | 53 | 55 | 28 |
| Toronto | 12 | 3 | 11 | 75 | 67 | 27 |
| Canadiens | 8 | 7 | 14 | 53 | 69 | 23 |
| Americans | 10 | 3 | 14 | 59 | 62 | 23 |

**Results Jan. 28**

Boston 2, Detroit 0.
Rangers 3, Canadiens 2, overtime.

**Phillies Sign Lefthander**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Phillies have signed Roman M. (Lefty) Bertrand, six-foot lefthander from Brandon, Minn., of the Northern League, for their 1936 pitching staff. The Phils also announced that John Pezzullo of last year's staff, has signed for 1936; that Frank Pearce would be back after a year in Rochester, and that Reg Graboski, who pitched for Montreal last season, would be given another chance.

**Iselin Wins Cup of Cuba**

HAVANA, Jan. 28 (AP)—Adrian Iselin 2d, veteran New York skipper, completed his two-year dominance of the international star class regatta yesterday, when he sailed his trim little yacht, Ace, to victory in the Cup of Cuba competition. The victory, coming after Iselin had won the Barcardi Cup Sunday, gave the New York yachtsman his second straight triumph in both events. The team race, originally scheduled, was canceled by regatta officials.

**Pittsburgh Signs Bourciers**

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 28 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Shamrocks, of the International Hockey League, who the other day announced the suspension of the Roche brothers, Earl and Desse, former Montreal players, because they failed to show enough zest, have taken on another pair of brothers, Jean Louis and Conrad Bourcier. The Bourciers have been loaned by the Canadiens of the National League, the club they joined earlier in the season.

**Another Young Team of Reds**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—Championship hopes of the Cincinnati Reds will rest again this year on a "kid" team. A roster of 36, issued as the outfit prepared today for its training jaunt to Puerto Rico and Florida, shows the average age to be 26 years and 3 months—younger even than last year's team, which claimed distinction as the youngest of either major loop. It's average was 27 years 6 months.

**Yates and O'Brien Win**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (AP)—Cecil "Rabbit" Yates, Chicago, and Henry "Cocky" O'Brien, San Jose, Calif., won the six-day bicycle race here by running up 3800 sprint points. They were tied in mileage with the team of Lew Rush, Canada, and Tony Schaller, Chicago, when the race ended. Each team pedaled 2330 miles.

**American Hockey Association**

Wichita 1, Oklahoma City 0.
Kansas City 3, St. Louis 0.

## Mile Champion To Run in Hub Indoor Meet

Archie San Romani, the National Collegiate Athletic Association mile champion, has sent in the first entry to Tom Kanaly for the famous Hunter Mile at the annual indoor Boston A. A. games to be held in the Boston Garden, Feb. 8. Romani hails from the Emporia (Kan.) State Teachers College.

The Kansas athlete has an enviable record in the mile, the 1500 meters and the two-mile events. He won the N. C. A. A. mile at Berkeley, Calif., last spring with the time of 4m. 19.1s. In the Pacific coast A. A. U. championships held at San Diego, Calif., later in the season he placed second in the mile event in 4m. 19.9s., being beaten to the tape by Norman Bright of the Olympic Club.

In the National A. A. U. championships at Lincoln, Neb., last July, San Romani placed third in the 1500 meters, being beaten only by the champions, Glenn V. Cunningham and Gene Venzke. However, in the Kansas Relays he won the 1500 meters in the fast time of 3m. 57.2s., beating Funk of Nebraska and Mahanna of Drake University.

San Romani will be making his first eastern invasion during the 1936 indoor season, and is bound to prove a great sensation. He has never been really pushed in any of his races and, according to his coach, Frank Welch, there is no telling just how fast the Kansas flier can run.

Director Kanaly announced that the relay program for the coming B. A. A. games would be drawn up by the games committee this week, and would bring together on the Garden track on the night of Feb. 8 the greatest eastern college relay teams ever shown in Boston.

The B. A. A. games are known from coast to coast as the "blue ribbon" meet of the indoor season, and the finest array of American youth, all prospective candidates for the U. S. A. Olympic team of 1936 will be seen in action.

## Latest Rumor Has Madigan Headed For Tulane Grid Berth

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Now they have Slip Madigan headed for Tulane . . . despite the fact his contract with St. Mary's has two more years to run . . . M. A. Stice, president of the Fayetteville club of the Arkansas State League, owns a pick ax handle factory and will fashion his team's bats this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston fans hope Tom Yawkey's next trade will be for a clock—any kind—for Fenway Park. . . . Bill Slocum of the American, who is working night and day on it, says the baseball writers' dinner Sunday night will be a record breaker . . . It looks like 700 will enjoy the fun.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gil Dobie seems definitely headed for the air at Cornell . . . which gives him cause for a real cry . . . particularly with all those husky freshmen coming up . . . Stanley Frank, New York sports writer, has his first book, "The Jew in Sports," coming out soon . . . Those who've seen proofs say it will ring the bell.

More about football . . . Clemson and South Carolina will join Duke in voting against Dr. Frank Graham's anti-subsidization plan for the Southern Conference . . . V. M. I. also is reported lined up with the antis . . . that means only one more vote is needed to kill the proposal which would relegate Southern Conference football to the Class D leagues . . . Do we hear another vote? . . . Every member of the Cincinnati Reds who makes the airplane trip from San Juan to Miami will be insured for $10,000 . . . Jimmy Powers, sports ed of the New York paper with the biggest circulation, is a Marquette letter man . . . He could do the quarter mile like nobody's business.

## Sporting Around the Hub

**Only Colorful Name Hawks Had Is Gone**

WE HESITATE to criticize a manager of a hockey team. And when we do criticize it is often second-guessing and without the necessity of having to prove our opinions. Just the same it would appear that Clem Loughlin has left himself wide open to comment by trading the only great "name" the Chicago Black Hawks have on their roster list. Howie Morenz is a name that has seared itself deeply into the lasting history of professional hockey along with that of Eddie Shore. It is the only name connected with the team—and that does not exclude Clem himself—that will draw public notice for the team around the circuit. Good hockey players and a good team; but not enough color to decorate a postage stamp.

To get away from the drab black and white uniform of past seasons Maj. Frederic McLaughlin adopted a radical suit of armor with touches of color for relief. It would seem better had the Hawks traded their colored uniforms and retained Morenz for advance publicity purposes. Apart from color, however, Clem Loughlin undoubtedly will get more service out of Glenn Brydson. The latter is young where Morenz is passing, according to a Boston manager's opinion.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Harvard Reverses Decision**

If reports and rumors are true, Harvard will reverse its stand of permitting her track and field athletes to enter only the Quadrangular meet this winter. Just why the Crimson, along with Dartmouth and Yale, ever withdrew from winter competition in favor of their own has not been made clear, although the disappointed believed the move one to save or retain interest for that meet alone.

Now that Harvard has been rumored ready to compete in the B. A. A. meet, Feb. 8, at the Boston Garden, it is not unlikely that Yale and Dartmouth will follow suit. No one will object, for the athletes need the competition and the track meets need the athletes. It has been signified that Harvard will enter the Prout Memorial Games again next season.

Just what events and men will compete has not been made known as yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

**De Mar Slowed to a Walk?**

With Clarence H. De Mar, winner of more marathons over the years than most athletes can remember, as a surprise entry in the Junior N. E. A. A. A. U. 1500-meter walk championship, the list of entries for the twentieth annual indoor games to be held at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. Building, Feb. 1, will be well over 100, according to William C. (Bill) Hultgren, track coach at the "Y."

De Mar is looking for more worlds to conquer and anyone who beats him to the finish in this heel-and-toe scramble will have to refrain from loitering along the way. However, there are several young bloods of the walking clan who are not in the least awed by De Mar's former records and who have signified their intentions of being on hand to prove the old adage that youth must be served.

This year's games marks the twentieth consecutive year that they have been held at the Boston "Y." They were inaugurated in 1916 for the purpose of giving the average athlete a chance to compete, and during the last 20 years the popularity of this kind of a meet has been shown by the great number of entries from schools, colleges, private clubs, and unattached individuals. Anyone duly registered with the A. A. U. may compete, and with practically every event handicapped, everyone has a chance.

In addition to the 1500-meter walk championship there will be the 45-yard dash, the 300-yard dash, the 600-yard run, the 1000-yard run, the two-mile run, the 45-yard high hurdles (scratch), putting the 16-pound shot, the running high jump and the relay races. The relays are for four-man teams, each man to run 286 yards.

Special gold medals will be awarded to all first place winners, silver medals to second place winners, and bronze medals to those who come in third.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Sunday Hockey**

Arthur H. Ross, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, has announced that the game scheduled for Jan. 31, Boston at Springfield, would be played instead on Sunday, Feb. 2, at Springfield. This will be the first Sunday night hockey game ever played in Springfield. The scheduled game of March 18, Boston at New Haven, will be played instead on Wednesday, March 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

**That Golf Stymie**

The much-discussed stymie will remain in all championships sanctioned by the Massachusetts Golf Association this year, Charles E. Mason, president, announced.

A majority of Massachusetts golfers are in favor of dropping the stymie rule, but since a petition to abolish the rule was rejected at the recent United States Golf Association meeting in New York, the Bay Staters will abide by the decision.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Amateurs on Arena Ice**

The Boston Maroons and their undefeated record will get a severe test tonight at the Arena when they face the strong Spaulding-Moss sextet in a Commercial Hockey League game. The Maroons won the first-half championship and hope to extend their record through the second half.

Other games tonight bring together the new Herald-Traveler team and the Clarendon H. C., the Shawmut Indians and the Globe H. C., and the Owl H. C. and the Jackson-Curtis sextet.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Clubmen Rise to the Top**

Harvard University's Class A squash team, which has been leading the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub standing, was displaced with a bang last evening by the team representing the Harvard Club of Boston.

Harvard Club was in third place, but it won its match from the Union Boat Club Whites, 6 to 0, while Harvard University men bowed to the Union Boat Club Blues, 3 to 2, with one match postponed, pending the return of Germaine G. Glidden, Harvard's No. 1 player, who is out of town. The result of the Glidden-Richard V. Wakeman match will have no bearing on present positions.

The other match yesterday resulted in a victory for Harvard Graduates over the University Club, 6 to 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

**Cold Cash Forces Issue**

Do not depend entirely upon unfavorable dates as the reason for the 1936 University Club indoor track meet cancelation. It is purely monetary, pecuniary or to be brutally frank—plain cold cash that forces the issue. To continue the meet which has been held at the Boston Garden the past four years, grand gestures of charity concessions would have to be made, probably by the Garden. Evidently Warde Wilkins, chairman of the athletic committee at the club, and George V. Brown of the Garden, fail to see the value for the prseent. It really is too bad because it was an excellent opportunity for New England colleges to break up the winter with competition.

## Little Early With College Hockey Talk

No tickets on sale yet!

Well-meaning advice, my friends, is do not attempt to make reservations for the Harvard-Toronto, International Intercollegiate Hockey League game just yet. The announcement from Yale that such an organization has been formed is just a little previous according to William J. Bingham, athletic director at Harvard.

"Such a grouping, to be comprised of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth in the United States, and Toronto, Queen's, McGill and Montreal, is much nearer to solution," said Mr. Bingham, "than two years ago, but is not definitely settled as yet. Many problems, largely that of scheduling, have to be worked out," he continued.

Several schemes in the way of arranging a satisfactory means of schedule have been thought out. It is possible that successive doubleheaders would be played in Canada. Perhaps Harvard and Dartmouth, for instance, would schedule doubleheaders in Montreal; Harvard playing McGill and Dartmouth playing Montreal one night, and the next night they would exchange opponents.

Then again Yale and Princeton might travel to Toronto and engage in successive doubleheaders against Toronto and Queen's. Another trip would reverse matters with the Crimson and Green going to Toronto and the Eli and Tigers invading Montreal. All speculative, of course, and not so near to decision as the press dispatch from New Haven might indicate.

On this side of the border even more fog obscures any early certainty. Dartmouth might wish to play its games against the Canadian colleges at Hanover or might wish to play at Boston. If the Green elected to play in Boston there might even be a doubleheader here. And speaking of Boston, the schedule dates probably would be delayed to avoid the heavy interference of competition with the National Hockey League. If played at the Garden, dates would depend upon professional hockey, and if played at the Arena it would not be exactly wise from a financial viewpoint to conflict with either the N. H. L. or Can-Am games.

If Harvard and Yale are to avoid competition from professional hockey, no scheduling of dates can be arranged until the pro leagues release their local dates and that would not take place until next fall. Yale and Princeton could not very well contemplate anything like a doubleheader against the Dominion sextets unless played in New York and there again would arise the matter of available dates. It is most likely with Yale and Princeton that they would prefer having their games on their own ice however, and in that event single games would be in order.

Again it is wondered at the advisability of the United States sextets, generally a little inferior in early season to their Canadian brethren, attempting to play on successive nights against the stronger opposition. All-in-all, it really is easy to announce that such a league has been formed but the realities, scheduling, trips and finance require a little more thought.

Therefore, upon the same admonition of Mr. Bingham, the advice of not trying to reserve any seats just yet is still in order.

## By-Plays

*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

**An Umpire Goes to Bat**

THOSE who have claimed that there was nothing new under the sun will again have to change their slogan, as Umpire Albert D. Stark of the National League, more popularly known as "Dolly," has come to bat with something which, so far as we know, is entirely new to the diamond game. Some persons claim that by doing so he has called one strike on himself; but we question if that proves to be the case, as he is not only one of the most popular major-league baseball arbiters, but he is one of the best. That being the case, it is hard to believe that he will not win his point. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that he is the head coach of the Dartmouth varsity basketball team during the winter months, and he has been quite successful in that venture.

**Wants More Money and Freedom**

It seems that Umpire Stark is not entirely satisfied with the financial and social conditions of the baseball arbiter, and he is out to improve them, if he is going to remain on Ford C. Frick's staff. We understand that the pay of a major-league umpire is some $9000 a year, and there are some expenses connected with the work which are also taken care of by the league authorities. It is also said that besides feeling he should have more money, he feels that the job keeps him separated from mingling, off the field, with the very persons he likes most to associate with. They are the ball players and managers.

Dolly Stark

**Conditions Now and Forty Years Ago**

While we do not blame any man, and especially a baseball umpire, for wanting to improve his financial and social condition, we cannot help thinking of how much better the umpire's conditions are today than they were some 40 years ago. We don't know what their pay was at that time; but we venture to guess that it was not much over $1000 a year. Not only that, but the abuse and sometimes punishment that was heaped upon him by irate fans and players was nothing one would want to write home about. Now the umpire receives excellent pay, enjoys better living and traveling conditions and receives the backing of the president of the league in which he is working. It is certainly a pretty fine job today compared with the old days.

**Should Continue in Baseball**

In case Umpire Stark and President Frick cannot get together on terms mutually satisfactory, it is to be hoped that Stark may find some position which will keep him active in major-league baseball as he has shown, in carrying out his duties as umpire, that he knows baseball and is interested in its welfare. A few years ago an American League umpire gave up the indicator to become general manager of the Cleveland Indians and he has been very successful. Possibly Stark may some time follow in the footsteps of Billy Evans and give up the umpire's uniform for some more lucrative and pleasing position in the great national game.

**Gorman Succeeds Quinn**

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—John M. F. Gorman was appointed business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers today, succeeding Bob Quinn who now is general manager of the Boston Braves. Gorman, now 38 years old, has been connected with the Brooklyn organization since 1923 and has been traveling secretary for the club since 1927. A native of Hartford, Conn., Gorman spent four years in the banking business after his graduation from high school and then served a four-year hitch in the army. After his discharge from the army he joined an accounting firm and joined the Brooklyn organization as an auditor and accountant. Although never a player, Gorman has been an ardent baseball fan all his life.

**Yale Signs Line Coach**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Yale University has announced the appointment of Marshall Wells, line coach at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, as line coach of the Yale football team. Announcement was made by Malcolm Farmer, chairman and director of athletics at the university. Wells, a gradate of the University of Minnesota in the class of '33, played tackle on the Gopher teams of 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was considered one of the university's outstanding players. He was chosen as All-Conference tackle in 1932, All-Western tackle the same year and had All-America mention in 1931 and 1932.

**Gabby Hartnett Signs**

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Catcher Leo (Gabby) Hartnett of the championship Chicago Cubs, voted the National League's most valuable player in 1935, effectively silenced rumors that he was a holdout yesterday by signing his contract. The big catcher strode into the Cub offices and delivered his signed contract, which called for a good rise, making him the highest paid player on the team.

**Victory for Richards**

*By a Staff Correspondent*

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Wimbledon champion and former United States titleholder, who has been playing regularly since her arrival here last week, was defeated by Vincent Richards, professional, yesterday, in a practice tennis match at the Court House, 6—3, 6—4.

**College Basketball Results**

Yale 44, Georgetown 38.
Brooklyn 43, Conn. S. T. 38.


Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Fri., Jan. 31, 2:30—Sat. Eve., Feb. 1, 8:15
LAST APPEARANCE OF
DIMITRI MITROPOULOS
Guest Conductor
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA

BURTON HOLMES
FRI. EVE. 8:15-SAT. MAT. 2:30
Normandy Brittany
Where Quiet Beauty Dwells
Prices 55c, 85c, $1.10, Inc. Tax

Aaron Richmond presents
TOM'W at 8:30—JORDAN HALL
Recital on Moor Double Keyboard Piano
WINIFRED CHRISTIE
Fri. Eve. (8:15) and Sat. A. M. (10:30)
TICKETS NOW
JORDAN HALL— Eve. 75c-1.65 A. M. 55c-1.10
Vienna CHOIR BOYS
WED. EVE., FEB. 5—REPERTORY TH.
ONLY RECITAL!—MARTHA GRAHAM
America's Great Dancer—TICKETS NOW at 208 Pierce Bldg. Box-office opens Jan. 31

SHUBERT Mat. Today—2 P. M. TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP
FAREWELL TOUR!!
WALTER HAMPDEN
as Edmond Rostand's Great Heroic Comedy
CYRANO de BERGERAC
as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax incl.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Sat. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3
ETHEL BARTLETT AND RAE ROBERTSON
Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinway)

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Max Gordon presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45 St., West of B'way. Evgs., 8:40. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2:40



Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
Also Visit Our Adjoining Cafeteria
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 54 Central Square
BROCKTON: 125 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 169 Harvard Avenue

The New SLADE'S
Barbecue De Luxe
Chicken at Its Best
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER SPECIALS
Chicken Dinners Complete
50c to $1
1122 Boylston Street Boston

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU UP-SECOND FLOOR
KUM- 248 MASS. AVE. Near Publishing House

ACE CAFETERIA
142 Huntington Ave., Opp. Mechanics Bldg.
Try our daily special. Broiled Tenderloin Steak, Vegetable, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter. 35c

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

TEANECK, N. J.
Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. Mary Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

# Old Traits Despite New Face Mark Germany, Brüning Says; Youth Led to Trust in Force

Germany has "changed her face, but not, as events ultimately will show, her national characteristics."

Softly and without inflection—speaking in the manner of a German professor rather than that of the Chancellor who battled in vain against the rising tide of Hitlerism—Dr. Heinrich Brüning intoned his assessment of the Third Reich last night.

In the first of his series of eight lectures for the Lowell Institute, the former Chancellor alluded only by inference to present-day Germany. He stated explicitly that his biweekly talks in Huntington Hall will not concern themselves with the immediate situation. He would, he declared, make no reference to those "political movements which are opposed to any kind of democracy." Nor would he mention any government "inspired by the belief that only by dictatorship can a country be saved."

**Calmly Expressed**

He contented himself with saying, as unemotionally as if he were merely telling the time of day:

"I am in opposition to the present form of government in my country. And I shall always oppose a government which contravenes justice and equality before the law. I can be in sympathy with no government under which liberty of conscience is in danger."

But in sketching the background of German postwar history, Dr. Brüning left a clear impression of the circumstances which were responsible for the transition of the Reich from monarchy, to republic, to dictatorship.

**Youth Engulfed**

Among major causes he listed the cataclysm which engulfed the German youth—just beginning a great intellectual renaissance when the war swept the boys into the trenches. After the war, he declared, the youth found little contact with political actualities in the maelstrom of revolution.

Even under the republic, he added, the existence of a tremendous number of parties weakened the political attraction to the youth. And as the result of this confusion, the younger generation, he said, failed to see the need for accomplishment through improving on the works of the past. Instead, he added, the youth came to believe in force.

**Faith in Theories**

Another factor which, by implication, Dr. Brüning applied to the present situation is the "characteristic enthusiasm of the Germans for theoretical solutions."

"We have a Utopian characteristic," he declared, "which believes that anything, well thought out in theory, has only to be placed into immediate effect. There is a conviction, especially among the civil servants, that a Utopian state socialism, a planned economy, is clearly possible. Those with such a plan rally large groups to their support. The danger occurs when the plans fall into the hands of demagogues."

**Regarding Versailles**

Dr. Brüning sketched the conventional arguments against the Treaty of Versailles. He termed the pact "absurdly illogical." No normal economist, he said, could defend the excessive demands which it placed upon Germany.

Not only had the extent of reparations been beyond the German capacity, but Germany was stripped even of the opportunity to make the payments. This, he added, was the effect of the severing of a large industrial territory from the Reich, and the enforcement of a "most favored nation" clause which prevented the Germans from bargaining for necessary advantages in foreign trade.

**Trade and Agreements**

The result has been seen, not only in the collapse of German economy, but in the world depression, Dr. Brüning contended. The solution, he added, lies only in international trade and political agreements.

Traveling in the United States under the name of "Ian Anderson," Dr. Brüning has remained in comparative seclusion. He has been a guest at Roman Catholic seminaries and at the homes of intimate friends. His lectures, delivered in English on Tuesdays and Fridays, will be completed Feb. 21. He expects, about the middle of March, to return to Germany, where he served as Chancellor from April, 1930, to May, 1932.

# Norfolk Prison Abandons Furniture-Making Plans

***State House Hearings***

Abandonment of the plan of the Norfolk prison colony to set the prisoners to work making furniture was announced today by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, just as a House rules commite hearing opened on a measure to prevent the project.

The commissioner made the announcement before opponents of the plan were able to present their arguments that the project would compete with private industry. The original plan had been to install machinery and allow the prisoners to manufacture $63,000 worth of furniture as a rehabilitation project.

* * *

**Mutual Administration**

Mutual admiration appeared the order of the day when the legislative committee on power and light opened its hearing on Representative Paul J. McDonald's bill to require periodic examination of gas meters every five years.

**Full Speed Ahead**

Committee members were really earning their $2000 legislative salaries today. Fourteen hearings were being held by various committees. Twelve hearings were held yesterday. Legislative machinery actually is rolling along at top speed.

* * *

**Public Welfare**

Senator Joseph A. Langone of East Boston, can always be relied upon to cause a stir when his legislative committee on public welfare holds a hearing. Today when Daniel A. Murphy, business manager of the Boston Public Welfare Department, appeared to oppose the Senator's measure to require that welfare payments be made in cash, rather than in food and other orders, the Senator asked to know who gets the coal, oil and grocery business of the city.

Mr. Murphy was unable to produce the figures at the moment. Senator Langone, therefore, suspended the hearing until next week, when the welfare department official will present his books. Mr. Murphy during his argument said 93 per cent of Boston's welfare expenditures were in cash, 4.5 per cent in fuel orders, 2 per cent in grocery order and the remainder in miscellaneous items. The Senator's argument was that Jews and Italians, given food orders, must trade in chain stores, instead of stores where they may buy the native food they most desire.

* * *

The Representative, before starting his arguments, said: "I always appreciate the courtesy which this committee extends to me every time I appear before it, even though I know what happens to my bills when they get through with them." Back came Senator Angier L. Goodwin, committee chairman, "The Representative from Chelsea is always welcome."

Representative McDonald also gave the committee a drawing lesson by drawing on a convenient blackboard a cross section of a gas meter, explaining the parts which can wear out and cause either a loss to the consumer or the company.

* * *

**Utility Penalty**

Representative Elmer C. Nelson of Worcester appeared before the power and light committee to favor his bill to prevent gas and electric companies from fixing more than a 5 per cent penalty for delinquent payment of bills. Representatives of the New Power Association and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company agreed to the measure, with minor changes.

* * *

**Townsend Plan**

Evidently preparing for the coming legislative hearings on the Townsend plan, the entire legislative committee on pensions plans to attend the Townsend plan debate tonight between Dr. Clinton Wunder and Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at the Boston Garden. The committee has several pension bills before it and the Townsend plan is certain to be discussed before it sooner or later.

## Waiting for Your Crumbs

Helen T. Farrell — A Little Feeding Now Is Repaid Next Summer in a Pest-Free Garden

Remember the birds.

When snow covers the ground, the many birds who remain in the North for the winter have difficulty in finding food. Most of the surface particles that birds subsist on are obscured from sight and from reach of their bills.

Birds eat a wide variety of foods. Beside bread crumbs they like grains, seeds and pastries. They will also eat broken or boiled rice, popcorn, cracked corn, hominy, rolled oats or whole oats, rye, barley, wheat and buckwheat. According to bird students, if you really want to give the tiny feathered friends a treat, just put out an apple or what is left of the cake you were going to throw away. Cake and apples are especial delicacies for birds.

As to feeding spots, Raymond J. Kenney, director of the division of fisheries and game, advises sunny places—on the south side of hills and slopes, even on the southerly side of a sloping lawn or the sunny side of barns and other buildings, and in thickets or brush where overhanging branches keep out the heaviest of the snow. If food is placed in suitable positions, he says, the birds will soon find it, despite weather conditions, because even the smaller birds range far and will come upon any supply placed in an available spot.

To supply warmth and energy during the cold winter days and nights, there is no equal for suet, experts say. Just tie a string around a ball of suet and fasten it securely in some place convenient for birds. They will enjoy it and thank you for it next summer by rendering real service in keeping your garden free of pests.

# The Monitor's Radio Guide

## Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | The Armchair Quartet | Special sport program relayed | Flash Gordon: sketch | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 5:15 | Breene & De Rose; guitarist | from London, England | Jack Onslow's baseball school | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady": sketch | Tom Mix's Straight Shooters | "Jack Armstrong": sketch | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 5:45 | 'Littel Orphan Annie': sketch | Dornan Brothers, harmony | Dick Tracy: detective drama | Hits and Encores: music; talks |
| 6:00 | News; Supper Show: songs | Evening Tattler: skits; music | Yankee News Service | Buck Rogers in 25th Century' |
| 6:15 | Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle: skit | News; Musical Turns; Songs | Donald Francie & Bachelors | "Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim' |
| 6:30 | News; songs; sports briefs | of Romance, Russell Byrd | "Social Security," Gov. Curley | Report; "Vanished Voices": |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news | Community Federation sketch | Radio Rendezvous: interview | sketch and orchestra |
| 7:00 | "Easy Aces": comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy": sketch | "Myrt and Marge": drama | Yankee News Service |
| 7:15 | "Capt. Tim's Adventures" | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | "Night Life in Paris" | Jack Fisher's Orch.; soloist |
| 7:30 | "Lum and Abner": sketch | After Dinner Revue: songs | Kate Smith; Miller's Orch. | Saving Golf Strokes |
| 7:45 | "Songs of the Harp" | Musical Moments; recording | Boake Carter, news comment | Hod Williams's Orchestra |
| 8:00 | "Rendezvous": Charlie Le- | "One Man's Family": drama, | Cavalcade of America: "Pres- | Master of Mystery: dramatic |
| 8:15 | land; soloists; popular orch. | from San Francisco | ent-Day Pioneering"; orch. | sketch and orchestra |
| 8:30 | Frank Simon's Con. Band; | Serenade: Wayne King and his | George Burns & Gracie Allen; | Francis Cronin, organist; |
| 8:45 | Bennett Chapple, narrator | orchestra; soloist | Milton Watson; Renard's Or. | Twentith Century Ensemble |
| 9:00 | Pat Binford, master of cere- | Town Hall Tonight: Fred | Lily Pons, soprano; mixed | Johnny Hamp's Orchestra |
| 9:15 | monies; variety program | Allen, Portland Hoffa, | chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch. | Charioteers; male quartet |
| 9:30 | "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; | Mighty Allen Art Players; | Ray Noble and his orchestra; | Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" |
| 9:45 | dramatic sketch; orchestra | amateurs; Van Steeden's Or. | Connie Boswell, soloist | Yankee News Service |
| 10:00 | John Charles Thomas, bari- | Address by Gov. Alf M. | 'Gang Busters': G-Men drama | Sports from Boston Arena |
| 10:15 | tone; Frank Tours's Orch. | Landon of Kansas at Kansas | with Phillips Lord | Sports from Boston Arena |
| 10:30 | National League of Women | Day Club Dinner | Dramatizations of the news | Sports from Boston Arena |
| 10:45 | Voters: personnel day talks | Ella Logan, songs; orchestra | Spotlight Revue: variety | Sports from Boston Arena |
| 11:00 | Reports; news; Joe Rines | Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news | Yankee News Service | Abe Lyman and his orchestra |
| 11:15 | and his dance orchestra | Sports Review; Musical Turns | Perley Stevens's Orchestra | Abe Lyman and his orchestra |
| 11:30 | Enoch Light and his dance | Joe Reichman and his dance | Jan Garber's Orchestra | Vincent Lopez and his dance |
| 11:45 | orchestra | orchestra | Anson Weeks's Orchestra | orchestra |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: soloists; orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild: Shakespeare's "Richard III."

***Dinner and After***

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks": "New Deal Versus New England," Senator Jesse R. Metcalf, Rhode Island.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby": speaker; instrumentalists.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Frank Fay; Lawrence Stallings; Edward G. Robinson; Shirley Booth; Don Johnson.
8:00 WAAB, Boston Museum of Art Series: "The Art of Our Ancestors."
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": dramatizations of the news.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC String Symphony; soloists.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra concert.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Irving Reis Drama: CBS Players present "St. Louis Blues."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "Can We Solve the Money Problem?" James Warburg and David Cushman Coyle, speakers; questions.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Leopold Stokowski, guest speaker; Bob Burns; Percy Grainger; Jo E. Brown.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields and his orch.; soloists.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, WEEI (WJZ-WEAF—National), WNAC, WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Birthday Ball for President Roosevelt; speakers and music.

***Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts***

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

## Services Radiocast By Mother Church

ON THE first and second Sundays of each month beginning Feb. 2 the morning services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast over Station WORL, Needham, Mass., at 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time. WORL, the reorganized WBSO, radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

In addition to the medium wave transmission of The Mother Church services, the morning and evening services will also be radiocast on shortwaves Feb. 2, at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station W1XAL on 11.79 megacycles and 6.04 megacycles, respectively. These radiocasts will be complete transmissions of these services from the playing of the chimes through to the concluding organ selection.

## Calais, Maine, and French Namesake Exchange Mementos of Good Will

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CALAIS, Maine—A tablet of red granite hewn from the rocks on St. Croix Island, near here, where Champlain and Sieur DeMonts first landed in 1604 when they formed the first European settlement north of Florida, has been sent by this municipality to Calais, France, in an exchange of gifts and good wishes between the similarly-named cities in the new and old worlds.

When the Normandie arrived in the United States on her maiden voyage last summer, she brought from Calais, France, four volumes of Calais history, a dozen samples of the famous French lace and a hand carved mahogany chest containing soil from the old French city.

The tablet, now on its way to France, is 16 inches long, 12 inches wide and four inches thick. It is polished with the exception of the ends, which were left in their natural state, and bears a descriptive summary.

A basketwork cover, woven in blue, white, and red, the national colors of France, by the Passamaquoddy Indians here, protects the tablet. An album of 39 views of Calais and Saint Croix, and a plaque of samples of the various woods of this region, made by the school children of the city, complete the list of gifts.

## Weather Conditions Viewed as Normal

Dispelling any illusion of extraordinary weather conditions in Boston this winter, was G. Harold Noyes, official United States observer, today, as he peered at complicated paraphernalia and gadgets.

"Boston is now enjoying good old-fashioned 'middle - of - the - winter' weather," he said. "We face no immediate cold-wave, nor a January thaw—just normal conditions."

As he studied temperature readings throughout the country, Mr. Noyes admitted that just when winter reaches its middle is a matter of conjecture. It usually comes about the last of January and early February, accompanied by constant cold, such as Boston is now experiencing, along with the rest of the country.

Mr. Noyes pointed out the window to the sun. "Pretty soon," he said, "Old Sol will start spring work. For a few days Boston will trudge to work in temperatures around 10 degrees. Then a little more snow, a few frigid mornings, and finally spring."

## Defenders Missing, Cats May Get Tags

NO ONE appeared to defend the poor pussy cat at the State House today. Unless friends appear to make a case for her, or unless the Legislature relents, there is a likelihood that she will henceforth be obliged to wear a collar around her neck and upon this collar there must be a metal cat tag.

At least that was the suggestion advanced before the Legislative Commission on Agriculture today by James A. Woodward of Falmouth. He urged a 50-cent tax on cats, saying he believed it would reduce the number of stray cats and be a boon to song birds and small game . . . and nobody had a kind word to say for the cats.

## Harvard Dormitory Entertains Parents

Parents who have often held the wistful wish that they might be allowed to return to the days of their youth, learned today that a small group of mothers and fathers are to enjoy at least part of this thrill. For Lowell House, one of the Harvard dormitories, has arranged to allow parents of those living in the house to spend the last three or four days of the spring vacation in that dormitory.

They will live exactly as their sons do. They will eat their meals in the dormitory dining hall, use the house library and have access to the Common Room. Tutors in the house will give lectures, places of interest about the university will be visited and Prof. Julian L. Coolidge, master of the house, will be host at one or two teas.

So today, as parents of fair Harvard's sons considered the prospects of entering into undergraduate life for a few days, they could see only one flaw—there will be no writing home for a little extra cash.

## Rhode Island Makes May 4 a Legal Holiday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29 (AP)—Gov. Theodore Francis Green yesterday signed a bill making Rhode Island's Independence Day, May 4, a legal holiday.

The Governor, whose great-great grandfather, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, drafted and was one of the signers of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence, adopted in 1776, called the signing an important event of Rhode Island's tercentenary jubilee year.

## *Utility 'Profits' Went to Pay For Old Improvements*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HUNTINGTON, Mass., Jan. 29—The 89.47 per cent profit of the Huntington Electric Light Company, one of the high lights of the special state committee's report on utility earnings, turned out to be not all it seemed to be when it was investigated yesterday.

The plant, a waterwheel installation on the Westfitld River employing a half-dozen persons, had been in the hands of the Henry E. Stanton family of Huntington since 1900 and the original capitalization of $5000 had never been changed. No cash dividends were ever paid. And in 1929, when the Stanton family sold the property, they received a stock dividend in payment for the improvements made during their long ownership. Hence the 89.47 per cent profit.

A. L. Glidden of New Canaan, Conn., president of the Nassau Management Company, the present owners, says it has earned only from 1 to 1½ per cent on the money invested since it was acquired by the Nassau Company. Its rates are 12 cents for the first 20 kilowatt hours, six cents for the next 20 and five cents for all over 40.

# G. O. P. Sees Victory in Maine In Withdrawal of Gov. Brann; Democrats Now Without Leader

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 29—The principal reaction to the announced decision of Gov. Louis J. Brann not again to be a candidate for the gubernatorial office, which he has held for two terms is one of Republican rejoicing. The way has been cleared, contrary to expectation, for the election of a Republican Governor. With Brann in the race, no one of the three candidates who have declared themselves was thought to have had a chance of election. With Brann out, no Democratic candidate who could be named is conceded even a semblance of success in winning the election.

Principal speculation now centers upon the Governor's future course. It is known that he has at least been considering opposing Senator Wallace H. White, who this year comes up for re-election. In this move he was checkmated by F. Harold Dubord, who came in 1934 within 1200 votes of defeating Senator Frederick Hale for the seat which the latter had been in the habit of winning by majorities of 50,000 to 80,000 votes.

**In Washington**

The incident happened while both Governor Brann and Mr. Dubord were in Washington recently attending a harmony conference with Democratic leaders. Mr. Dubord, allegedly getting a hint of the impending inability to reconcile political differences between James A. Farley and Mr. Brann, announced his candidacy from the capital, apparently closing the door upon the Governor, unless he wishes to make a destructive primary contest.

Thus Governor Brann is shut out of one office of his own volition and out of another because of what may be called smart politics. There is left for him, should he be willing to continue in political life, but one other post.

**Friction Exists**

This is the Congressional seat in the Second District, now held by Representative E. Carl Moran Jr. of Rockland, between whom and Governor Brann great friction exists. It is held by many not improbable that Governor Brann would enjoy defeating Mr. Moran for re-election; but those thoroughly cognizant of Second District politics declare that the Governor can easily defeat Mr. Moran without himself running against nim in the primary next June. They point out that Mr. Moran sent out a desperate call for assistance in 1934, that the Governor heeded this call, and put in last-minute effective work that enabled Mr. Moran to be returned a winner. It has been a source of irritation to the Governor and his friends that Mr. Moran has made so bad a return for this service as to strip Governor Brann, the State's leading Democrat, of his influence and patronage at Washington.

If Mr. Moran could be elected in 1934 only through the full weight of the Brann influence, it seems clear that he must go down to defeat this year when he is deprived of this influence, inasmuch as Lewiston, the largest voting center in the district, is Governor Brann's home town, and full of outspoken Democrats who have taken up the cudgels for the Governor much more savagely than has the Governor himself.

**Termed Farleyism**

The consensus is that the whole business, including the Governor's decision, is a product of what is termed Farleyism. It has been Mr. Farley who has thrown the weight of his influence to Mr. Moran instead of to Governor Brann, presumably because the latter has not embraced the entire new-deal program and policies. If Mr. Farley has, in fact, alienated the only man with whom the Democratic Party had a chance of winning the State election next September, he has served his party ill. He has served it ill, that is, if that party still puts credence in the maxim of "As goes Maine." It made so much of the Maine success in 1932, that it can hardly renounce the former attitude now.

The principal reason for Republican glee and Democratic despair in the Governor's announcement of last week then boils down to this: the Democratic party in Maine is again without a leader. There is not a single Democrat who emerges as in the least able to take the Brann place. Consequently, every Republican aspirant for office, from fenceviewer to governor, now looks to the primary election as the only hurdle in his path. Maine was certainly bound to go Republican in the national election next November; it is as certainly to witness a resurgence of Republicans into every state and local office in the state election next September. This fact is likely to bring into the several races a host of candidates, making the Republican primary ballot of a length to astound voters in every community.

## Goodwill Industries Pay $143,000 in Springfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29—The Goodwill Industries of this city have paid out $143,000 in wages to 1699 persons since its founding, the Rev. W. Harold Snape, executive secretary, reported at the tenth annual meeting.

Last year, he said, the industries were 96 per cent self-supporting. A total of 19,151 bags filled with articles set aside by local households was received. Total income from sales of the rebuilt and renovated articles was $23,652.

## Savannah Naval Center

Savannah, Ga., is the world's greatest naval stores distributing port.


where QUALITY is a REALITY
Our present price range will appeal to you.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE Call BEAcon 1790

Mrs. Fowler Presents the New KICKERNICK

Seamless Front and Back BLOOMER, with two-way stretch Lastex Waistband that fits like a glove.
See my newest imported nightgowns, slips and panties.
Mail orders promptly filled.
MRS. FOWLER'S LINGERIE SHOP
420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

All Earnings
of these banks are distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends, after a sufficient amount has been set aside to surplus and guaranty fund.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield Street
Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

Men's Suits
Thoroughly Cleansed and Hand Pressed . . . . . $1.25
Spot and Press . . . . . .75
Press Only . . . . . .50
BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126 — CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
BOSTON, 668 Beacon St., Ken. 2826 — NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0528 — AYER, 40-B Main St., Ayer 63
LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441 — NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027
WINTHROP 173 Bartlett St., Ocean 0853

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital . . . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . . . $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE 30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE 2343 Washington Street

Keen
HAT AND GOWN SHOP
71 Newbury St. BOSTON
Drastic Cash Reductions on all Gowns and Hats
100 Hats at $5.00 each
WM. C. KEEN

Kork-O-Tan REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
RUG HOLDER
A clean, light, flexible composition of new ground cork and fibre.
POSITIVELY prevents rugs from slipping on highly polished floors.
SAFETY — Accidents so often caused in this way cannot happen.
Aids in Vacuum Cleaning.
Demonstration at our store.
Mail orders promptly filled.
Any length per yard 24" .60 yd., 32" .80 yd., 48" 1.20 yd.
Buy it in dimensions from 2 to 4 inches smaller than your rug in each direction.
J. B. Hunter Co.
HARDWARE
60 Summer Street, Boston

Lamson & Hubbard
Wednesday Thursday Friday
Only Three More Days of Our
JANUARY FUR SALE
A number of very desirable Coats left on our racks. Buy for present wear or next season.
Prices 44.00 to 1800.00
Budget Plan If Desired—10 Months to Pay
Lamson and Hubbard
Boylston at Arlington Street :: Boston

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# An Exciting Peep at the Paris Spring Styles

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## What Matters Fog and Snow

### The Paris Ateliers Hum With Activity for Spring

By Elene Foster
*Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

THE ateliers of the dressmaking houses hum like beehives filled with busy workers. What care they if the world outside is shrouded in mist and fog, they are reveling in the glories of flowered chiffons and crepes, of soft woolens and crisp laces and silks and all the other lovely materials which are being fashioned into garments for the spring and summer.

Men with huge boxes filled with the latest products of the silk factories of Lyons and the lacemakers of Calais, women with samples of the latest designs in embroidery, hand-knitting and artificial flowers, belt men, shoe men, button men and glove men all wait in the antechamber with the enduring patience which is characteristic of the French tradesmen, for an opportunity of displaying their wares to the "patron," who behind the closed door of his atelier is engrossed in the creation of a new sleeve, a new skirt, of a new neckline which will be an important contribution to the novelties of the spring season.

Young women in white linen "dusters" hurry along the corridors bearing mysterious "forms" shrouded in cotton cloth, women in black frocks with scissors and pincushion dangling from the band of a black cambric apron, errand boys and midinettes in pinafores and felt "pantoufles" greet one another in a spirit of bon camaraderie as they pass.

"Ça va?" ("How goes it?) they ask.

"Pas mal," ("Not so bad.") is the reply with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders.

**Soft Materials**

The spring materials are always the loveliest of the year and this season's are no exception to this rule. First of all, the manufacturers seem to have been to great pains to eliminate all stiffness from the new materials, for even the new taffetas are as soft and pliable as silk crepe. The heavy crinkled crepes have been superseded by those with a smooth, "mat" surface and new forms of organza, softer and more drapeable, are being shown by such houses as Coudurier and Bianchini. In fact Bianchini's outstanding success is a material called "Mignonette" which is a cross between chiffon and organza—an ideal material for the dressy summer frock. Coudurier's new, soft taffetas are another popular success and several of the dressmakers have ordered another novelty of this house, a chiffon printed in gay stripes in floral or geometric designs with a strip of plain chiffon, the color of the background, over each stripe, softening the colors and giving the effect of a loose pleat.

Following the demand for "something amusing" the manufacturers have created prints of the most fantastic designs. Seen at close range these are a bit bizarre, but from a little distance the effect is rather pleasing. Coudurier, for instance, has an Abyssinian pattern with lions, palm trees, Negroes and piles of jagged rock. Another reproduces in brilliant colors the flora and fauna of the sea, branches of coral, sea anemones, seaweeds and shells and there is still another of American Indian inspiration with redskins, buffalo, wigwams and tomahawks. There are small designs which feature dogs, cats or hens and one with little red beetles and there is one very interesting idea called "Paris Illuminée"—little buildings outlined in tiny white dots—all very modern and, naturally, very "amusing."

Among the important new woolen materials—also as soft and pliable as silk—is Lesure's "Noix de Coco," made of wool and coconut fiber, which comes in plain and in checked and striped designs and in several different weights. "Tortax," a material of wool and rabbit's hair, is also a great success. This comes in 159 different shades (Can you believe that there are that many in the world?) all lovely and soft and "pastel-y."

**Twenty-Nine Villages**

The great thrill in the woolen world, however, is Rodier's handwoven materials made with handspun yarn. You may remember that I wrote you some time ago of a visit which I paid to the villages in northern France, whose only industry is the weaving of the Rodier materials. Every house has its old-fashioned wooden loom—in some cases two or three. Well, owing to the financial depression, the work of the weavers diminished and it has been difficult to keep them all employed even on part time. This condition troubled Mr. Rodier, who is not only the employer, but a sort of guardian angel to these peasants, and he set about to find a remedy. Passing through one of the most remote of the little villages, he came upon an old woman of 96 who, sitting in the sun outside her cottage door, was busily engaged in spinning yarn on an old wooden spinning wheel. Here was the solution! The services of this old peasant were secured as teacher of spinning to the younger generation, and now the hum of the spinning wheel accompanies the clack of the loom throughout the 29 villages devoted to the weaving of the Rodier materials. The only difference between the old and new spinning is that the wheels are now run by electricity, which saves the tiresome foot pedaling, but the yarn is spun in the same old way. These new handspun and hand-woven woolens, whose trade name is "Manyfil," are the loveliest, softest cloths imaginable, and they are made in all weights and in delightful colorings, some plain and some in fancy "tweedy" patterns. It goes without saying that they will wear a lifetime.

Another Rodier novelty is a lightweight duvetyne, which is excellent for spring frocks and blouses. Having combined fur with wool in his winter materials, Mr. Rodier quite naturally turns to the birds for spring novelties, and he is making a cloth which is a mixture of wool and tiny downy feathers, which is being used by a number of the leading houses for spring models.

So much for the materials for the spring. As to the manner in which they will be used I can tell you very little, for the secrets of Geneva are not more closely guarded than those of the Paris dressmakers. I can assure you, however, of one thing. Skirt lengths will remain practically as in the winter models, although several of the younger designers hint at a trifle shorter skirt for the street. Patou asserts that sleeves will be all important this spring and announces his intention of introducing several novelties in this line.

There are rumors of extraordinary models which were inspired by the Flemish Art Exhibition, the Chinese exhibit in London and by the costumes worn by Yvonne Printemps, in "Margot," a play of the late sixteenth century; but I doubt very much if any of the designers would attempt to adapt any of these ideas to the clothes of the modern woman. We may discern these influences in a ruche, a guimp or a bit of embroidery, but, fundamentally, I am quite sure that the spring models will be built along the same lines as those of the winter. As a matter of fact, the tendency is toward greater simplicity. This is especially true of the evening gowns which will be quite straight and plain on the lines of that in the accompanying photograph of one of Mme. Schiaparelli's latest models.

Lace is to take first place (judging by the orders which the manufacturers have already received) for the spring evening gown, in fact, I know of one house which will show no less than 10 models in this material. The so-called "tailored" evening costume consisting of a jacket and plain skirt with a light-colored evening blouse (of which I sent you a photograph a short time ago) has been so successful that it is being made in lace for the coming season by several of the leading houses.

Studio Dorvyne; Studio Anzon

**Left—Mme. Bruyere Makes This Spring Frock of Soft Woolen Material in Apple-Green. The Little Standing Collar With Its Frill at the Front, the Long Shoulders and the Folds of Skirt and Bodice Brought Together With Ties of Self-Material Are Interesting Points. Right—Evening Gown of Deep Cream Satin, With Sashlike Train of Same Material in Soft Rose Color, Which Accentuates the Slimness of the Silhouette. The Victorian Hairnet Is of the Rose Color, With a Band of Little Pearls Across the Front. From Mme. Schiaparelli**

## Flower Medallions, a Craft

### That Began With Two Women Who Loved Gardens

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Davenport, Iowa

IT WAS one of those sultry summer days that Iowans bear so gallantly because "they're good for the corn," that I called on Mrs. Mary Harrison Snider, the woman who is known for her art craft, "flowering."

We sat on the vine-covered porch of the home in Davenport, Iowa, where she was reared, and talked of her garden on a tray, using some of the flowers from her garden. But most of them lost their lovely colors, and it seemed useless, until her husband, a chemist, suggested using chemicals to help them keep their bright hues.

The chemicals were a success, and Mrs. Schafer began to make a hobby of the discovery. Mrs. Snider, too, became interested, and in their separate homes the two sisters made many experiments, writing one another of their successes. They soon discovered that preserving the color in a flower depended more upon the way in which the flower was pressed, and they found less use for chemicals.

Gradually the idea evolved of making little framed pictures of the pressed flowers, arranged in attractive groups or mounted on landscape backgrounds, and today the two women carry on a thriving business in the creation and sale of what Mrs. Snider calls "gay bouquets" and "lovely gardens," and what Mrs. Schafer calls "fleurettes." What they have learned during the 15 years it took them to bring their craft to its present perfection would take them another 15 years to teach anyone else, they assert.

"Our work is the art of painting with flowers," declared Mrs. Snider. "There are really two arts to it—preparing the flowers and 'painting' the pictures. We've made a careful study of exactly how different colors in different flowers affect each other when placed side by side.

"When we arrange them in their little groups, we have to try an infinite number of combinations before we find the one that gives the effect we want. They cease to be flowers when we come to make a picture, and are only colors with which we paint."

For seven years after their discovery of this craft Mrs. Snider and Mrs. Shafer worked to find flowers whose hues they could preserve in all the primary colors, and now they have a regular artist's palette with which to work. But they are continually adding different variations of colors to the palette, for flowers cannot be mixed like paint. And no matter where they may be, the two women no sooner set eyes on a blossom of an unusual shade, than they 'roll up their sleeves' and see if its color can be preserved, too.

**Calls for Ingenuity**

"I'd blush to tell of some of the methods we've had to resort to for lack of equipment when we were traveling," Mrs. Snider laughed. "We've done everything, up to sleeping on the flowers."

Among the species they use frequently are bridal wreath, mourning bride, genista, Daucus carota, geranium, larkspur, verbena, galium, statice, snowball, and many of the small wild things that grow in pastures and beside roads. For the foliage in their pictures they use much seaweed—red for autumn leaves and green for summer leaves—mosses for grass, and lichens and ferns for bushes and trees.

Several public parks in the United States have granted special permission to the Harrison sisters to gather specimens of their rarest flowers to use in these pictures, and friends throughout the country invite them to take anything they want from their gardens. Particular varieties of seaweed, discovered on trips to Hawaii and Japan, are now imported by the women.

**Rare Flowers**

Each flower has its own pressing process, discovered after endless experiment with blotters, paper, cotton and cloth. Heavy or light presses are used as the nature of the plant requires, and different amounts of air are applied during the drying process. For this work one must know, too, exactly when to pick each particular blossom, for some flowers have more color when they first bloom, while others are brightest at later stages of development.

"We've tried everything under the sun to make the little forget-me-not keep its color, and haven't succeeded," sighed Mrs. Snider, "but we're still trying."

Mrs. Snider and Mrs. Schafer still work independently of one another. Each has her own special processes and her own special style. Living in California, Mrs. Schafer has a large demand for desert scenes with sage brush and yuccas, while Mrs. Snider specializes more in garden views.

Fame came to the Harrison sisters two years ago when they were invited to hold a joint exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago. Hundreds of persons stopped to admire the dainty pictures and remark that they had never seen anything like them. No pictures were sold at this time, but the women took orders, and when the exhibit closed, shipped to practically every state in the Union.

**Made With Actual Flower Petals, Treated to Enable Them to Keep Their Bright Hues, and Preserved by Framing**

## Saying It With Capitals

*Through the Editor's Window*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A YOUNG woman was describing her work to me. "It may not be much, and it is a hodgepodge of a lot of different things, but oh, how I love it!" she said. And as she expressed in these words and her manner of saying them an enthusiasm for the work and a gratitude for having it, I found her most attractive. Enthusiasm is, of course, likely to be attractive. (Did you ever look it up in the dictionary and think over the significance of that root word "Theos," the Greek for God?) Enthusiasm and gratitude for one's work, no matter what the work proves to be, is, to my mind, a blessing all around.

Last night I happened to read in a magazine an advertisement which set out to urge the reader to take some sort of course to better his condition. The motive was trustworthy; we can all do one thing and another to better our condition—provided we begin with bettering our viewpoint. The method of the advertisement, however, was to bring the reader to the point of looking down on his present work as something beneath notice, and to climb to new heights in an entirely different and therefore much better field. Then I remembered other advertising of this sort, and wondered if many people are taken in by such undermining talk.

There is, in fact, no reason why we should disparage one job in order to build toward another. There is no reason why we should despise what we have just left or want to leave, in order to achieve or like something else. Yet there is plenty of subtle suggestion that would get us to do this, and it is not by any means limited to the advertising field. It is a form of thinking worth being awake to, I submit, for our own peace of mind.

* * *

History used to be taught that way in all too many schools. In order to whip up enthusiasm for the American colonies, American children were fed propaganda against the "cruel tyrant" that was supposed to be England and all things English. I have in my own teaching experience had the joy many times of revealing to such mistaught youngsters that the real battle against tyranny was fought by Englishmen on English soil as well as in the colonies, and not with mere swords, either. We have all seen tourists in a foreign country, in an excess of misguided patriotism, take delight in running down the customs of that country, in order to praise by inference their own. Perhaps like me you have turned off the radio at the point in a political speech when the would-be candidate evidently felt he was entirely justifying his right to election by hurling diatribes at the present incumbent.

The logic is faulty. Disparaging one thing does not necessarily praise another. Looking down on one's job is no reason for getting another. In fact, as we well know, it is really a viewpoint, and might all too easily be carried along unawares to the other job, and crop out at some later date.

In that unwritten etiquette book that I shall probably prefer never to write, there will be listed among other items under the chapter on attractiveness, the potency of that charming, winning enthusiasm, gratitude and respect for one's job. "I'm just teaching," apologized a woman to me one day, and I felt like apologizing to her pupils for the school that hired her. While on another day a young chap, who was completing his mathematics major, said with shining eyes, "I'm going to be a teacher." (And he said it with a capital T.)

It isn't that there are not some jobs that seem uninteresting. We all know that. And, of course, there are plenty of square pegs in round holes. It is a truism, too, that where the job itself on further investigation seems to yield no immediate sources for enthusiasm, it is often worth the effort to make a thorough study of the entire field in the hope of finding related sources of interest. Such discussion, however, does not belong in this article.

* * *

We might remind ourselves that no job is actually dull to everyone, and that all kinds of good work are needed to make up a world. Therefore, no work in itself, no matter how poor it seems, deserves disparagement; and one might add—"especially if it is at present our own work." One can always begin, too, by being a gallant pretender.

I am reminded of the lad working on the road, on a PWA project, who told me with a laugh, "Of course, this doesn't look like much. Digging ditches. But you know, I think I'd like to know *more* about highway engineering. It's the coming thing." Some day he may be a trained engineer (with a capital E), but I can't imagine him at any time looking down on "digging ditches." After all, it helped him to get somewhere. And how attractive his respect and appreciation and enthusiasm for it make him.

Millicent Taylor

## Popcorn That Pops

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHY does popcorn pop into beautiful, fluffy white snowballs for some people, and just burn into blackened hard pellets for others who shake the popper just as hard?

Popping corn is one of the arts—like making a fire or baking a cake—that some people seem to come by naturally and that others never learn. The Massachusetts State College once gave a Master's Degree in Science for a thesis on the popability of popcorn. For people who can't take a postgraduate course in popping corn, Professor M. B. Cummings of the University of Vermont has some helpful suggestions. He explains, as follows, the fireside science of corn popping in a simple little treatise in plain terms for all who are looking up the old corn popper.

**Turns Inside Out**

The popping of corn is due to a sudden expansion into steam under pressure of the water in the kernel of the corn. The tremendous expansion which takes place in each kernel is an explosion which literally turns things inside out. When all conditions are right a beautiful fluffy mass of corn results. But how often it is that corn fails to pop well because it is flinty or unpalatable.

It is common knowledge that popcorn does not pop well when it is too moist, or when it is too dry. Generally speaking, however, it is because the corn is too dry, rather than too wet.

Corn should be properly stored when it is harvested in an airy unheated building or shed or crib where it may be protected from rain or snow. In this way it will usually acquire proper moisture for good popping. If it is too moist it can be stored in a heated building or close to a furnace or stove, and as soon as it shells easily, it is usually in good condition to pop and may then be removed to a proper place for storage. Corn pops best when stored outside in a building or shed during the greater part of the year, as outside drying is better than inside storage.

**Popability Restored**

In summer when popcorn becomes too dry for popping, put it in the icebox for a few days before attempting to pop it. This will improve the popping quality greatly. A convenient method of keeping popcorn in good popping condition is to put it in a tightly closed fruit jar, put on the rubber and clamp down the cover. In this way the moisture content will be maintained.

When corn has become too dry to pop well, moisture may be added by putting about 3½ teaspoons of water into two pounds of corn, which is easily put into a fruit jar. Put the cover on, shake the jar thoroughly and let it stand for two or three days. This aids its popping qualities and restores popability.

The temperature of the popper is important. Apply heat gradually at first, increasing its intensity by having more fire or more coals under the popper until the corn begins to pop, then slightly decrease the heat, shaking the popper rapidly until all the kernels are turned inside out.

## Your Menu Combinations

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MANY an inexperienced hostess has regretfully wondered wherein her company meal fell short when she knew that each dish had been cooked with much care. Or many a housewife has wondered why her family did not praise the meal she had so lovingly prepared, only to find scant comment.

Many times the real reason of a meal being somehow elusively disappointing is because of a lack of study of the menu before any preparation whatever occurred. You decided to have creamed peas because you have some of a good brand in the house and you can make an excellent cream sauce; but if you study your menu you may find that you have too many bland foods at this meal and peas are really classed under a bland recipe. Mashed potatoes and a custard at such a meal would provide too many bland foods and not enough variety to satisfy the appetite.

Or a hostess who neglects to check her menu may find she is combining too many acid foods—which would also result in disappointment. Acid fruits, acid vegetables such as tomatoes, and then a dessert with lemon in it would be too much of one kind of thing.

Another check on your menu list could be in the matter of repeats in your foods you plan to serve. You may find that you were going to serve some of your delicious homemade pickles as a relish, only to find you had chopped quite a quantity in the salad you were to serve. Or you might, unless watchful, serve nuts in a salad and then have nuts in your dessert.

You can disappoint your family or guests with unpleasant color combinations or lack of color in your foods. Today we cook vegetables and retain their color so well or we use so many fruits and vegetables fresh that lovely, appetizing color combinations will go a long way to making the meal palatable.

Another thing to avoid is to have several highly seasoned foods at one meal or, on the other hand, to neglect seasoning too much. And weather should be taken into due consideration, for some meals go over much better when a combination of cool and warm foods are served, seeing to it that the hot foods are in keeping with the temperature of the day.

One can learn much, therefore, by scanning any menu and checking each food with the others to be served to see if the meal, as a whole, will have a satisfying result when partaken of by your family or entertained guests.

## Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

**Here a Brush, There a Brush**

I have four brushes in use at once: one for fairly clean vegetables, one for potatoes and root vegetables, one for cleaning the sink, and one for cleaning gas burners; when a brush begins to get worn or darkened, it is moved along a step in the four processes.

**New Kitchen Implement**

I use a long buttonhook for pulling pans to the front of the oven when baking.

(Miss) J. B. C., California.


YARNS Best Quality Low Prices
100% Wool Rug Yarns, $1.40 pound
Angora, Scotch Tweeds, Shetland, Germantown, Nubby Tweed, Boucle, Real Silk, Cotton, Cashmere, Velveen, etc.
ANGORA YARN CO.
NEWBURYPORT, MASS., U. S. A.

Big Profits in Candy Making!
$200 First 3 Months, reports Miss Whitehead. Mrs. Philley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with her new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 58th St., Chicago.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers during the past 13 years.

SLENDERIZE Your Fingertips
Is there a man or woman who has not admired sleek, slender fingers? You, too, can slenderize your fingertips by using "MANICARE"—the sensational new nail beautifier which softens the cuticle so you can push it back and get the biggest half-moons you ever had. A minute a day with Manicare keeps the skin around the nails soft and smooth . . . a perfect frame for the nails.
Manicare supplies the oils which help keep nails from getting dry and brittle. It removes stains. It removes odors of foods and dishwater. May be used at any time . . . does not disturb the polish. At department and drug stores. 35c jar. Courtenay's MANICARE

© '35 Allcock Mfg. Co.

MAKE YOUR OWN Syrup 7¢ pint
pour 2 cups Boiling Water ... 00¢
over 4 cups Sugar ... 11¢
add 1 Teaspoon MAPLEINE ... 03¢
and you have 2 pints Delicious Syrup ... 14¢
CREATE clear, rich syrup—presto-quick—with Mapleine! From the same magic bottle, too, impart thrilling new flavor to desserts, sauces, meats. Two ounces—only 35c at grocers.
MAPLEINE

30 HAIR For NETS $1.00
Single or Double Mesh. Bobbed or Long Hair. Cap or Fringe. Real human hair. Guaranteed perfect. All regular shades. Agents wanted. WHITE, GRAY or LAVENDER—one doz. $1.00
HARRY L. COE
927 Century Building St. Louis, Mo.

REMEMBER

PAGE & SHAW Chocolates

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
Style-freedom-poise

Wear a KICKERNICK
"In be-tween"
. . . for greater ease and skill in playing ping-pong, badminton—yes, even bridge. Its famous body-fitting features make it the most comfortable undie you've ever worn, no matter whether you run, jump, squat, bend, or just sit.
Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota

## Words on the Edge Of the Stream

RECENTLY I read again Peadar O'Donnell's fine peasant novel, "On the Edge of the Stream." Its theme is an Irish variant of a contest which has been going on everywhere since the Industrial Revolution, the struggle of those who plow the soil to get from those who buy, sell, and make in the town, a fairer share of the rewards of their labor. It is not, however, with the theme of this novel that I am concerned here, but with its words. A satisfying by-product of my general enjoyment of O'Donnell's book was my pleasure in the dialectical words which fall so fittingly from the lips of the peasant, as he in turn harmonizes with the land over which he takes his slow way.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE ENGLISH SPOKEN in Ireland is rich in the short dialectical words which an Irish poet has pithily characterized as "words with spit on them," yea, with the sweat of labor and the laugh of joy on them, too. English in Ireland is a transplanted language; hence it is more conservative than it is on its native heath, retaining longer old pronunciations and words which are slowly fading out of common use. The word "fornenst" (opposite), for instance, is obsolete in England, but quite common today in Ireland. One finds it not only in the nineteenth-century Repeal Songs

> Yet here you strut in open day
> Fornenst my house so freely—O,

but also in contemporary conversation as well. O'Donnell's people use it in the form "forninst." The Irishman's English has tenaciously held on to the words we find marked Scottish and Dialectical English in our Webster's; it also has in addition many words from the Irish language which Scottish and Dialectical English have not, words like "caubeen" (hat), "creel" (basket), "cruiskeen" (pitcher), "spalpeen" (rascal); and "galore" and "smithereens," both so well domesticated here as not to require definition. All these old words—both English and Irish—add much to the expressiveness of the Irishman's English. I am particularly fond of the word "streel" which is common from Fair to Mizen Head in its original Irish sense of a lazy, untidy woman, a slattern. As a verb, it means to drag along in an untidy way—"Her dress was streeling in the mud."

♦ ♦ ♦

THE SPEECH OF O'Donnell's peasants is rich in the Scottish and English Dialectical words. Master Joyce's two-story house was not on the top of the hill, "but on the top of the brae," a word known to us from Burns's song:

> Ye banks and braes o' bonie Doon,
> How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?

"The likes of Phil hadn't been reared within the mearns of the townland in Donal's memory." "Mearing," like mearn, is common all over Ireland in the same sense—boundary. Joseph Campbell, the mountainy singer, named his fine book of Donegal prose sketches "Mearing Stones," and all Ireland knew well what he meant.

"Juke" is new to me, but it's a grand word and a great favorite with the people of O'Donnell's Derrymore. It means to dodge, duck, hide. "Swither," these peasants use much as we use "dither" and the people of the Southern States "swivet"—"What has us all in a swither is he never let on to see anybody," says Ann of Phil's homecoming. "Dander" is another favorite of O'Donnell's people. It means to saunter—"I think I'll dander over as far as the house," says Donal. "Hunker"—to squat so that one's weight is supported on the balls of one's feet: "Donal was on his hunkers at the bull's head"—is in local use in the United States. We also have what the Irish have not—"hunky-dory," which Mencken says is, like "rambunctious," an artificial word.

♦ ♦ ♦

"CLEW" IS A word you'd think the women of today would know, for they're all forever knitting; but, when I asked an audience of some sixty women the other day how many knew it, not one did. It means a ball of thread or yarn—"She stuck her needles into a clew." In the variant spelling "clue," it is known to all readers of detective stories as that which gives a hint to the solution of a mystery. This is a secondary meaning arising from the old Greek story of Ariadne and Theseus. Ariadne gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth.

"Lashings and leavings," in the sense of plenty and to spare, is usual all over Ireland, and in O'Donnell's novel the wealthy Garveys give a party free, gratis, and for nothing with "lavin's to eat and lashin's to drink." We hear lashin's sometimes on the lips of the Irish-Americans, and, who can tell? it may some day be as well known here as smithereens, for it is very expressive. Neb (nose, beak) is common as both noun and verb—"A woman that would keep her neb out of nothing," and one of O'Donnell's characters pecks at life "like a sparrow nebbing at specks in the gravel." It's the same word as "nib," which is familiar to us in the phrase, "the nib of a pen."

♦ ♦ ♦

"ANONST" IS OBSOLETE in England but common in Ireland—"Poor people should try to live anonst" (in harmony; literally, as much as possible as one), not bad doctrine for rich, poor, and medium alike. "Sned," in the sense of cut, lop, prune, gives force to Briany McFadden's indignation—"I'll have a stick to the man that would try to sned me apart from me neighbors." Would an American farmer know that word? He probably would know the noun "snead" or "snath," the handle of a scythe; he might know the verb "snathe," to cut or lop. All are from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning to cut. But how many American farmers would say to their wives, as Denis says to his: "I'll delve the lea after all." That for us has the sound of a line from a nursery rhyme. We use delve figuratively, "to delve into a subject," but not in the literal sense of dig. Words like "creepy"—"She went across to the fire and sat on the creepy" (a low, three-legged stool)—can evoke a whole Irish cottage interior, and "sib"—one of my favorites—brings the importance of family ties in the country smack before you. Sib means related by blood. It survives in the compound word "gossip," originally "God sib," a person spiritually related, a sponsor in baptism. The word has lost its original meaning. Many old words, now obsolete, survive as parts of compounds in which, as often, there is much obscuration of original meaning. Who offhand would recognize housewife in "hussy" or loaf-kneader in "lady"?

♦ ♦ ♦

SOME OF THESE dialectical words are ours, too; but why do we not strive to recover those we do not have, gain back a precious part of our lost heritage? I shall do my part. I shall vary "all in a dither" with "all in a swither." I'll down on my hunkers to light the living-room fire these cold winter evenings. I'll sned the grape vines which I should have snathed last winter, and did not. I'll keep my mearing fences in good repair, remembering Robert Frost's line: "Good fences make good neighbors." I'll try to keep my neb out of affairs which do not concern me; and, when Spring comes, I'll delve in the garden.

HORACE REYNOLDS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Ian Smith, Edinburgh

"AVRIL": *A Burgundian Tapestry Lent by Lady Lorimer to the Exhibition of National Needlework Held in Edinburgh in 1934*

IN EARLY days the desire for expression in decoration and color found easy outlet in the production of textile fabrics, and the massive hangings that once decorated the walls of castles and palaces not only afforded a remarkably accurate history of the times and customs of the people, but gave intense delight to the master weavers who, having completed their work, and delivered the tapestries to their clients, were allowed to keep the full-size paintings or drawings—made in many cases by the Court Painter—and to reproduce other tapestries from them as often as they wished.

It was during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that picture tapestries were brought to perfection in France, the Dukes of Burgundy, who were kings in all but name, being such keen patrons of the weavers' art that a vaulted building of stone was erected at the ducal residence at Arras for the sole purpose of storing the vast accumulation of tapestries that had been obtained. The great families of that period lived mainly out of doors, picnicking in garden, field or wood, their castles being regarded as little more than refuges from enemies or places of retirement during inclement weather, and for this reason the hangings that covered their walls represented out-door scenes, with the turreted castles playing a very minor part in the distance.

The magnificent fifteenth-century Burgundian tapestry "Avril," the property of Lady Lorimer, gives a faithful and spirited picture of the life of the period, depicting figures on foot and on horseback dressed in the fine fabrics of the time: horses elaborately harnessed; dogs and monkeys, all arranged in close proximity on a flower-bedecked background, and giving a true sense of the abundance and gaiety of the Burgundian court. The narrow floral border and the extremely high sky line, dotted with numerous turrets, is typical of the fifteenth-century work. The weaving is coarse and entirely in wool, with gaps and interwoven strands to give degrees of shading.

The tapestry was shown at the Exhibition of National Needlework in Edinburgh, arranged by the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes in 1934, the aim of the exhibition being to raise the standard of color and design in present day needlecraft.

### *Field Mice in the Snow*

THERE is no branch where the crab apples grow;
There is no brook where the berry boughs blow;
There is no sound, there is no shadow.
The world is beleaguered by snow.

But under the white ridge, under the wall,
Penciled patterns of white tracks crawl
To evergreen caverns, buried in wonder.
The cedars stir; the snow puffs fall.

CHARLES MALAM

## Sweetmeats in Istanbul

THE Simplon-Oriental Express finally arrived and carried us from Sophia to Istanbul, the ancient capital of Turkey and the Constantinople of our old geographies. . . .

When I suggested visiting the Dolma Bagtché Palace on the Bosphorus, my guide protested, "That Palace is closed to visitors, Madame. It cannot be seen without a special permission from the government." Then his face brightened. "I know the poet Mohammed Medjid. He is all-powerful with the government at Angora. Mustapha Kemal kisses his hand. A word from him would open anything in Istanbul. Let us call on him, Madame, and request a card." . . .

We motored down a wide avenue through the new residential quarter of Pera, and stopped before a modern fireproof stucco apartment house opposite the Italian Embassy.

A trim maid after ushering us into a reception room furnished in the French manner, left us to notify Pasha Mohammed Medjid. I looked around the large, sunny room, amused by the absence of all the brassware and corner divans we term "Turkish." It was a room characteristic of New Turkey. The furniture was French, the prints on the wall were German. Noticing the Benares brass urns on the mantelpiece, the Swedish glass vase filled with roses on a round table, the bookshelves containing red vellum sets of Kipling and Victor Hugo and de Maupassant, surely I was in the home of a cultured, widely travelled man.

I had picked up a copy of Rupert Brooke's poems when Pasha Mohammed Medjid entered quietly. A well-built, middle-aged man resembling King Edward in his prime, with black hair and pointed beard streaked with gray, he bent ceremoniously to kiss my hand.

"The American lady would like to visit the Dolma Bagtché Palace, excellency," my guide began nervously in his eagerness to please this great man. "If you would command."

Pasha Mohammed Medjid smiled a twinkling smile, which lightened his sternly handsome face, showing the dancing lights in dark eyes which tried to be solemn. He scribbled a few lines on his card.

When I thanked him and rose to leave, he detained me. "Will Madame remain and be my guest?" he asked in precise English with an Oxford accent. "Madame is American, I am interested."

As I sat down he clapped his hands in manner reminiscent of the Ottoman Empire. A man-servant entered bearing Turkish paste . . . I heard whispers, saw bright eyes looking me over. "The ladies of my household," smiled the poet sympathetically. "Forgive them. They wish to see the latest Paris styles." But he did not suggest that they join us.—From "Far Horizons," by ALICE CURTIS DESMOND. (New York: McBride.)

## Past, Present, and Future

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

BASING its premises and conclusions upon material belief, the human mind not only overlooks the ripening spiritual opportunities of the present, but often dwells with regret on the errors of the past and fears the future. The disappointments, failures, and wrongs of the past seem to support the arguments of self-pity and indignation, and the wasted blessings of by-gone years loom up reproachfully to mock the sighing present. Thus, without surcease available through divine aid, the thoughts of men turn to resentment, bitterness, and hate.

But in Christian Science it is learned that "God requireth that which is past" (Ecclesiastes 3:15), and that here and now the light, spontaneity, and joy of spiritual understanding are available in infinite abundance to dispel the gloom of mental indigence and mortal regret. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said, "We own no past, no future, we possess only *now*." She continues, "Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and *now*, and gives the power to 'act in the living present' " (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 12). For multitudes remorsefully living in the past, Christian Science has renewed faith in the power of divine Truth and Love to bring present redemption from the bondage of false belief. Assuredly, none of the genuine or spiritual good of the past is lost, but remains to augment the present store of divine blessings.

To the hosts of mankind fearfully looking to the unknown future for deliverance from sickness, disease, and materiality, this Science will also bring release. A fuller expectancy of good is the true forerunner of Love's revelations. Fatalism and a false mental perspective futilely project a sporadic hope towards a tomorrow which never comes. Progress stimulates the power of hitherto inactive but good intentions. Martin Luther wrote, "For truth and duty it is ever the fitting time: who waits until circumstances completely favor his undertaking, will never accomplish anything." Do we intend tomorrow to ask forgiveness for the wrongs of yesterday, and to correct them? Or do we hope at once to make the good resolutions which importunately await fulfillment?

The Scriptures consistently show the detrimental effect of mortal evasiveness of things spiritual, and they reveal its cure. In Matthew we read that two men "possessed with devils," confronting the Master, cried out (8:29), "What have we to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God? art thou come hither to torment us before the time?" Here was complete mental perversion or derangement—a belief of future retribution, greatly and terribly feared, but Jesus promptly dismissed it. With unfaltering assurance and authority, he spoke to "the devils" the one word, "Go," whereupon the evil spirits departed and the men were healed.

Thus, by the spiritual demonstration of Mind's omnipresence, the Master brought home the present possibility of salvation from any phase of sinful, mortal belief. How clear his thought! How sure he was of the nothingness of evil and the allness of God! Must we not likewise command mortal mind's dilatory, argumentative legion to be gone? Unhesitatingly and with the certain authority of spiritual understanding, we too may individually establish the mighty actuality of Truth and the unreality of evil, through the present application of divine law. To be continuously conscious of good, forestalls the hypothetical existence of future evil. This proof requires no time element, since the right concept instantly replaces the wrong.

Hearing Paul's reasoning on the spiritual qualities "of righteousness, temperance, and judgment," the Roman governor Felix trembled and procrastinated, saying, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee" (Acts 24:25). How inconvenient for false material belief to acknowledge and utilize the power of the ever-present Christ, Truth! Mrs. Eddy, epitomizing the self-sufficiency of material-mindedness, which claims to "elude detection by smooth-tongued villainy," quotes this false sense as saying: "Animal in propensity, deceitful in sentiment, fraudulent in purpose, I mean to make my short span of life one gala day. What a nice thing is sin! How sin succeeds, where the good purpose waits!" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 252.) But how gladly we may perceive that these inconsistent qualities of mortal mind are the antipodes of the divine Mind, Soul, Spirit, which heals and saves instantaneously when understood! Again (*ibid.*, p. 253), Mrs. Eddy says, "If you believe in and practise wrong knowingly, you can at once change your course and do right."

Smitten by remorse for the past, and shrinking from the future, mortals make slow progress Spiritward until spiritual inspiration saves them from themselves. In divine Love's infinite abode there is neither false hope nor remorse, no sighing for yesterday or tomorrow, no living in by-gone or expected failure or merely material success. Omniscient Mind, infinite intelligence, is reflected in the individual expression of goodness and perfection now. This present reflection is indeed the spiritual man of God's creating.

The Apostle Paul said, "Behold, now is the day of salvation" (II Corinthians 6:2). It is our privilege to prove the truth of his words through clearer thinking, better living, and the improvement of our time in prompter obedience to the omniactive law of God, good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Le Passé, le Présent et l'Avenir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

FONDANT ses prémisses at ses conclusions sur la croyance matérielle, l'entendement humain perd maintes fois de vue les occasions spirituelles de l'heure présente pour s'attarder avec regret sur les erreurs du passé ou craindre ce que lui réserve l'avenir. Les déceptions, les échecs, les injustices du passé semblent soutenir les arguments de l'indignation ou d'une pitié égotiste; les bénédictions dont on n'a pas su jouir autrefois prennent la forme de reproches pour tourner en dérision la mélancolie du présent. Ainsi les humains qui n'ont pas recours à l'aide divine constatent souvent que leurs pensées s'orientent vers la rancune, l'amertume et la haine.

Mais nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que "Dieu requiert ce qui est passé" (Ecclésiaste 3:15, version anglaise); qu'ici même et dès maintenant la lumière, la spontanéité, la joie de la compréhension spirituelle sont accessibles dans leur abondance infinie pour dissiper les ténèbres de l'indigence mentale et des regrets mortels. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare: "Nous ne détenons ni passé ni avenir, nous ne possédons que *maintenant*." Puis elle ajoute: "La foi en l'Amour divin procure le secours et le *maintenant* toujours présent; elle donne le pouvoir d'agir 'dans le présent qui vit' " (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 12). Pour une multitude de personnes qui vivaient pitoyablement dans le passé, la Science Chrétienne a renouvelé la foi dans la puissance de la Vérité et de l'Amour divin, qui nous délivre aujourd'hui de l'esclavage imposé par les fausses croyances. Il est certain que ce qui était vraiment ou spirituellement bon autrefois n'est jamais perdu, mais demeure et s'ajoute aux bénédictions divines du présent.

La Science Chrétienne apporte aussi la libération aux nombreux humains craintifs pour lesquels la délivrance à l'égard du péché, de la maladie ou de la matérialité, ne serait possible que dans un avenir inconnu. L'attente plus complète du bien est le véritable précurseur des révélations de l'Amour. Le fatalisme et les fausses perspectives mentales projettent en vain des espoirs sporadiques vers un lendemain qui n'arrive jamais. Le progrès stimule la puissance des bonnes intentions restées précédemment inactives. Martin Luther a dit: "Pour la vérité et le devoir, l'heure est toujours propice: attendre que les circonstances favorisent complètement notre entreprise, c'est ne jamais accomplir quoi que ce soit." Attendrons-nous à demain pour demander pardon des fautes commises hier et pour les corriger, ou comptons-nous former et réaliser tout de suite les bonnes résolutions qui demandent avec instance leur accomplissement?

Les Écritures ont soin de montrer qu'il est préjudiciable d'éluder les choses de l'Esprit; elles indiquent aussi le remède à cette tendance mortelle. Nous lisons dans Matthieu que deux "démoniaques" vinrent à la rencontre du Maître et se mirent à crier (8:29): "Qu'y a-t-il entre nous et toi, Fils de Dieu? Es-tu venu ici pour nous tourmenter avant le temps?" C'était là un dérangement d'esprit, une perversion mentale complète, une croyance au salaire futur redouté à l'extrême; mais Jésus l'écarta promptement. Avec une assurance et une autorité irrécusables, il adressa aux "démons" cette brève parole: "Allez"; sur quoi les mauvais esprits se retirèrent et les deux hommes furent guéris.

Ces démonstrations spirituelles prouvaient l'omniprésence de l'Entendement; et par ce moyen, le Maître faisait comprendre aux hommes la possibilité actuelle du salut à l'égard de la croyance pécheresse ou mortelle sous toutes ses formes. Que sa pensée était claire! Il était si sûr que le mal est néant, que Dieu est tout! Ne devons-nous pas à notre tour mettre en fuite les légions dilatoires et raisonneuses de l'entendement mortel? Sans hésitation, avec l'autorité certaine que donne l'intelligence spirituelle, nous pouvons comme le Maître établir individuellement, grâce à l'application présente de la loi divine, la puissante actualité de la Vérité et l'irréalité du mal. Être sans cesse conscient du bien empêche l'existence hypothétique du mal à venir. Pour cette preuve, le temps n'est pas un facteur nécessaire, car le concept juste remplace instantanément ce qui est faux.

Lorsque Paul parla devant lui des qualités spirituelles,—"de la justice, de la tempérance et du jugement,"—le gouverneur romain Félix trembla et voulut renvoyer l'entretien à plus tard; il dit: "Pour le moment, retire-toi; quand j'en aurai le loisir, je te rappellerai" (Actes 24:25). Pour la fausse croyance matérielle, il n'est jamais opportun de reconnaître et d'utiliser le pouvoir de la Vérité, du Christ toujours présent. Résumant la suffisance de la matérialité qui prétend éviter d'être découverte "grâce à la fourberie" d'un "langage mielleux," Mrs. Eddy, à la page 252 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, prête à ce faux sens les paroles suivantes: "Ayant des tendances animales, des sentiments faux, des intentions frauduleuses, je compte faire de la courte durée de ma vie un jour de fête. Quelle belle chose que le péché! Comme le peché réussit, là où le bon dessein est obligé d'attendre!" Mais avec quelle joie nous percevons que ces qualités inconséquentes de l'entendement mortel sont tout l'opposé de l'Entendement divin! Elles n'ont rien de commun avec l'Esprit ou l'Ame, qui guérit et sauve instantanément ceux qui le comprennent. Mrs. Eddy déclare en outre (*ibid.*, p. 253): "Si vous croyez au mal, et si vous le pratiquez sciemment, vous pouvez immédiatement changer d'orientation et pratiquer le bien."

Atteints de remords au sujet du passé et de crainte concernant l'avenir, les mortels ne se rapprochent guère de l'Esprit tant que le souffle de l'inspiration ne les sauve pas d'eux-mêmes. La demeure infinie de l'Amour divin ne comporte ni faux espoir ni remords; elle ignore les soupirs s'adressant au passé ou au lendemain, la pensée qui s'attarde sur les échecs anciens ou futurs, les succès purement matériels. L'Entendement qui sait tout, l'intelligence infinie, se reflète actuellement dans l'expression individuelle de la bonté et de la perfection. Cette réflexion présente est en vérité l'homme spirituel créé par Dieu.

L'apôtre Paul déclare: "Voici maintenant le jour du salut!" (II Corinthiens 6:2.) Nous pouvons prouver la vérité de ses paroles en pensant d'une façon plus claire, en menant une vie plus sainte, en utilisant nos heures pour obéir avec promptitude à la loi de Dieu, du bien, dont l'action est universelle.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

### *Fireside*

THE shutter closed, the lamp alight,
The fagot chopt and blazing bright—
The shepherd now, from labour free,
Dances his children on his knee;
While, underneath his master's seat,
The tired dog lies in slumbers sweet,
Starting and whimpering in his sleep,
Chasing still the straying sheep.
The cat's rolled round in vacant chair,
Or leaping children's knees to lair
—Or purring on the warmer hearth
Sweet chorus to the crickets' mirth. . . .
Ev'n things without the cottage walls
Meet comfort as the evening falls,—
As happy in the Winter's dearth
As those around the blazing hearth.
The ass (frost-driven from the moor
Where storms through naked bushes roar)
Litter'd with straw, now dozes warm,
Beneath his shed, from snow and storm;
The swine are fed and in the stye;
And fowls snug perch'd in hovel high,
With head in feathers safe asleep,
Where foxes cannot hope to creep;
And geese are gabbling in their dreams
Of littered corn and thawing streams—
The sparrow, too, a daily guest,
Is in the cottage eaves at rest;
And robin small, and smaller wren,
Are in their warm holes safe again
From falling snows, that winnow by
The hovels where they nightly lie.

—JOHN CLARE, in "The Shepherd's Calendar."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One year | $9.00 | Three months | $2.25 |
| Six months | $4.50 | One month | 75c |

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 500 Fifth Avenue |
| Chicago | Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue |
| Detroit | 3-101 General Motors Building |
| Miami | 1239 Ingraham Building |
| St. Louis | 1975 Railway Exchange Building |
| Kansas City | 405 National Fidelity Life Building |
| San Francisco | 625 Market Street |
| Los Angeles | 210 West Seventh Street |
| Seattle | 824 Skinner Building |
| London | 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace |
| Paris | 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré |
| Geneva | 16 rue du Mont Blanc |

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
*by*
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.00 |
| Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper | 3.00 |
| Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition | 4.00 |
| Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper | 4.00 |
| Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.00 |
| Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.00 |
| Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins | 6.00 |
| Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper | 11.50 |
| Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols | 12.50 |
| FRENCH TRANSLATION | |
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.50 |
| GERMAN TRANSLATION | |
| Library Edition, cloth | $3.50 |
| Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper | 5.50 |

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent orepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HARRY L. HUNT
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

**Listed Stock Quotations** •

# Good Demand Shown for Motor, Oil, Rail and Aircraft Stocks

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

## Quiet Confidence Appears Keynote Of Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Quiet confidence was the keynote of stock market trading today.

Motor shares found many Wall Street followers, and advances in the group spread in a lesser degree to many other sections of the list. The early trend had been rather indecisive.

Oil, and a number of utilities, rails and farm equipments attracted buying from time to time.

Aircraft issues were again in good demand.

Chrysler advanced around 2 points, and General Motors about a point. Graham-Paige and Studebaker were active and moderately better. Case, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Standard Oil of N. J., Douglas and U. S. Pipe gained a point or more each.

Sperry, Deere, Yellow Truck, American Telephone, Radio and United Corp., lifted a bit.

Grains were reactionary and cotton mixed. The late tone was firm. Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

### Steel Report Favorable

While considerable bearishness was evident in the boardrooms prior to the start of trading, bullish ammunition was not lacking.

Much satisfaction was expressed with the statement of the United States Steel Corporation showing its first profit for a full year since 1931. Other earnings reports were expected to reflect the sharp upturn in business and industry in the final 1935 quarter.

A contra-seasonal increase in electric power output for the week ended Jan. 25, was attributed partly to severe weather conditions in many parts of the country, although the industrial use of electricity was said to have shown improvement.

"Iron Age" was not too optimistic over steel mill activities, although demand of the railroads for steel, together with orders from machinery builders, farm equipment makers and other sources, was said to presage an expansion in the operating rate. At the same time weather conditions were found to have accentuated uncertainty in the automobile field.

### Rail Bonds Higher

Following a steady and uneventful bond market opening today, medium and low priced rails pushed into the limelight with fractional gains.

Although there was a good demand for U. S. Treasury issues, particularly for the 2¾s and the 2¾s, Treasury 3s and Federal Farm Mortgage 2¾s bumped into selling.

Investment quarters watched the reception acorded the $45,000,000 refunding 4½ bonds of Republic Steel at 100. The flotation is the third large steel company issue this month.

The fairly brisk demand for medium and low priced rail obligations was explained in banking circles in terms of the sharp improvement in net operating income of roads reporting for December.

Carrier loans which advanced fractions were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, the latter reflecting the statement of L. A. Downs, president of the system, that the outlook for 1936 is encouraging.

The foreign list was quiet and steady with small gains and losses about evenly distributed.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London—A quiet but confident tone prevailed on the stock exchange today. Industrials were helped by the favorable trade outlook. Transatlantic issues and oil shares advanced on good American advices. Gilt-edged securities were maintained, but home rails eased. The market closed firm.

Paris—Rentes sagged in brisk selling on the Bourse today, but bank stocks, industrials and international issues continued their upward trend as financial circles appeared to view the international situation favorably. Closing prices held firm, with the exception of rentes.

Berlin—A strong opening was registered on the Boerse today. Later, however, prices wavered, but the closing was cheerful.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

**New York Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 43 | 45 | Manhattan | 31¼ | 33 |
| City | 38½ | 40 | Public | 44½ | 46½ |
| Commercial | 168 | 178 | Trade | Bank | 17 | 19 |
| Fifth Av | 1040 | 1100 | Yorkville | 50 | 70 |
| First, N Y | 2000 | 2025 | | | |

**New York Trust Company Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | 68¼ | 75 | Fulton | 205 | 225 |
| Banca C I | 105 | 150 | Guaranty | 305 | 325 |
| Bk N Y & T | 490 | 510 | Irving | 17¾ | 19 |
| Bronx | 13¾ | 12 | Kings Co | 1710 | 1800 |
| Brooklyn | 128 | 135 | Law Tle & G | 1¾ | 2½ |
| Cn Hanover | 117 | 122 | Manufacturers | 49¾ | 55 |
| Chemical | 57 | 60 | New York | 122½ | 130 |
| Law County | 50 | 60 | Title Guar | 14⅝ | 16 |
| Empire | 24 | 26 | Unit States | 2140 | 2200 |

**Boston Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nat | 483/4 | 52 | Merchants | 400 | |
| N Shawmut | 28¾ | 32 | Second Nat | 140 | 160 |

**Chicago Bank Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cont Ill Bk | 128 | 135 | Harris T & S | 340 | 370 |
| First Nat | 258 | 268 | Northern Tr | 600 | 620 |

**Insurance Stocks**

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Fire | 67¾ | 70 | Home | 39½ | 42 |
| Am Allianc | 29½ | 32 | North River | 29½ | 32 |
| Gt Ameren | 32¾ | 34 | Spgfld Fire | 147 | 150 |
| Hartford | 89 | 92 | U S Fire | 59 | 62 |

## Dividend Declarations

**Increased**

| Company | Per-Rate | Pay-able | Stock of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inland Steel | 75c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 14 |

**Accumulated**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling Sec 1st pf | $3 | Feb. 18 | Feb. 10 |

**Regular**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Steel | 25c | Q Mar 18 | Mar 2 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q Mar 1 | Feb. 15 |
| Bur Add Mach | 15c | Q Mar 15 | Feb. 2 |
| Congoleum-Nairn | 40c | Q Mar 16 | Mar 2 |
| Elgin Natl Watch | 25c | Mar 16 | Mar 6 |
| Gr Union $3 pf | 37½c | Q Mar 1 | Feb. 10 |
| Int Rys Mach | $1.50 | Q Apr. 10 | Mar 21 |
| Nat Pw & Lt | 15c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 7 |
| Norfolk & W Ry | $2 | Q Mar 19 | Feb. 29 |
| Do, extra | $2 | Mar 19 | Feb. 29 |
| Swift & Co | 25c | Q Apr. 1 | Mar 2 |
| Unit Gas Improve | 25c | Q Mar 31 | Feb. 29 |
| Do pf | $1.25 | Q Mar 31 | Feb. 29 |
| U S Steel pf | 50c | Feb. 28 | Jan. 30 |
| Vick Chemical | 50c | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |
| Do, extra | 10c | Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |
| Wesson Oil & S pf | $1 | Q Mar 2 | Feb. 15 |

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 11936 High | Range Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Jan.29 | Last Jan.28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 68½ | 2½ | Acme Steel | 69½ | 69 | 69 | 69¾ |
| 12¼ | 10⅞ | .10b | Adams Express | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | 12 |
| 100½ | 100⅝ | 5 | Adams Exp pf | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 25 | 22⅞ | .60 | Addressograph | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| 21½ | 11⅜ | | Advance Rumley | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 8½ | 7⅜ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 7⅛ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ |
| 19¼ | 16⅜ | .35 | Air Reduction | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 3½ | 2 | | Airway Elec App | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 | 2⅞ |
| 17⅜ | 15⅛ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 34½ | 27½ | .. | Alleghany pr pf (h) | 32⅛ | 31 | 32 | 30 |
| 21⅜ | 12⅜ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 23⅜ | 21 | 23½ | 23⅛ |
| 19½ | 12½ | .. | Allegh pf xxx (h) | 22⅜ | 21 | 22½ | 20⅞ |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | .. | Allegh pf xw (h) | 20⅛ | 19⅜ | 20⅛ | 18⅝ |
| 37 | 30½ | 1 | Allegh pf ww XL (h) | 20⅛ | 18½ | 20⅛ | 19 |
| 27¾ | 23¾ | 1 | Alleghany Steel | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | 25⅝ |
| 170¾ | 157 | 6 | Allied Mills | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27⅜ | 26⅝ |
| 124¾ | 120⅝ | 7 | Allied Chem | 165 | 164½ | 164⅜ | 164½ |
| 73¼ | 63¼ | .. | Al C pf 120 25-32 | 120 25-32 | 120 25-32 | 120 25-32 | 120 25-32 |
| 40¾ | 35⅜ | .. | Allied Stores | 39⅜ | 39½ | 40⅜ | 40¼ |
| 23⅞ | 20½ | 1 | Allis Chalmers | 23⅝ | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 72¼ | 70 | 5 | Alpha Port Cem | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | 23 |
| 51⅝ | 35⅜ | .. | Allied Stores pf | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 70 |
| 47 | 27⅞ | 2 | Amal Leather | 55⅜ | 51¼ | 53⅜ | 51½ |
| 87 | 27 | 2 | Amal Leather pf | 47½ | 46¾ | 47 | 46½ |
| 57¾ | 52 | 3 | Amerada | 84 | 83½ | 83⅝ | 84 |
| 47⅝ | 43 | .75b | Am Ag Ch Del | 57 | 56¼ | 56¾ | 56 |
| 19¼ | 16¼ | 3b | Am Bank Note | 46¾ | 46 | 46 | 47 |
| 94 | 89½ | 6 | Am Crystal Sug | 181¼ | 173¾ | 173¾ | 174¾ |
| 50⅛ | 42½ | 1f | Am Crys Sug 1st pf | 91¾ | 91½ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 132½ | 125¾ | 7 | Am Brake S&F | 48 | 47 | 47½ | 47½ |
| 134½ | 125¼ | 4f | Am Brake S&F pf | 132 | 131¾ | 132 | 132 |
| 35½ | 32⅝ | .. | Am Can | 125 | 122 | 124 | 125½ |
| 40 | 31 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 33 |
| 13 | 8½ | .. | Am Chain | 40¾ | 39¾ | 40½ | 39¼ |
| 30⅜ | 27¾ | .. | Am Colortype | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 29½ | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 9½ | 7 | .. | Am Encaustic T (h) | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 2⅛ |
| 41¼ | 29¾ | .. | Am & For Uow | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 37⅛ | 26 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 40¾ | 39½ | 40 | 39½ |
| 17⅜ | 12¼ | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 36⅜ | 35⅜ | 36⅜ | 36 |
| 14 | 13 | 1 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 17⅜ | 16½ | 17⅜ | 16½ |
| 8¼ | 5¾ | .. | Am Hawaiian | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅛ |
| 46 | 38½ | .. | Am Hide & L | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 39¼ | 27 | 2.40 | Am Hide & L pf | 44⅝ | 44¼ | 44¼ | 43¼ |
| 4⅝ | 3 | .. | Am Home Pr | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 12⅜ | 10⅜ | .. | Am Ice | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅜ | 1⅛ |
| 28⅜ | 25½ | .. | Am International | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | 27⅛ |
| 82¾ | 53¼ | .. | Am Locomotive | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| 12⅛ | 10¼ | .. | Am Loco pf | 83 | 83 | 83 | 82¾ |
| 35¾ | 27⅜ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 29¾ | 27 | .80 | Am Metal | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | 33¾ |
| 10⅞ | 8⅝ | | Am Mach & Fy | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 46 | 37½ | 1¼ | Am Power & Lt | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 55⅞ | 44⅞ | 1½ | Am P&L 5% pf | 43⅜ | 44½ | 45 | 45 |
| 32⅜ | 24½ | .. | Am P&L 6% pf | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | 54 |
| 98⅜ | 89⅜ | 1.20 | Am Radiator | 25 | 23½ | 23¾ | 24⅞ |
| 92 | 89⅜ | 5 | Am Rolling Mill | 31⅞ | 31¼ | 31⅝ | 31 |
| 26¼ | 20⅜ | | Am Safety Razor | 92½ | 91⅜ | 92½ | 91 |
| 64¼ | 56¾ | .40b | Am Smelt & Ref | 24 | 23½ | 23⅞ | 23½ |
| 104 | 84 | | Am SM&R 6% pf | 64 | 63⅛ | 63¼ | 64 |
| 104 | 97 | 3f | Am Snuff | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104½ |
| 102½ | 98⅛ | 5 | Am Tobacco | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 26½ | 23¾ | 1 | Am Tobacco B | 100¼ | 99½ | 100¼ | 99⅞ |
| 35½ | 33⅞ | 2f | Ab Steel Fdries | 102¼ | 101⅝ | 102 | 102 |
| 58½ | 52 | 2 | Am Stores | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | 25¼ |
| 141 | 120 | 7 | Am Sugar Ref | 36 | 35½ | 36 | 35½ |
| 162⅜ | 155¾ | 9 | Am Sug Ref pf | 57⅝ | 56⅜ | 57½ | 57 |
| 8 | 7 | | Am Tel & Tel | 141⅞ | 141½ | 141⅞ | 141 |
| 35 | 30 | | Am Type Fdrs (h) | 161¾ | 161 | 161¾ | 161 |
| 26⅜ | 23¾ | 1 | Am Typ F pf (h) | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ |
| 24¼ | 21¼ | 1 | Am Sum Tob | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| 100 | 92¾ | 6 | Am Wat W & E | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25 |
| 19⅛ | 11⅜ | .. | Am Wat Inf | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 23 |
| 69¾ | 62⅞ | .. | Am Woolen | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 10⅞ | 7⅝ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 10 | 7⅝ | .. | Am Writ Pap (h) | 67 | 66 | 66⅜ | 66¼ |
| 6⅜ | 4⅜ | .. | Am Wr P pf (h) | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 31 | 28 | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅜ |
| 40 | 35 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 57⅜ | 53¼ | 57⅜ | 57⅜ |
| 20½ | 15½ | .60 | Anaconda Wire | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 109½ | 104¾ | 6½ | Anchor Cap | 39¼ | 37¼ | 37½ | 39¼ |
| 53⅜ | 31⅜ | | Anchor Cap pf | 187¼ | 181¾ | 185⅝ | 183¼ |
| 53⅞ | 45 | 1f | A P W Paper | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109 |
| 51¼ | 10⅝ | 7 | Archer Daniels | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51 |
| 7⅜ | 4¾ | | Armour Del pf | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 84 | 66¼ | .6 | Armour Ill | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108½ |
| 8⅜ | 7½ | .50 | Armour Ill pr pf | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7 |
| 52½ | 47⅜ | 1f | Arnold Constable | 82 | 81 | 81¾ | 82¼ |
| 15½ | 14 | | Artloom Corp | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 108¾ | 106¾ | 12f | Armstrong Cork | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 108¾ | 106¾ | | Asso Dry Goods | 52⅜ | 51½ | 51⅞ | 51⅝ |
| 100 | 90¾ | 5 | Asso Dry G 1pf | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 37¾ | 29 | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | |
| 15½ | 12 | .. | Atchison T&SF | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | |
| 18 | 14½ | .. | Atchison pf | 73¼ | 71½ | 72⅞ | 72½ |
| 17¾ | 27⅛ | 1 | Atl Coast Line | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| 57¾ | 46 | 2 | Atl Gulf & W I | 31¾ | 30⅝ | 31⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 115 | 112 | 6 | Atl Gulf & WI pf | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 27 | 15¼ | 1 | Atl Refining | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 44⅜ | 40⅜ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 79¾ | 79½ | 79½ | 79¼ |
| 47½ | 41⅜ | 2 | Atlas Tack | 58½ | 56½ | 58½ | |
| 26 | 18 | | Auburn Auto | 114¾ | 113 | 113 | 114½ |
| 46½ | 41⅞ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26⅞ | 28¾ |
| 6⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Austin Nichol A | 43¼ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| | | | Aviation Corp Del | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| | | | | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 9⅛ |
| | | | | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |

**—B—**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ | 4¼ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ |
| 42¼ | 37¾ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf (h) | 39⅞ | 38½ | 39⅝ | 38 |
| 18⅞ | 16¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18⅛ | 17⅝ |
| 25½ | 22½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅜ | 24 |
| 45 | 44 | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | |
| 17½ | 13¼ | .. | Bangor & Ar pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | |
| 88 | 82¼ | .. | Barker Bros | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 70 | 63¼ | .. | Barker Bros pf | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 17⅝ | 14⅛ | .60f | Bayuk Cig | 65⅞ | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 20½ | 18 | .50e | Barnsdall A | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 14¼ | 13⅛ | 1 | Beatrice Cream | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 17⅝ | 17 |
| 24¾ | 21⅝ | .25e | Belding Hem | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | 13⅞ |
| 23½ | 20 | 1½f | Bendix Aviation | 24¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24 |
| 56¾ | 48 | 2 | Beneficial Ind Ln | 207⅞ | 207½ | 208 | 208 |
| 54¾ | 49⅜ | | Best & Co | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51¾ |
| 122½ | 120¼ | 13f | Bethlehem Steel | 52¼ | 51¼ | 52 | 51¾ |
| 29⅜ | 23 | 1 | Beth Steel pf | 128½ | 128 | 128½ | 128½ |
| 17½ | 15¼ | .10b | Bigelow Sanford | 30¼ | 29⅜ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 109⅜ | 109¾ | 7 | Blaw Knox | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16½ |
| 26⅜ | 20⅞ | | Bloomingdale pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| 55⅞ | 32 | 3 | Boeing Airplane | 26½ | 25⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 96 | 94 | 4f | Bohn Alum & Br | 94¼ | 94 | 94½ | |
| 45 | 39¾ | 2f | Bon Ami A | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | |
| 27⅜ | 25⅜ | 1.60 | Bon Ami B | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | |
| 20⅜ | 6¼ | 2 | Borden | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | |
| 12 | 7¾ | .. | Borg Warner | 70¾ | 68¾ | 70 | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | .. | Boston & Maine | 12¼ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | |
| 54⅞ | 51½ | .2 | Briggs Mfg | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | |
| 17¼ | 15⅞ | .40 | Bridgeport Brass | 54 | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | |
| 51 | 48 | 3 | Briggs & Strat | 17¼ | 17 | 17⅜ | |
| 51½ | 41 | 2f | Bristol Myers | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¼ | |
| 46 | 40¼ | 3 | Brooklyn Man T | 46 | 45 | 45½ | |
| 99¾ | 98⅛ | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 43⅞ | 43½ | 45½ | |
| 68⅜ | 41⅜ | | Brooklyn Queens | 99 | 98⅜ | 99 | |
| 39 | 33½ | .75 | Brooklyn Q pf | 61¼ | 59¾ | 57⅜ | |
| 56⅞ | 53½ | | Brooklyn Un Gas | 63¾ | 63½ | 63½ | |
| 65⅜ | 63½ | 3 | Brown Shoe | 55¾ | 55 | 55½ | |
| 10⅜ | 9¼ | | Brunswick Balke | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | |
| 12⅞ | 8⅞ | | Bucyrus Erie | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 11⅞ | 11⅜ | | Bucyrus E cv pf | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11½ | |
| 17⅜ | 17⅛ | | Budd Mfg rts | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | |
| 13¾ | 12 | | Budd Mfg | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| 23¾ | 22¾ | | Budd Wheel | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24½ | |
| 13⅞ | 11½ | | Bullard | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | |
| 9½ | 7⅞ | | Bulova Watch | 28¼ | 26⅛ | 28¼ | |
| 28½ | 25⅝ | .60f | Burns Bros pf (h) | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| 5⅜ | 2½ | | Burroughs Add | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 23¾ | 16½ | | Bush Term (h) | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | | Bush T Bldg pf ct | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 21½ | 23⅜ | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 23¼ | 19⅞ | | Butterick (h) | 31⅜ | 27⅞ | 31⅜ | |
| 74 | 64 | | Byers | 21⅞ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | |
| | | | Byers pf | 70 | 70 | 70 | |

**—C—**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37⅝ | 33⅝ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34¾ |
| 1¼ | 1 | .. | Callahan Z & L | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7⅞ | 6 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7½ |
| 33⅜ | 30 | 1 | Campbell Wy&C | 32 | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31⅛ |
| 12½ | 10½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 43½ | 39¾ | 2 | Canadian Pacific | 12⅜ | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 16¼ | 13 | | Cannon Mills | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | 42 |
| 48½ | 45¾ | 3 | Capital Admin | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 95⅜ | 91 | 5 | Capital Admin pf | 61⅜ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 85⅜ | 77¼ | .20 | Caro C&O st | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 110 | 92½ | .. | Carriers & Gen Cp | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 62⅜ | 54¾ | 2 | Case Thresh | 110½ | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¾ |
| 32¼ | 28⅜ | .. | Caterpillar Trac | 64 | 62¼ | 63¼ | 63 |
| 28⅜ | 19¼ | .. | Celanese Corp | 29⅛ | 28 | 28⅞ | 28 |
| 58 | 58 | .. | Celotex Co n | 28⅜ | 28 | 28⅝ | 28⅜ |
| 28 | 25⅝ | 1½ | Celotex Co pf n | 68 | 67 | 68 | |
| 52½ | 47 | .. | Central Aguirre | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27⅞ |
| 9¾ | 8⅜ | .. | Cnetral RR of NJ | 51 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 58¾ | 47¾ | 4 | Century Ribbon | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 14¾ | 13¼ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 53⅞ | 52¾ | 53 | 53 |
| 15 | 14⅞ | .. | Certain-Teed | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 61¾ | 59 | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 39⅝ | 38½ | 38½ | 39¾ |
| 57⅛ | 51 | 2.80 | Chesapeake Corp | 68½ | 66 | 68¼ | 66⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1½ | .. | Ches & Ohio | 58¼ | 57⅛ | 58¼ | 57⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2⅞ | .. | Chi & E Ill (h) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 3¾ | 2¼ | .. | Chi & Gt West (h) | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 7⅞ | 4 | .. | Chi & Gt W pf (h) | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 20 | 12 | 15 | Chi Mail Order | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | 28¾ |
| 3 | 2.40 | .. | Chi Mil & St P (h) | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¾ | 2⅜ |
| 19⅛ | 2 | .. | Chi Mil StP pf (h) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 7¾ | .. | Chi & N'west (h) | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 16⅜ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'w pf (h) | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 18 | 17½ | 18 | 18 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 2¾ | 2⅜ | 2¾ | 2⅜ |
| 8 | 4⅛ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 |
| 30¼ | 28½ | 2 | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7 |
| 11⅜ | 7 | | Chickasha Cot O | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 29 |
| 92½ | 85½ | 3 | Childs Company | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 10 |
| 16⅜ | 15¼ | 2 | Chrysler | 89⅞ | 86⅞ | 89¾ | 87 |
| 8⅝ | 7¾ | 6½ | City Ice & Fuel | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | 16⅛ |
| 7 | 4¾ | | City Ice & F pf | 81 | 80¼ | 80⅜ | 81 |
| 26⅝ | 23¾ | .80 | City Stores | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 45⅝ | 41¾ | 1f | Clark Equipment | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ |
| 59¾ | 53 | 1 | Cleve Gr Br Co | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42⅜ |
| 91 | 87¼ | 2 | Cluett, Peabody | 59¾ | 58¾ | 58½ | 58⅜ |
| 20½ | 18⅞ | .50 | Coca Cola | 87⅞ | 87 | 87½ | 87⅜ |
| 105⅜ | 104½ | 6 | Colgate-Palm-P | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | 18⅞ |
| 56½ | 55⅜ | 3 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| 49¾ | 45¼ | .50e | Coca Cola AA | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | |
| 4⅞ | 4¼ | | Collins & Aikman | 47¾ | 47 | 47¾ | 47 |
| 112 | 107¼ | 7 | Collins & A pf | 111 | 110½ | 110½ | |
| 8⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 49 | 31⅞ | .. | Colo F & Ir (h) | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 29½ | 21½ | .. | Colo F&I pf (h) | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | |
| 26⅜ | 19⅛ | .. | Colo & Southern | 29 | 26¾ | 28½ | |
| 16 | 14 | .20e | Colo & So 1pf | 25¾ | 23½ | 25¾ | 24½ |
| 85 | 80¾ | 5 | Columbia Gas | 45½ | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 107 | 94 | 4f | Columbia G pf B | 83 | 83 | 83 | |
| 51¼ | 48 | 2¾ | Columbia Pic vtc | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 44 |
| 13 | 8½ | .. | Columbia vtc n | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 106½ |
| 30⅜ | 27¾ | .. | Columbia P pf | 50⅝ | 50⅜ | 50½ | |
| 18 | 14½ | .. | Comm Credit | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 17¾ | 27⅛ | 1 | Com Cred pf | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | 61¼ |
| 57¼ | 46 | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99⅜ |
| 115 | 112 | 6 | Comm I Tr 5½% | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21 | 20⅞ |
| 44⅜ | 40⅜ | | Comm Solvents | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 110 | 92½ | .. | Comwlth & So | 74 | 69 | 73 | 71¾ |
| 62⅜ | 54¾ | 2 | Comwlth & S 6 pf | 73 | 72 | 72¼ | 71¾ |
| 32¼ | 28⅜ | .. | Congoleum Nairn | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ | 42⅝ |
| 20⅜ | 19¼ | .. | Conn Ry & Lt | 19 | 18½ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 28 | 28 | .. | Consol Film Ind | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 30 |
| 19⅛ | 18 | 1½m | Consol Film I pf | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 34⅞ | 30⅝ | 1 | Consol Gas | 107 | 102 | 105 | 104 |
| 13⅜ | 11⅞ | .25e | Consol Gas pf | 13⅞ | 11⅞ | 13½ | 13¼ |
| 53⅜ | 45⅜ | .. | Consol Oil | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 10¼ | 6⅞ | .. | Consol Laundries | 24¼ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | 24 |
| 1⅜ | ¾ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 106¾ | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Consol Textile (h) | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | 13¼ |
| 20 | .. | .. | Container n | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 78½ | 72¼ | 6½ | Cont Baking A | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20¼ |
| 21⅜ | 18⅜ | .. | Cons Cig ppf ww | 15¼ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15¼ |
| 77¾ | 67¼ | 4 | Cont Baking B | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | |
| 87¼ | 78½ | 3 | Cont Baking pf | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | Cont Can | 72 | 71 | 71 | 73 |
| 20 | 18 | 1.05e | Cont Dia Fibre | 78½ | 75¾ | 77⅛ | 78⅛ |
| | | | | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ |

| 11936 High | Range Low | Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last Jan.29 | Last Jan.28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44¾ | 43⅛ | | | 44⅜ | 43⅛ | | |
| 3¼ | 3 | | | 3⅛ | 3 | | |
| 78 | 67 | 7 | Cont Insurance | 77 | 67 | 77 | 77 |
| 38 | 33¾ | 1 | Cont Motors | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 34 | 34 |
| 37 | 36⅛ | 3 | Cont Oil | 36⅜ | 36⅛ | 36⅜ | 36⅜ |
| 76 | 76 | 3 | Corn Exchange | 76 | 76 | 76 | 77½ |
| 65½ | 65 | 3 | Corn Products | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65½ |
| 72⅝ | 71½ | | Coty | 72 | 71½ | 72 | 71½ |
| 65⅜ | 61⅜ | | Cream of Wheat | 61⅝ | 61⅜ | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| 37¼ | 37¼ | .25e | Crosley Radio | 37½ | 37¼ | 37½ | 37¼ |
| 54¼ | 43⅜ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 43⅝ | 43⅜ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 47¼ | 45½ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 102 | 102 | 7m | Crown W Pap 1pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 101⅜ | 75⅜ | .. | Crown Zeller vtc | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 38¼ | 35 | .. | Crucible Steel | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ | 10 |
| 21½ | 11⅜ | .. | Cuba Co | 36½ | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 11 | 11 | .. | Cuba Ry pf | 23⅜ | 21½ | 21¾ | 2 |
| 8⅛ | 6¼ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 14 |
| 86½ | 63½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 8½ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ |
| 23⅛ | 20⅜ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 87⅞ | 85½ | 87⅛ | 83¾ |
| 102¼ | 101 | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 21⅜ | 20⅞ | 21½ | 21⅜ |
| 4¾ | 4 | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 101⅜ | 101½ | 101½ | 101¾ |
| 14⅞ | 10½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | 4⅝ |
| 48½ | 43¼ | .25e | Cutler Hammer | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | 14 |
| | | | | 48½ | 48⅛ | 48½ | 48⅝ |

**—D—**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 67½

Business and Industry • # Steel Corporation Shows Earnings After Three Years in 'Red' • Commerce and Finance

## Ruling on Process Tax Unreasonable States Economist

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. T. W. Schultz, head of the Iowa State College economics department, today called the Supreme Court's decision returning impounded processing taxes to the processors as "highly unreasonable" from an economic viewpoint.

The 33-year-old economist, in an address prepared for delivery before the Iowa Grain Dealers Association, labeled the tax decision an "outright gift to the processors." He estimated the amount of the tax refund at more than $300,000,000.

He declared that "although the immediate income of farmers is not likely to be adversely affected by the decisions (invalidating AAA and returning impounded processing taxes), the certainty and calm of yesterday has given way to a growing restiveness."

He portrayed the processor as no more than a "tax collector" under the AAA, asserting:

"Of necessity, processors widened their operating margins by the amount of the tax. The tax was borne by the producers and the consumers in the form of lower market prices of farm produce, or higher wholesale prices which affected consumers, or both.

"In the case of hogs, official statistics show that meat packers of Chicago definitely increased the price margin between live hogs and the wholesale price of pork by virtually the full amount of the tax, $2.25 a 100 pounds.

"They collected the hog processing tax chiefly by paying less for hogs, and to a less extent by charging more for pork. The court has, in effect, therefore, granted an outright gift to the processors—a gift of gigantic proportions, accumulated from producers and consumers.

"From the economic viewpoint, the action of the court must be adjudged as being highly unreasonable, and no amount of legal sophistry can alter the inequity."

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Secretary Wallace yesterday characterized the mandatory refund of $200,000,000 of processing taxes under the rice millers decision as "probably the greatest legalized steal in American history."

Speaking over the radio, he contended that the court ignored an act of Congress denying to processors the right of recovery unless they showed that the levies had not been passed on to consumers. Asserting that the amounts returned to the processors belonged more properly to the entire country, he added:

"To the mind trained in legalisms, this may be perfectly all right, but to the layman, it doesn't make sense."

## New York Issue Rate Record Low

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—An issue of $75,000,000 in short-term notes of the State of New York was sold Monday by State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, $35,000,000 of the allotment at an interest cost of one quarter of 1 per cent a year—the lowest in the State's financial history.

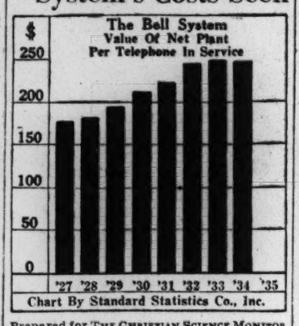
OBrien Russell & Co.
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 6760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

INDEPENDENCE FUND DECLARATIONS OF TRUST
Empire Trust Company, Trustee
New York City
A Living Trust Fund
for persons with $1,000 or more
Prospectus Upon Request
INDEPENDENCE FUND OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.
89 Broad Street, Boston
Phone LIBerty 7618

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Quoted in most daily newspapers. Listed on Chicago Board of Trade. Your investment dealer can furnish prospectus.

NASH Says:
Studies made by our Investment Counselor department have uncovered several
ATTRACTIVE EQUITIES
which appear to offer promising profit possibilities if purchased at around current levels.
*Analysis mailed free on request.*
W. A. Nash & Co. Inc
27 State St.- Phone Cap. 0900
BOSTON
*Branch Offices*
Worcester, Mass Portland, Me.
INVESTMENTS

## No Advance in Bell System's Costs Seen




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE telephone business is peculiar in that it normally is subject to rising capital costs per unit of service with growth in the number of subscribers and size of exchanges.

This point is substantially proved by the progressive increase in the net plant investment per telephone served over the 1927-1932 period, as shown in the accompanying chart.

Present indications are, nevertheless, that this fundamental trend will be temporarily reversed over the next few years. For, since the current plant investment is entirely adequate, there will be no disposition to engage in any substantial expansion for some time.

## Railroads' December Net Rises 26.2 P. C. Over 1934 Month

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A net operating income of $29,146,000 is reported by the first 44 railroads to report in December, compared with $23,101,000 in the like month of 1934, an increase of 26.2 per cent. It compares with $18,820,000 in December, 1933, a rise of 54.8 per cent.

These companies had net operating income of $29,967,000 in November, up 54.3 per cent from November, 1934.

Gross revenues for these carriers amounted to $157,987,000 in December, against $137,770,000 in December, 1934, up 14.5 per cent, and compared with $130,933,000 for the 1933 month, an increase of 20.6 per cent. November gross for these roads was $138,265,000, a gain of 16 per cent over the like month of the preceding year.

## U. S. Steel Shows Profit for First Time Since 1931

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—For the first year since 1931 the United States Steel Corporation operated at a profit, the earnings report for 1935 showed.

Net income last year of $1,084,917, compared with a net loss of $21,667,780 in 1934.

A striking improvement in shipments of finished steel to the best level since 1931 was indicated by the 1935 total of 7,371,299 tons.

**Last Quarter Net Good**

After interest, depreciation, depletion, overhead expenses on iron ore, etc., there was a net income of $4,783,868 in the December quarter compared with a deficit of $1,305,205 in the preceding quarter and a deficit of $10,234,413 for the fourth quarter of 1934.

In the final 1935 quarter net earnings equaled $1.48 a preferred share while for the entire year the net was equal to 30 cents a preferred share.

Directors of the corporation declared a 50-cent dividend on the senior stock, the same rate which has been paid quarterly since January, 1933, when the payment was cut from $7 a year.

For the year the net deficit, after dividends amounting to $7,205,622 on the preferred stock, was $6,120,705 compared with a deficit on a similar basis in 1934 or $28,873,401 and a deficit of $43,706,745 in 1933.

Myron C. Taylor, chairman, issued a statement following the directors' meeting in which he said the company's pay rolls for 1935 had increased 19.5 per cent over the year before while the number of employes had risen 2.6 per cent. Hours worked increased 15.3 per cent.

**Increasing Demand in 1936**

The increased demands for steel products which developed during the summer, "continued in gradually expanding volume during the balance of the year," Taylor said.

Since the turn of the year, he added, "the average has been somewhat above that of last year."

"There is still, however, a low volume of demand for the heavier steel products required in construction and development work, which type of products constitutes a substantial proportion of the capacity of the subsidiaries," it was stated.

Operations for the fourth quarter averaged 43.9 per cent of capacity compared with 37.7 per cent in the preceding quarter.

For the entire year, production averaged 38.8 per cent of capacity against 31.2 per cent in 1934 and 28.7 per cent in 1933.

## SEC Investment Trust Study Seen Prelude to U. S. Control

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A staff of examiners of the Securities and Exchange Commission commenced this week an exhaustive study of the books and records of two leading investment trusts, Atlas Corporation and Equity Corporation, with offices across the Hudson River from New York in Jersey City. The survey marks the second important step taken by the SEC in a thorough study of the investment trust field, in accordance with a congressional mandate. The first step was taken last week when a huge questionnaire was sent out to 375 investment trusts of the management type, to be filled out and returned to the commission by April 15.

Section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, signed by the President on Aug. 26 of last year, orders the Securities and Exchange Commission to "make a study of the functions and activities of investment trusts and investment companies, (their) corporate structures and investment policies, the influences exerted by (them) on companies in which they are interested, and the influence exerted by interests affiliated with (their) managements upon their investment policies, and to report the results of its study and its recommendations to the Congress on or before Jan. 4, 1937."

**Aim Is Federal Control**

Abuses in connection with the New Era mushroom growth of investment trusts in this country first came into wide public notice through a series of articles in the New Republic in 1930 by John T. Flynn on "Investment Trusts Gone Wrong." The subject was further examined in connection with senatorial investigations conducted by Ferdinand Pecora. The present study is presumably intended to cover the field exhaustively and possibly to set up federal control over investment trusts as the act sets up control over utility holding companies.

A prominent official of the commission last fall referred to the possibility that some utility holding companies might by a slight change of capital structure or portfolio convert themselves into the category of investment trust. The statutory order for the investigation is in the pattern of the orders to the commission under the Securities and Exchange Act to investigate and report on unlisted security trading, broker-dealer segregation, and protective committee operation. These reports were required this January. The investment trust report is due next January.

**To Study Entire Field**

The Commission was somewhat delayed in undertaking the investment trust study by the multiplicity of difficult problems loaded upon it by Congress, including the protective committee, segregation, and unlisted trading studies, registration of over-the-counter dealers, and on top of all this the legal and bureaucratic difficulties of the Utility Act itself. A month from passage of the law, personnel to head the study had not been chosen. By early November it was announced that the study was to start immediately, and Paul P. Gourrich, director of the research division of the commission, was assigned to direct it. The commission announced that the study would include an examination of the entire field, with public hearings on typical cases. This is along the pattern of the protective committee study.

Early in December commission officials conferred with statisticians and accountants of several leading New York investment trusts on the most desirable form of questionnaire. Shortly before Christmas a more formal conference was held between SEC officials and representatives of Tri-Continental Corporation, Lehman Corporation, General American Investors Company, Inc., Equity Corporation, and National Investors Corporation, a conference which was apparently of somewhat the same nature as the September conference between the commission and higher utility executives.

In the middle of January the commission announced that it had sent its questionnaire out to 375 companies operating as investment trusts of the management type. Replies must be made by all such companies which had, at Dec. 31, 1935, total assets amounting to $500,000 and which either had at that date 100 or more stockholders or had at any time issued a security for public subscription.

**Exhaustive Questionnaire**

The questionnaire sent out is exhaustive. It is said to have been reduced somewhat by the suggestions of the conferees in December, but it still covers 90 typewritten pages and includes 83 questions. Investment trust officials are said to estimate that the cost of filling it out will run into the tens of thousands of dollars. The information required goes back for nine years to 1927. It is divided into three parts.

The first part, consisting of 12 questions, deals more or less generally with organization, annual reports, management and supervisory contracts, sponsors, prospectuses, and so forth. Answers are required by tomorrow week, Feb. 5.

The second part relates to financial statements and security investments, calls for supporting schedules, and is due on March 16. The third part calls for whatever has been omitted from the first two as to history, policy, sales expenses, options, loans, straddles, puts, calls, short sales, commodity transactions, officers, directors, and employees' experience, salaries, loans, financial operations, and so on. This is due by April 15. The purpose of the commission is to educate itself gradually.

This questionnaire goes only to the management type of investment company, although it is expected that it will also be sent in only slightly modified form to the Massachusetts trust type of organization. Another questionnaire will be prepared for the fixed trusts.

Some of the recipients of the questionnaire in New York are reported as convinced they will have to have an extension of time beyond April 15. It is apparently the purpose of the commission to make three attacks on its problem: first, through the questionnaire method; secondly, through the field examination of a few representative companies; lastly, through public hearings.

**Management and Fixed Types**

There are two principal categories of investment company—the management type and the fixed type. In the purest form of the first type the management has complete discretion to invest or hold cash, and to buy practically anything, including bonds, stocks, commodity spots and futures, and puts, calls, straddles, etc., in stocks or commodities. In the classical form of fixed trust, on the other hand, the investor's money must arbitrarily be placed in stipulated proportions in a definite list of securities. Between these two are all possible gradations of discretion and rigidity, so that classification is often difficult. Managements of some trusts, for instance, are allowed to invest varying proportions of their funds in stipulated lists of securities in various groups of industries. Investment trusts are also sometimes classified according to whether the primary purpose is stability of income, or capital appreciation.

The investment trust first became a popular instrument in the middle of the nineteen twenties. The instrument shared the popularity of the bull market, and investment trust security offerings constituted a considerable proportion of the capital flotations of 1928 and 1929. The public bought the securities primarily for capital appreciation, and the bulk of the companies were of the "management" type.

In most cases the public bid the securities on the open market substantially above the book value under the impression that investment trust managements could "do better than the market."

With the stock market crash, this confidence was shattered in many cases. Year-end reports indicated that managemnts had mostly done no better than "the averages," and in addition, abuses began to be exposed. Market prices for investment trust equities thereatfer ruled below book values. The public revulsion further took the form of a turn toward the fixed trust.

**Most Abuses Thought Remedied**

Among the criticisms of investment companies was the charge that capital structures were set up so that organizers who put in an insignificant proportion of the original cash were entitled to the lion's share of any appreciation, offering the investor a "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition. It was also charged that banks had used investment trusts to unload unsalable securities. In the case of fixed trusts, it is alleged that some of them carry an unconscionable but disguised "loading" which only an experienced security analyst can uncover.

The feeling in the Street about the current investigation is that most of the abuses which it is likely to turn up have already been taken care of by the depression, which has thinned the ranks of the companies, forced more conservative policies, sharpened the caution of investors, transferred portfolios from weaker to stronger and more capable hands by merger and sell-out, and brought extensive recapitalizations on a simpler and more reasonable basis. There is much curiosity, however, as to certain points of investment trust operation which have been a mystery but which the commission's study will certainly make public knowledge.

A curious chapter in investment company history is the current development of a boom in fixed trust issues in England. It began about 1931 and appears likely to lead to regulatory legislation in the near future.

## White Approved As Bank Superintendent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29—The nomination of William R. White of New York City, as State Superintendent of Banks was confirmed today by the New York Senate.

Yesterday the Democratic-controlled Senate Finance Committee overrode objections of Tammany members, acting on the demand of Governor Lehman, and voted to confirm the nomination of Mr. White.

Mr. White, who is 32 years old, has been serving as Deputy Superintendent and counsel in the Banking Department, and on Jan. 8 Governor Lehman sent his name to the Senate. The nomination was referred automatically to the Finance Committee.

The position pays $12,000 annually.

## Republic Steel Bond Issue of $45,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Field, Glore & Co. head a banking syndicate offering today a new issue of $45,000,000 of Republic Steel Corporation general mortgage 4½ per cent bonds, Series B, due on Feb. 1, 1961.

Net proceeds from the sale of these bonds, estimated at $43,492,100 after deducting expenses, excluding accrued interest, will be applied to the extent of $34,868,852 to the redemption of $33,858,000 in underlying bonds.

This financing will clear up virtually all the underlying debt of the subsidiaries of the Republic Steel Corporation, the country's third largest steel company, except about $2,657,900 of Central Steel Company 20-year, non-callable, 8 per cent, first mortgage bonds, due on Nov. 1, 1941. It will result in a saving of $295,642 in annual interest charges and the retirement of the Trumbull Cliffs Furnace Company 6 per cent preferred stock, which is guaranteed as to dividends and redemption by Republic Steel.

## Illicit Smuggling Of China's Silver Is Declared Over

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29—After a most extraordinary series of events, some of them highly amusing, Japan's latest Shanghai industry—the smuggling of Chinese silver dollars—seems to have collapsed.

As a result, several hundred newly arrived Japanese have been taking ship for home, sadder, wiser and by no means richer men. As another result, the Yokohama Specie Bank has added materially to its store of silver dollars which it, as well as other Japanese banks, has steadfastly declined to surrender to the Chinese Government—so as far as China is concerned the victory has its mixed quality!

**Smugglers Rush In**

The would-be smugglers came over to Shanghai in a rush upon hearing the news that China had gone on a managed money currency basis, and off the silver standard, and that silver dollars were no longer to be legal tender.

They reasoned quite soundly that since the amount of silver in a Chinese dollar was worth half again as much on the world market as the value at which it could be turned in to banks according to the Chinese Government order, they could profit hugely by getting these dollars at or about their face value in Chinese currency and then shipping them abroad for melting and sale at their silver-content value. Of course that involved the element of smuggling but they did not look for any trouble in that respect, especially as the Japanese Government was clearly not enthusiastic over China's managed currency because the plan had been put into effect without consultation of the Japanese.

Protected by the extraterritorial status of the International Settlement and by the unreadiness of all authorities to deal with such a contingency, these traders appeared openly on the streets for some days, offering $1.25 in Chinese notes for each silver dollar and planning to make at least the amount of the premium through resale abroad. They hired Chinese agents who worked similarly and who went around the many "exchange shops" which keep in business through taking a small percentage on exchange of "big" and "small" money, due to depreciation and constantly fluctuating value of the subsidiary coins, copper and silver. They began shipping their silver to Japan in considerable quantities.

**Scheme Reacts**

Then things began to run in the other direction. First the Chinese authorities began to get after the people who were buying up coins, operating through the International Settlement officials when necessary. Ways of curbing this trade were devised quickly.

Next the Japanese consular police, a considerable body maintained at the Japanese Consulate-General, began to guard all ships and to stop people who sought to take silver aboard. It was not possible to confiscate the silver, there being no legal provision for this, but the smugglers were "detained" inconveniently and their dollars were promptly trundled off to the Yokohama Specie Bank and exchange effected for notes on a dollar-for-dollar basis. When one has paid $1.25 for the silver dollars, this sort of development is painful and unremunerative.

Throughout the Hongkew area of Shanghai (Shanghai's "Little Tokyo") meetings of the smugglers were held in hotels. The attitude of their own consular authorities left them gasping. They had expected at worst a hands-off attitude, and even perhaps a bit of co-operation in the event that the Chinese became restive.

## Treasury Issue Yields 0.098 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Tenders for $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills, dated Jan. 29, 1936, and maturing Oct. 28, 1936, brought bids totaling $170,307,000 of which $50,074,000 was accepted, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.926 and the average rate is about 0.098 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

## N. Y. Central Asks ICC For Extension of Loans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—New York Central Railroad yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend from various dates in 1936 and 1937 the maturity dates of $11,899,000 of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until July 1, 1941. The release of part of the collateral now pledged with the RFC as security of the outstanding loans also was requested.

The railroad said in its application that it was hopeful of being able to refinance in the not too distant future $65,474,000 of bank loans on a long-time basis. Should improvement in the market for railroad bonds continue, it was said, this refunding should be possible on favorable terms.

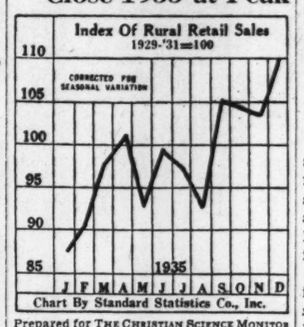
## Klein Heads American Petroleum Committee

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The re-election of Col. Harry T. Klein, of New York City, vice-president of the Texas Company, as chairman of the American Petroleum Industries Committee for a third term was announced.

Edwin S. Hall, counsel for Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was re-elected secretary, and Baird H. Markham, director of the committee, was reappointed to that post, which he has held since the formation of the committee in 1933.

## Rural Retail Sales Close 1935 at Peak




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RURAL retail sales in 1935 (corrected for seasonal variation) reached their peak in December.

Plans for an AAA substitute are crystallizing around the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, which gives the Secretary of Agriculture practically a free hand in extending benefits to farmers.

No matter what program is finally selected, however, it appears certain that farm purchasing power will not be impaired. On the other hand, methods of financing benefits to agriculture are still nebulous, and either increased taxes or an increased federal deficit is to be expected.

## Steel Business Is Retarded Somewhat By Cold Weather

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Nationwide cold weather had its effect this week even in the steel business, checking the movement of pig iron and steel, Iron Age reported today.

At the same time bad weather accentuated the uncertainty in the automobile industry, the survey found.

"Used car sales, which hold the key to production of new motorcars, have been virtually halted," the magazine said, "but in the face of this condition automotive orders for sheets have improved slightly, though they were for uniformly small tonnages, reflecting the current conservatism of the motor trade."

Railroad buying of steel continues to improve, it was reported, while structural steel awards were the highest last week since the third week in April, 1935.

The sub-zero temperatures hindered movement and accessibility of scrap metal supplies at many centers and gave a firmer tone to the price structure, the magazine said.

The Iron Age composite of No. 1 heavy melting steel, however, was unchanged at $13.58 a gross ton. Composite prices for steel and pig iron were likewise unchanged.

The review estimated ingot production this week at 50½ per cent of capacity, or one-half point below the average for the three preceding weeks.

## Slight Decrease In Oil Production

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily average gross of 2,820,500 barrels, compared with 2,833,600 in the preceding week, a decline of 13,100 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

A drop of 14,250 barrels in the daily average output of the eastern area was the most important change. Production was 274,400 barrels more than the estimated needs of 2,559,200 daily by the Department of Interior for January.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the end of last week were estimated at 60,014,000 barrels, compared with 58,681,000 at the close of the preceding week, a gain of 1,333,000 barrels. Stocks at refineries increased 1,141,000 barrels to 33,890,000, those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines gained 190,000 to 19,655,000, and those of unfinished gasoline were up 2000 to 6,469,000. On Jan. 31, 1935, finished and unfinished gasoline stock in the United States totaled 58,605,000 barrels.

## Phoenix Mutual Income Reaches All-Time High

HARTFORD, Jan. 29—Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company reports that 1935 total premium income reached an all-time high of $27,865,000, a gain of $1,200,000 over 1934.

Assets increased nearly $16,000,000, which is the largest gain of any year in the company's entire history, and reached a total of over $195,000,000. Total insurance in force showed a very substantial gain of more than $6,250,000, while $833,000 was added to surplus.

Total insurance in force now stands at $589,864,000, which is a total larger than the amount in force at the close of 1929.

## Continued Upturn In Mutual Savings Last Half of 1935

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Mutual savings banks report a continued rise in deposits, depositors, assets and surplus accounts during the last six months of 1935, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Excepting depositors, the rate of increase in the last half year was slower than in the first half, says the report. The average account receded slightly, which is taken to mean that depositors are investing funds in other directions, but maintaining their accounts on balance.

**Gain in Deposits**

At the year end deposits of mutual institutions, operating in 18 states, reached the sum of $9,917,813,052, a gain for the last six months of $47,761,932, and for the year $160,122,115. This figure closely approached the all-time peak of Jan. 1, 1932, when deposits were $10,030,014,385.

The gain in number of new accounts was at a rate even more satisfactory, the increase for the last six months being 181,207, and for the year 240,837. These additions brought total depositors to 14,077,812, the greatest number ever served by mutual savings banks in 120 years of operation. Also it was noted that new accounts increased faster in the last half year than in the first.

Assets in the second six months mounted by $53,263,369 and for the year $156,894,952 to a new record total of $11,212,393,048. The combined surplus account expanded by $16,515,570 in the last six months and for the year $20,221,827, making total surplus $1,212,850,051. The ratio of surplus to deposits rose from 12.1 to 12.2 per cent, representing more than 12 cents of earned reserve for each dollar of deposits, one of the highest ratios ever established by any group of institutions operating upon a comparable scale.

**Average Account $710.25**

Last July 1 the average account for the 18 states stood at $710.25. By December 31 the average had declined to $704.50, reflecting the increase of accounts and general use of reserve funds held for the public.

In six months the average dividend rate declined from 2.84 per cent to 2.65 per cent. Although lower than usual, this represented better than average earnings upon capital. Mutual savings bank officials said that 1935 had been a year of progress in which all mutual institutions fully preserved the safety of their deposits and regularly earned and paid their dividends.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

110 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 Washington Street, Roxbury
*Opposite Dudley Elevated Station*
Join Our Christmas Club

PRIVATELY OWNED PLANT
Photo-Offset and Printing
60% CAPACITY RESERVED FOR OUR OWN SYNDICATE WORK
Can offer exceptional service and material savings to one or two large users of printed Sales Material . . . Can handle plain or color work, up to 11 x 17 inches. Own plate-making Department. We also furnish art work, layout, copy and composition, if required. Also Letterpress and Multigraph Printing.
Account having $5,000 to $15,000 PRINTING per year can effect great savings!
Call Mr. Winans
Wickersham 2-1637
New York City

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
*Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange*
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

## The World's Business

### How Will the Bonuseers Spend Their Money?—Economic Effects—1936 Different From 1931

By H. B. E.

IN WASHINGTON the effect of the bonus prepayment on the economic system is expected to be like a Christmas boom. In certain circumstances the analogy is apt. For a Christmas boom retailers stock up for a two or three week season. They do not overstock. If they did, they would be caught with goods for which they had no customers, and would have to sell the goods at knock-down prices. The reason is that the trade is like an economic blister. It puffs up, then disappears. The customer makes a single payment, which has an income velocity back to the manufacturer, but the customer, unfortunately, doesn't come again. In this respect the lack of effect upon a business trend of Christmas shopping may be contrasted with the steady advance in business which comes from an increment in a *weekly* wage payment. This is spent not once, but every week. What will be paid out to the veterans is earned by the American people every 12 days, according to a computation issued by the Brookmire service.

However, the likening of the bonus payment to Christmas purchases is, as I shall show presently, scarcely valid. Nevertheless it is a tribute to our increased economic knowledge! How different we talked in 1930 and 1931. Then we heard on every hand that the prepayment of the bonus would create economic recovery. The reasoning was *simpliste*. The depression was due to a shortage of money. Pour in some money, like so much oil, and the machine would start again. The trouble, of course, was that the machine was going down hill. You cannot arrest a machine of no matter what nature by throwing oil at it! This was proved by the payment of the $1,000 millions in loans on the bonus certificates in the new year of 1931. From a December, 1930, level of 94 the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of department store sales rose to 106 in March, an increase of 12.7 per cent. But the spurt was only a spurt. It did not last. By July the index had dropped to 91. Wise shopkeepers at the time told me that they banked the extra money instead of using it to buy goods in anticipation of repeat orders. So, after the spurt in retail sale, the economic machine resumed its downward course (in fact, it hadn't ceased that course except in retail sales), and presently broke down completely. That was when a repair gang went out to it, though with a bewildering variety of tools, some helpful, some positively harmful.

The trouble with these views on the effect of a bonus payment is that they ignore the vital economic factor of *timing*. The same action may have opposite effects when applied on different occasions.

The "Christmas boom" this time may prove to be much more than that. It may be a far more pervasive stimulant. There is a world of difference between 1931 and 1936. In 1931 the economic machine was going downhill. The average industrial production for 1930 was 96 per cent of the 1923-25 average; for 1931, 81 per cent; 1932, 64 per cent. Last year ended with industrial output back at the 1923-25 average after making a 14 per cent advance for the whole year. The economic outlook this year is bright. In short, we are going uphill, and the bonus payment may very well be likened *to a push which is important not for itself alone but for the acceleration it may give to the entire system.*

Let there be no misunderstanding. (I utter the warning because a recent assertion of mine that the $2400 a year Townsend pension carries enough present standard of living to take many more than the 60-year-olders out of production has been unfairly misconstrued in a radio talk on the Pacific coast to mean that I am content with a $2400 standard of living.) This bonus prepayment comes at a time when the budget has already been strained by a load of such payments. It is precipitating what a Washington service calls a budget crisis. Perhaps the figures are less important than the fiscal irresponsibility which has been revealed. If the budget crisis can be surmounted, and there is no departure from present methods of financing, the bonus prepayment may have an economic effect much more helpful than that of a Christmas boom. The other day I asked six bonus beneficiaries how they would spend their money. Two of them said they intended either to improve their houses or to buy new houses. This bears out in a small way the estimate of the American Legion, based upon a questionnaire. The officials estimated that of the 1,500 million dollars cashed, over a third —$518,600,000—to be exact—would be invested in houses, farms, and equipment. Another $97,000,000 is planned to be spent on automobiles. The effect of such expenditures, as readers of this column well know, is far more helpful to the economic system than the expenditures usually associated with Christmas shopping. This block of money will go into capital goods, expenditures on which have a cumulative effect on business. A hundred dollars spent on housing, for instance, sets up a simultaneous expenditure of ten times that amount in construction work. You buy a house, but the down-payment is only a fraction of the amount that has been spent in building the house. Now construction work is already showing signs of revival. The effect of the bonus prepayment, therefore, may be an impetus to construction activity *plus momentum.*

This writer has always pictured the situation since 1933 in terms of a race between inflation and recovery. Bonus prepayment gives them both a push. The dilemma of foreseeing which will get out in front is the same as that which attended the spectators of the historic race between the hare and the tortoise. Let us hope that, even though the bonus is a stick of dynamite under the hare of inflation, the race will go to the slow and ponderous moving tortoise, as it did in the fable.

# 'Apex Stations' Extend Scope Of Short Wave Experimenters

A new group of "apex" stations, so called because their antennas are generally placed in the highest location for the best coverage, are fast opening up the ultra-shortwave band encouraged by the Federal Communications Commission.

These "apex" transmitters radiocast on the ultra-high frequencies above the ordinary shortwave band, or in the neighborhood of 30 megacycles on wavelengths ranging from 10 meters down to mere centimeters. Since very few modern sets, even of the all-wave variety, are able to dial these very high frequencies, their programs are mainly tuned in by expert amateurs to chart their characteristics rather than their programs.

**Needed for Local**

Whether the several dozen "apex" stations in operation presage a new channel for radiocasting, no one can say at the moment. But for sheerly local radiocasting purposes, the ultra-shorts are exactly what are needed. Due to the characteristics of these frequencies, their energy travels like light rays, thereby limiting the transmission on path to about 25 miles, or, to the optical horizon. Since these waves do not set up much interference beyond this distance with other stations of the same type, they can be placed closer together, both in regard to location in the radio spectrum, and also geographically.

**Generous Licensing**

Since the FCC is anxious to learn more about the characteristics of these waves to find a basis for licensing it, has been generous in granting licenses to bona fide experimenters. About a score of experimenters, many of them newspapers, have now obtained authorizations to work these ultra-highs.

Besides the local broadcasting aspects of these waves, another potent reason moves licensees, particularly newspaper owners. Ultra-highs are excellent for television and facsimile transmission, since they contain "room in the ether" to a greater degree than short waves or broadcast waves.

The apex group of stations includes the frequencies of 31.6, 35.6, 38.6 and 41 megacycles. Unexplored are the 86,000 to 400-megacycle bands, which are regarded as radio's "No Man's Land," and which, undoubtedly, will be released for experiment when desired.

Television, when it emerges from the laboratory, will probably be assigned to the 42, 56 and 60-86-megacycle bands, with its sound portion occupying adjoining channels. Thus when television sets come on the market, they will probably be all-wave combinations, capable of tuning in a wide range of frequencies including "sight" and "sound" channels.

FCC engineers think that within a year or two they will know enough from the required reports of the "apex" experimenters to chart their future course with a greater degree of assurance. In the meantime, the experimenters are bearing the expense of their tests with a twofold purpose in mind: (1) to learn about the characteristics of these wavelengths, so as to be prepared either for local ultra-short wave broadcasting or for television, or both; (2) to be rated as "pioneers" in the field, and, thus to win priority rights for themselves if and when the "very high," frequencies become commercially valuable.

**Companies and Newspapers**

The list of authorized experimenters includes, with a very few exceptions, companies already in the broadcasting field. Nearly half of them are newspapers, which are conducting their experiments largely during the regular operation of their broadcasting stations. Thus, for example, Station W9XPD of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, W9XAZ of the Milwaukee Journal and W8XH of the Buffalo Evening News are broadcasting the regular programs of their stations (KSD, WTMJ and WBEN respectively) over their "very high" frequencies at the same time that they are broadcasting over their normal wavelengths.

The only newspaper not now in the broadcasting field which has an "apex" assignment is the St. Louis Times-Star; but it is an FCC applicant for a new station in that city. Among other institutions to which "apex" permits have been granted (some have yet to install their transmitters) are the National Broadcasting Company, Westinghouse Company, Yankee Network, Detroit News, Oklahoma Daily Oklahoman, Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Memphis Commercial Appeal, and Superior (Wis.) Telegram—all operators of broadcasting stations; also the non-newspaper operators of Stations WOR, Newark; KFI and KECA, Los Angeles; KMBC, Kansas City; WCAO, Baltimore; WFBR, Baltimore; WCCO, Minneapolis; KJBS, San Francisco; WHAM, Rochester; WDOD, Chattanooga, Tenn.; WCAC, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn.; WHEF, Kosciusko, Miss.

It is significant that the operators of WOR, KFI-KECA, WFBR, WTMJ and the Yankee Network in New England, are also licensed to ultilize their "apex" stations for experiments in facsimile transmission and reception.

* * *

**Modern "Jack and Jill"**

Jack and Jill who go down the hill to mend a tire puncture are the modern version of the famous old nursery rhyme that the British Broadcasting Corporation is radiocasting in serial form. This program may be heard Tuesday evenings at 6 p. m., eastern standard time, over GSC, 31.3 meters; GSB, 31.5 meters; GSL, 49.1 meters; or GSA, 49.5 meters.

In the first episode, given yesterday, Jack and Jill, having no spare wheel, walked to the nearest inn called appropriately "The Pail of Water." A quaint old swineherd and humorous village characters entertained them and Jack and Jill responded with songs of their own. So, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, listeners may want to tune in again for the further adventures of the modern pair in their search for a garage and help.

* * *

The following programs in eastern standard time are selected from world schedules:

**Sunday, Feb. 2**

**New York**—3 p. m.—New York Philharmonic Orchestra. CJRO, 48.7m (6510kc), and CJRX, 25. m (11,720kc), Winnipeg.
**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—"Les deux avares," musical comedy; "Les Voitures renversees," comic opera. FYA, 25.2m (11,880kc).
**Boston**—4:15 p. m.—Christian Science studio program. W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, on "The People's Mandate to Government to End War." WIXAL, 25 4m (11,790kc).
**Boston**—6 p. m.—"The Cause of Silver," talk by H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor. W1XAL, 40m (6040kc).
**London**—6:30 p. m.—Nursery rhymes set to music, by Walford Davies. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Mexico City**—7 p. m.—Speeches and music by the Mexican Government. XECR, 40.8m (7380kc).
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—"When Greatgrandpa Wooed Greatgrandma." DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).

**Monday, Feb. 3**

**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—Relais de Paris—P. T. T.: "The heritage of a comedy." FYA, 25.2m (11,880kc).
**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—Modern Japanese music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
**Schenectady**—6:45 p. m.—L. A. Hawkins, executive research laboratory engineer. "Stories of Research." W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m. (9550kc.)
**London**—6:45 p. m.—"High Spots"—No. 15: Old Eddystone Lighthouse. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), GSB, 31.5m. (9510kc.), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc.), or GSA, 49.5m. (6050kc).
**Berlin**—7:30 p. m.—Merriment in Vienna: Dietrich Rustic Dance Quartet. DJC, 49.8m. (6020kc.)
**Panama City**—9 p. m.—Sketch in English. HP5B, 49.7m. (6030kc.)
**London**—10 p. m.—"Jack and Jill Go Up the Hill." GSD, 25.5m. (11,750kc.), GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc.), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc.)

**Wednesday, Feb. 5**

**Moscow**—4 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RW-59 (6000 or 12,000kc).
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
**London**—6:45 p. m.—England vs. Wales: second half of the International Football Association match. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Schenectady**—8 p. m.—Latin-American program. W2XAF, 31.4m (9550kc).
**Berlin**—8:30 p. m.—"The Thunderstorm," melodrama for Chamber Orchestra. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Cincinnati**—10 p. m.—Unsolved Mysteries. W8XAL, 49.6m (6060kc).

**Thursday, Feb. 6**

**Tokyo**—4 p. m.—Notable Oriental music. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m (10,740kc).
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
**London**—7 p. m.—England vs. France: ice hockey match, from Wembley. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Madrid**—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).
**Berlin**—7:15 p. m.—Reports of the Olympic winter games. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**Winnipeg**—9:30 p. m.—"Strictly Formal"—Gentleman Jim with original humorous comments. CJRX, 25.6m (11,720kc). CJRO, 48.7m (6150kc).

**Friday, Feb. 7**

**Paris**—3:30 p. m.—The Theater of the Fair. FYA, 25.2m (11,880kc).
**Boston**—5:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m (11,790kc).
**Berlin**—6:15 p. m.—Foundation Anniversary Festival of "The Larks." Singing Society. DJC, 49.8m (6020kc).
**London**—7 p. m.—"Books to Read." GSC 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Berlin**—7:15 p. m.—Reports of the Olympic winter games. DJC, 48.8m (6020kc).
**London**—10 p. m.—"Dragons and All That"; "Medieval Moonshine" or "A Night of Knights and Suchlike." GSD, 25.5m (11,750kc), GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

**Saturday, Feb. 8**

**New York City**—1:45 p. m.—Metropolitan Opera. Milton J. Cross, narrator. W2XAF, Schenectady, 31.4m (9550kc), and W2XAD, 19.5m (15,400kc).
**Geneva**—5:30 p. m.—Week's review of League of Nations peace efforts. HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
**Berlin**—6 p. m.—A Cologne Carnival Meeting of 100 Years Ago. DJC, 49.8m 6020kc).
**London**—6:45 p. m.—Eye-Witness Account of the Winter Olympic Games, relayed from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), GSL, 49.1m (6110kc), or GSA, 49.5m (6050kc).
**Paris**—9:30 p. m.—Concert par l'orchestre de jazz. FYA, 19.6m (15,244kc).
**Pittsburgh**—Midnight—Messages to the Far North. W8XK, 48.8m (6140kc).

## Indian Trappers Reported Hungry In Saskatchewan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—Government financial assistance or legalizing of the trapping of beavers will be necessary, or Indians and trappers in northern Saskatchewan face starvation, Angus Campbell, veteran Canadian airman, reported here after a series of flights into the North.

Those engaged in Canada's oldest industry—the fur trade—say the catch is about 20 per cent of normal. Trappers claim the fur production this year from northern Saskatchewan will be the lowest since the whites first came into the North.

Muskrats were disappearing too rapidly, so the provincial government declared a closed season on the animals, W. Murison, in charge of Indians in Saskatchewan, commented when shown the report. He expressed the opinion there was plenty of fish and game in the North and that Indians would not starve.

## Canada's Third Party Moves Base to Ottawa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

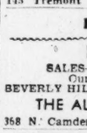
REGINA, Sask.—Headquarters of Canada's third party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, will be moved from Regina, actual birthplace of the movement, to Ottawa, about Feb. 6. M. J. Coldwell, national secretary of the organization, who was elected to Parliament during the recent election, may resign his party office, which would likely be assumed by E. J. Garland, C. C. F. candidate who was defeated in Alberta.

The move of the headquarters eastward is caused by the movement eastward of the party.

# Local Classified Advertising

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**APARTMENTS**
87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette, Bath
114 FENWAY
5 and 6 Large Outside Rooms, Reception Hall, Bath
Apply Superintendent on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street, Boston LAB. 7040



**A Distinctive Place to Live**
Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished. $60 up.
**BRANDON HALL**
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED WANTED**

REFINED lady desires apt. of one room and alcove; plenty of light, heat and closet space; reasonable. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**DRESSMAKING**

DESIGNER and dressmaker wishes to work by day; specialising in designing to suit the individual style; also remodeling. Write Box F-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

**EMPLOYERS** High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
90 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**BABY CHICKS**

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**REAL ESTATE**

REAL ESTATE
SALES—RENTALS—INSURANCE
Our own money to loan
BEVERLY HILLS and WESTERN LOS ANGELES
THE ALISON COMPANY, Inc.
358 N. Camden Dr., Beverly Hills WO 62779

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

FOR EXCLUSIVE high-class women's wear; generous commission; a factory manager will be in your city soon to appoint saleswomen or district managers; write for interview, giving address and telephone number. LOVONN, 237 South 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**SANATORIUMS**

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees.
One branch for care of MENTAL CASES. Separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
N. J. State License Descriptive Booklet
Telephone 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

TUTOR-GOVERNESS — Experienced progressive education, music; go anywhere; references. Write E. R. S., 718 Magnolia, Orlando, Fla.

## Hispano-American Press to Convene At Madrid in Fall

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—The Congress and Exhibition of the Press of Spain, America and the Philippines is to be held in Madrid next September.

The Spanish Government undertook to supply the $42,800 asked by the organizing committee and has promised all support and encouragement possible. The exhibition is to be held in the Palace of the Retiro, Madrid's municipal park.

Among the exhibits will be examples of the earliest newspapers, unusual collections of which have been promised and will be transported to Spain for the 45 days of the exhibition. Enough data for the compilation of an international history will be on view. In addition there will be a display of press photographs taken by Spanish and American newspapermen.

To the congress will come one representative of each country, representing not his paper but his colleagues, and it is thus hoped that a congress of the press and of the journalists may be held at the same time.

## Mutual Trade Rises In Little Entente

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—During the past year there has been an increase in the trade among the Little Entente countries. For a decade and a half this international political unit has been trying to become a united economic factor, but without success. They carry on most of their commerce with their political opponents.

Last year, however, Czechoslovakian exports to Yugoslavia and Roumania increased by 30 to 35 per cent, and these last two countries also sold more to Czechoslovakia and to one another than ever before.

However, in spite of this improvement, the economic situation is not radically changed. Trade in central and southeast Europe must include Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italy. Only, it appears, when politics can be reconciled with these natural trade routes will prosperity come.

## *High Tribute Paid To Mead by Roosevelt*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday expressed to Mrs. Elwood Mead, widow of Dr. Elwood Mead, late reclamation commissioner, his sincere sympathy. The President's letter said:

"Dr. Mead was one of the country's outstanding engineers. He was a builder with vision, whose loss will be keenly felt.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

AM arranging for a joint importation of vintage grape-juices (non-alcoholic) from Switzerland; distinguished, refreshing, nourishing; red and white; sweet or dry; result of a year's investigation abroad; suitable for your most important social occasion; prices moderate for quality; if interested in joining us to reduce costs, communicate with Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

**HELP WANTED**

FRENCH instructor, high school grades in progressive resident and country day school. SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Wilmington, Del.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

AUTOMOBILE SURVEY
Experienced automobile man (sales or executive) wanted to make survey of automobile trade in Boston; salary and commission. Write Box W-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

Sunny Hours
Established 1932
A home meeting the individual need.
Telephone Caldwell 6-2047 Caldwell, N. J.

**JEWELERS**

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 28 West St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

**PAYING GUESTS**

CRAG-CREST
RAMAPO HILLS MAHWAH, N. J.
A loving, harmonious environment for rest, study, recreation. Mrs. Jane Craft Stewart.

**PIANOS WANTED**

GRAND PIANO wanted, cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave. (Apt. 24), Bronx, N. Y.

**PRINTING**

PRINTING—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

**PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER**

A WOMAN of culture and experience desires to shop for discriminating people; vicinity of Boston. Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**REAL ESTATE**

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

**ROOMS TO LET**

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE—Spacious, sunny room with private bath, suitable for congenial group of three young business people; references required. Tel. ASP. 7848. W. H. B. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Business woman desiring home may find attractive room at 1185 Boylston St. Reasonable rate; breakfast possible. Ken. 1942.

BOSTON—New low rates for the winter months Mrs. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large, well heated furnished room; quiet, private home; good neighborhood, unobstructed sunset views; suitable one-two gentlemen. 239-A Brooklyn Ave. Pr. 4-4810.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—One single or two adjoining pleasant rooms, furnished or not, kitchen privileges; near schools and churches; breakfast given if desired. Cen. New. 0975-W.

NEWTON, MASS. Commonwealth Ave.—Large furn. room priv. family, near church, garage, home privileges West Newton 0120-W.

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th)—Columbia University section; well-furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10. I. M. NELSON

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2633 Conn. Ave.—Employed student will share unusually attractive room, twin beds, fireplace; reasonable. MR. STONE. Telephone Columbia 3437.

**RUGS**

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045.

**SALESMEN WANTED**

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN—Openings for live wire contact men; commission, drawing when qualified. GANZ EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, 2119 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

HOSIERY—Lingerie pays big commissions daily; part time permitted; experience unnecessary; credit; investigate. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, private, commercial; 17 years' experience; houseman; city-country. GEISELMAN, 520 Tinton Ave., c/o Erxleben, New York City.

RELIABLE man, able to assume complete charge of shipping and receiving for large concern. Box X-7, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. C.

MAN, 35, married, sales and executive experience, wants position, sales or assistant to executive, Philadelphia. H-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, 10 years experience, would represent out of town manufacturer in Philadelphia. P-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

BOOKKEEPER OFFERS SERVICES day-week-month; rates reasonable. Write Box R-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, reliable, small family, no laundry. Box 116, Eastford, Conn.

EXPERIENCED college graduate desires position as nursery governess; excellent references; can arrange interview. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY—Expert stenographer seeks opportunity; thoroughly experienced, intelligent, capable assist busy executive; pleasant appearance, refined, dependable, possesses initiative; excellent references. Write Box L-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Capable attendant-housekeeper excellent references; will go anywhere; licensed driver. MISS M. FOLLANSBEE, 84 Hudson Street.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Felton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing—Voice Building—Correct diction in speaking. Circle 7-2121 for appointment. RECITAL, Jan. 21st, 8 p. m.

TUTORING—For shy or unadjusted pupils in public or private schools; limited to one hour a day for one week or less. ELLEN G. COPENHAVER, Visual Education Supply Shop, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**TRUCKING**

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678. 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass

## *NEW JERSEY*

**ATLANTIC CITY**

KAUFMAN & WEINER
*The Square Deal Store*
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

**EAST ORANGE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section*

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

## *NEW JERSEY*

**EAST ORANGE** *(Continued)*

BOND LAUNDRIES
*offers you its conscientious*
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service
Moderate Rates
All work done on premises.
Phone Or. 4-7575 317 Main St.
Cash and Carry 20%

SILKS OF CHOICE
*Below Wholesale*
RUTH SAYERS
*Free Pattern Cutting Service*
"Clothes make the Woman." The Smart Woman Makes her Clothes or has them made.
5 NO. ARLINGTON AVE. OR. 3-5918

**ELIZABETH**

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

*For* QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

**HACKENSACK**

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

**HASBROUCK HEIGHTS**

FUEL SERVICE, Inc.
'blue coal' KOPPERS COKE
Beech and Railroad Ave. Hack. 3-0500

**HOBOKEN**

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — Moderately Priced
MEN'S APPAREL SINCE 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

**JERSEY CITY**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
GRUEN WATCHES

**LYNDHURST**

Rutherford 2-3505
REAL ESTATE ANDREW M PETERS INSURANCE
124 Stuyvesant Ave.

**MAPLEWOOD**

STRUBBE'S
What Better VALENTINE Than a Box of Delicious Fresh CANDY?
ICE CREAM in Fancy Molds for Your VALENTINE PARTY
178 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

**MONTCLAIR**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
JANUARY SALE
Cold Cream Soap, 3 Doz. Cakes $1.29
Canned Goods and Household Supplies Also on Sale
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

RADIO SERVICE
Prompt Attention and Reasonable Prices
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
370 Bloomfield Avenue
Phone Montclair 2-4048

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
*Near Church Street*

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
*Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for*
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

## *NEW JERSEY*

**MONTCLAIR** *(Continued)*

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

**NEWARK**

Men's Apparel of Highest Quality . .
J & M SHOES
Formerly to $12.50
Now $8.85 to $10.85
Cavanaugh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 BROAD STREET
*Newark's Store for Men*

**ORANGE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
*Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.*

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
*NEAR DAY STREET*

**SOUTH ORANGE**

ATWATER KENT PHILCO
Village Radio Shop
*Radio Retail and Service*
7 Scotland Rd. So. 2-6050
R. C. A. VICTOR STROMBERG-CARLSON

**WEST ORANGE**

R. PAUL,
Try Our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
OR. 3-7948
16 MAIN ST., WEST ORANGE

**PLAINFIELD**

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

*Direct from our own farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

**RIDGEWOOD**

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Propr.
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
*CASH GROCER*
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
*Visit our store. Compare our prices.*

MASON'S MARKET
*Everything in Food*
733 Godwin Ave. Wortendyke
Tel. Ridgewood 6-0384

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.
Men's, Women's and Children's Wear
Semi-annual Clearance Sale
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2721

**RUTHERFORD**

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
*Unexcelled Service*
10 PARK AVENUE RUTHERFORD, N. J.
*Phones:*
RUT. 2-6600 RUT. 2-6601

## *NEW JERSEY*

**WESTFIELD**

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

KLINGERS MARKET INC.
GROCERS
*Recommended by chefs*

RUMFORD ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder
*The two-to-one leavener*
70 ELM ST. TEL. WESTFIELD 2-2640

SIEVER'S BAKERY
NO. 117 EAST BROAD STREET
*All Kinds of*
Bread and Rolls
Pies, Assorted Cakes, Cookies *and* FRESH ROASTED NUTS

**WEST NEW YORK**

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive.
L. J. Rad JEWELRY

## *PENNSYLVANIA*

**ALLENTOWN**

M. Wheeler SHOES
—Rest Busy Feet
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
*The Store of Famous Shoes*
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER Established 1885
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

**ERIE**

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
*Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section*

Frost, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
WINTER MERCHANDISE *on Sale at Clearance Prices*

**HARRISBURG**

I. L. DOUGHERTY
Finest Table Supplies
*Including*
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Second at State Phone 8275

Always Reliable DOUTRICHS CLOTHES
*The Well Dresser*
*CALLS*
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 5233

**MAIN LINE—Ardmore**

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
*Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners*
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

**PHILADELPHIA**

Work Wanted at once; any kind, janitor, driver; by married man. Box V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAND-WROUGHT JEWELRY
STUDIO of MIRIAM ONE
1222 LOCUST STREET
Mon., Wed., Fri., 10 to 5
Sat. 10 to 2, or by appointment
PENNYPACKER

**PHILADELPHIA Germantown**

Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
*"Where Work Is Art"*
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

## *PENNSYLVANIA*

**PITTSBURGH**

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

F. G. Perry
Optician
2033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 2687
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**READING**

POMEROY'S
PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES
Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE in All Departments
"Always Reliable"
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN ST., READING, PA.

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
*For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.*
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
*CLEANER COAL*
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

**SCRANTON**

SAUL RUBINOW
334 Adams Avenue
Phone 8553
PRINTING

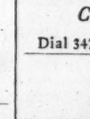
COURSEN'S STORE
*Fine Groceries*
345 Jefferson Avenue

It's Safe to Save with Sears
*"The World's Largest Store"*
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
126 ADAMS AVENUE SCRANTON, PA.

*Flowers*
*For Every Occasion*
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

**SEWICKLEY**

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for GOOD THINGS TO EAT"



Established 1874
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08
Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

**SWARTHMORE**

Rumsey's Garage
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
*Sales and Service*

SUNNY SHADE SHOP
Old Bank Building
Afternoons and Saturdays
Isabel P. Bunting

WOOL HOUSE
Everything for the Knitter
*Suits Washed or Blocked*
OLD BANK BUILDING

Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company
*Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.*

**UPPER DARBY**

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
*Established 9 Years*
Latest improved methods including ZOTOS heaterless
Permanent Waving
Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting by male expert.
*All licensed operators.*
Room 100, 69th St. Theatre Bldg. Blvd. 114

**UPPER DARBY—Lansdowne**

INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Pembroke Avenue East of Union Avenue
LANSDOWNE, PA. Phone Madison 530
Family Budget Laundry Services
*We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts*
Suburban and W. Phila. Collections and Deliveries

**WILKES-BARRE**

Women's Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
For sizes 32 to 44 $2.98
31½ to 43½
Made of pure dye, pure silk. A size and length for every woman.
*Mail orders promptly filled.*
POMEROY'S Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Telephone 3-5161

*TRUE happiness consists not in the multitude of friends, but in their choice and worth.*—BEN JONSON.

# Daily Features

*DO NOT let us unearth an evil which is both repented of and forgiven.*
—EDNA LYALL

## Sunbonnet Sue

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Mr. Scroggins

### Hot and Cold

*Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore*

IT WAS a gray Saturday morning on Boston Common and the wind was busy; so Mr. Scroggins walked with his head down and his eyes on the restless snowflakes as they slid here and there over the ground. Suddenly, there seemed to rise out of the earth before his downcast eyes a pair of small blue trees.

"A curious color for trees!" said the venerable squirrel to himself. "And they seem to be dancing—which also is curious for trees, at least for their lower part." His gaze traveled upward. What had seemed trees became two legs; and they proved to be covered with blue leggins which merged at the waist

Drawn by a Staff Artist

**Something Hot and Cold**

into a jacket criss-crossed with scarlet and blue—altogether the gayest arrangement in the whole gray morning. Waving against the jacket was a scarlet muffler with blue squares, and nestling into the muffler were the pinkest cheeks Mr. Scroggins ever had seen. His eyes sparkled.

"Weeda!" he said.

That small person skipped and hopped. "Look," she said, holding out a package wrapped up in paper. "It's for you, and it's hot and cold."

The noted squirrel drew back. "But which is it now?" he said, putting his cane behind his back and leaning toward the package timidly, not being sure whether to be prepared to touch a hot thing or a cold thing.

Weeda stripped off the paper and held its contents toward her old friend. "Both," she said. "Take it."

Scroggins slipped his cane under his arm and put out both hands to touch the object. The hands drew back. "But which?" he said.

"Take it!" said Weeda. Scroggins took it.

"It's what's called a 'the'mom'ter,'" said Weeda, "and they gave it to me for my room, but I thought it would be nice for you to have in your house." Scroggins held the thermometer in his hands and was reassured when he found that it felt like almost anything, a stick, or a nut, or a spoon.

"But what do you mean that it's hot and cold?" said he, feeling it all over carefully. Weeda laughed and laughed and then skipped and hopped.

"Well, it isn't exactly that," she said, "but it tells you when it's hot and when it's cold."

"How?" said Mr. Scroggins.

Weeda pointed to a red line. "That goes up when it's hot and goes down when it's cold."

The illustrious squirrel took off his hat and shouted, "Wonderful!"

Fib and Florrie coasted to the spot. They heard the story and looked at the thermometer. Fib was wildly excited. Florrie winked and winked. "Don't you know when it's hot or when it's cold?" she said to Mr. Scroggins. He gave her a look in which dignity and surprise were evenly mixed.

"But this makes you sure," he said, and bowed and bowed and smiled and smiled at Weeda—which pleased her a great deal.

### Guess Again Answers (22)

1. Yes. It is Godhavn.
2. No. The area of Australia is 2,974,581 sq. mi., and that of Greenland is 839,781 sq. mi.
3. No. All are correctly spelled.
4. No. It rhymes with "leak."
5. No. They are antonyms.
6. Yes. A substantive is a noun, pronoun, or any other part of speech used as a noun.
7. Yes; the book of Esther.
8. No. It was Elisha (see II Kings 6:1-6).
9. No. It is the capital of Colombia. La Paz and Sucre are capitals of Bolivia.
10. No. It was written by Poe.

### Trouble

LIFE is mostly froth and bubble.
Two things stand like stone,
Kindness in another's trouble,
Courage in your own.
—*A. L. Gordon.*

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

**"From the Reading Room"** (F. P. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Announcements in regard to lecture invitations, applications for membership, etc., usually read that they may be "obtained from the Clerk" but sometimes they read, "obtained from the Reading Room."

I agree that if the verb "taken" were to be used, the preposition "from" would naturally follow in any reference to a Reading Room; and "from" would probably follow "obtain" if writing to and from the place were implied. However, have we not the right to assume that, in our local churches at least, the individual will be present when the request for the invitation or application is made? Therefore, should not the notice read: ". . . obtained from the Clerk" or ". . . at the Reading Room"?

It seems to me that the word "from" denotes source and implies a motion of some kind—a handing from the individual, a mailing from the place. The Reading Room is a place, and no motion is indicated except on the part of the person going there. And since he might walk in and pick up a lecture invitation, it would seem to me that the preposition should be "at."

A fine point is raised. But there is no escaping the fact that after a verb of obtaining, "from" is idiomatic in identifying the source, instrument, agent, or giver; and "at" is commonly used in designating the place.

We should not go so far, however, as to deplore all constructions involving "obtain from" followed by a noun designating a place. Even the grammatical pedant on the board would join in the applause were the president to announce that he had "obtained a loan from the bank." Of course, a "bank" is not precisely a place; the personal element is emphasized in the name—an agency for receiving and lending. A Reading Room, however, is a place—to many it is a quiet sanctuary. And we are of the opinion that choicest usage is served in announcing that "invitations may be obtained from the Librarian" or ". . . at the Reading Room."

## Brevities

**Humorist:** We read of a talking alarm-clock which announces the hour in a loud, manlike voice. It contents itself with merely adding a reproachful "Tut, tut," however, when the owner turns over and goes to sleep again.

**Washington Post:** With no idea of our neutrality, we unhesitatingly express the opinion that the bravest men mixed up in the Italo-Ethiopian war are the news-reel camera men.

## Majestic Mount Rainier

Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Ruth Shuman, Woodninville, Wash.

**Taken on Chinook Pass, Washington, With Lake Tipso in the Foreground**

## Parliamentary Practice

### Question Box

*Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."*

### A Member Rejoins

**Question:** A member requested a letter of dismissal, which was granted in accordance with the by-laws. Some time later the member sent back the letter of dismissal and asked that his letter requesting it be returned, apparently assuming that this would cancel the previous action and reinstate him into membership. When the matter came before a meeting of members, a resolution was presented to give the board power to expunge the entire record concerning the withdrawal and consider it as having never taken place. The board, however, considered it in the light of Robert's Rules of Order (page 170, lines 3 to 10), as something that could not be rescinded. Was this correct?

**Answer:** Once a member has been dismissed at his own request, or expelled, he can be received into membership again only by the same procedure which originally elected him. In this case taking back the letter of dismissal would not be sufficient. The action taken in granting a letter of dismissal which has been requested is not subject to rescinding and could not properly be expunged. The person dismissed should make application, following the same procedure as any other who is not a member. The board was correct in its decision.

## In Lighter Vein

**Golf in Africa**

"I see that an explorer in the Congo has discovered a new tribe, the men of which beat the ground with sticks."

"Dear, dear! Fancy golf spreading to Central Africa!"—*Answers.*

**Wrong Place**

Tourist: "I've come here for the winter."

Californian: "Well, you've come to the wrong place. There's no winter here."

**Fake**

Customer: "You know that music stool you sold me?"

Shopkeeper: "Yes."

Customer: "Well, I've twisted and turned it in all directions, but I can't get a single note out of it."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

**On Their Toes**

We've figured out a matter real
That rare good judgment shows:
The women wear those old high heels
To be always "on their toes."

**Madam: "The Browns say we serve a stingy table."**
**Maid: "Don't mind them, ma'am. They're just repeating what everybody else says."**

## Vocations

### Ideas That Have Brought Supply

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Flowering Bulbs

ONE young man, out of work, bought a number of bulbs of different kinds of plants, rigged up shelves in the basement windows, and grew these plants until they reached the bud stage. Then housewives bought them eagerly, because they were relieved of the trouble of potting and caring for them up to the blooming period.—J. E. L.

## What They Say

**A Word in Defense**

"We know that the metropolitan press is opposed to the present Administration; therefore, the President had a right to pick his method in what he said in his message to Congress."—*H. V. Kaltenborn.*

**Privacy**

"The arts are encouraged by reasonable publicity, but they need privacy, too. Sudden convulsions of excitement, waves of fashionable acclaim, are not always salutary."—*Christopher Morley.*

**The Place of Wisdom**

"The labor class and workers are dominating now. Let us hope this will lead to a return of the power to scholars as it was in the past."—*Ruth Cranston.*

## Guess Again

22

### Check (√) Yes or No

**(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)**

1. Does Greenland have a capital? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is Greenland more than half as large in area as Australia? (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Is at least one of the following words misspelled: tranquillity, crystallize, cotillion, raillery? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Does "clique" rhyme with "Dick"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. Are "help" and "hinder" homonyms? (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. May a pronoun be a substantive? (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. Is there a book in the Bible which does not contain the name of God? (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Was it Elijah who made the ax head float? (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Is Bogotá the capital of Bolivia? (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Did Stevenson write "The Gold Bug"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Answers Appear on This Page]

## Daily Anecdote

### The First Sculptor

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

ACCORDING to Pliny, Dibutades of ancient Greece was the first sculptor, the first to model in relief. The story he tells is as charming as it is interesting.

Dibutades, who was a potter, had a daughter. One night when her lover was calling upon her, he did something that no true lover should do—fell asleep. The lighted lamp silhouetted his profile on the wall. The maiden snatched up a piece of charcoal and successfully outlined the face as it appeared on the wall.

The following morning Dibutades discovered the sketch. He was so struck with its strength and beauty that he determined to preserve it. Securing some clay, he modeled the head his daughter had drawn. For many years this model was preserved at Corinth.

## For the Scrapbook

**Fruitage**

There are so many things, best things, that can only come when youth is past, that it may well happen to many of us to find ourselves happier and happier to the last.—*Eliot.*

**Pursuit of Happiness**

We all seek happiness so eagerly, that in the pursuit we often lose that joyous sense of existence, and those quiet daily pleasures, the value of which our pride alone prevents us from acknowledging.—*Sir A. Helps.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Trust

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Cape Town, S. Af.

A HOUSEWIFE opened her door to a very shabby old hawker, who told her he had sold nothing all day. The woman had no money in the house except a ten-shilling note, which she handed to the hawker, promising him that if he would go and change it for her, she would give him sixpence.

Her daughters, who happened to overhear the transaction, remonstrated with her for what they considered her folly—but she replied quietly: "I saw the look in his eyes; he will bring back the money."

He did. She thanked him and handed him the sixpence she had promised.

But he refused to take it. "No, thank you, madam. You have given me far more than sixpence today."

## The Bible in Outline

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by* CORALYN D. BERTLE

### Old Testament

**No. 59**

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

III. The Divided Monarchy (continued)
Judah (continued)
*Isaiah* the Prophet (continued)
Book of Isaiah (continued)
Sec. 4. Written under Hezekiah, Isa. chs. 15-46
a. Chs. 15-35
Burden of Moab (fulfilled in Sennacherib's invasion 3 years after the prediction, 16:14), chs. 15-16
Burden of Damascus, chs. 17-18
Burden of Egypt, ch. 19
Burdens of the desert; fall of Babylon, Dumah and Arabia; Assyrian invasion; valley of vision, Jerusalem, chs. 21-22
Burden against Tyre, ch. 23
General summary of the preceding 10 burdens, chs. 24-27
Glimpse at the happy remnant, 24:13-15
Messianic blessings, 25:6-9
Worship and testimony of restored Israel, 26:1-19
Adverse powers of evil—Leviathan, perhaps Nineveh and Babylon—two phases of Asshur and Egypt, ch. 27
Prediction of Assyrian captivity (see II Ki. 17:3-18); fate of Ephraim a warning to Judah, ch. 28
Jerusalem to be visited with extreme danger and terror, and then sudden deliverance, ch. 29
Warning against an alliance with Egypt against Sennacherib of Assyria
Isaiah is commanded to protest, 30:1-17; 31:1-3
Prediction of the Assyrian overthrow and its consequences, 30:18-33; 31:4-9
Prediction when the Anointed One should come and reign, virtue and righteousness should everywhere prevail, 32:1-8, 15-20; 33
Then Jehovah should be a king dwelling among His people, 33:17, 22
Deliverance of Israel out of captivity, chs. 34-35

**(To Be Continued Daily)**

## Party Fun

*Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.*

### Words Per Minute

WHEN the time element enters into party games, there is likely to be a sense of pressure, but a corresponding amount of fun. For example, take the Words Per Minute game:

The master of ceremonies steps into the thick of things, takes out his watch, and announces that he will allot exactly one minute—60 seconds—to each person he calls on to recite as many words as possible, each of which begins with a certain letter. Pointing at Susie, he calls out, for instance, "Letter G!"

Susie gulps; then she starts off with: "go," "get," "girl," "gallon," "gravy," "gravity," etc. Then she wonders how much time is left; then she stammers out: "grass," "gumption"—and she is stuck again. Time marches on!

Plurals of nouns and verbs are not allowed. Twelve to fifteen words is not a bad score; and 25 to 30 is excellent. You may think that you can do better. But just try it!

It is a game that everybody demands a second chance at.—E. M. S.

### To Live

TO WORK, to help and to be helped, to learn sympathy through suffering, to learn faith by perplexity, to reach truth through wonder—behold! this is what it is to prosper, this is what it is to live.—*Phillips Brooks.*

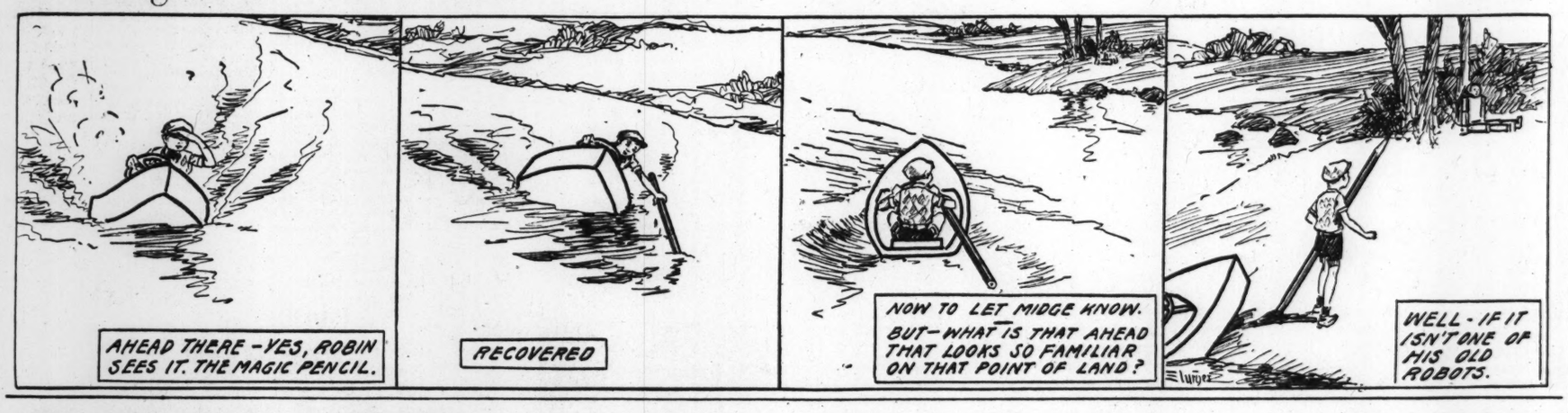
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is a Realist*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO SUSIE — DO YOU WANT TO COME IN AND WATCH THE REHEARSAL OF "KING ALFRED AND THE CAKES"?
YES! I'D LIKE TO SEE HOW TUBBY LOOKS AS KING OF THE DANES
TUBBY AND MARMADUKE HAVE PARTS IN THE PLAY, "KING ALFRED AND THE CAKES" — WE FIND THEY ARE STILL HAVING DIFFICULTIES WITH A CERTAIN PART IN REHEARSAL —
WAIT A MINUTE — SOMETHING'S WRONG!
CRASH
BANG!
HAVE AT YOU, KNAVE!
HUZZAH HUZZAH
STEP UP—DULLARD!!
THUMP—THUMP—THUMP
HAVE A CARE, DOG OF A SAXON!!
THUMP-THUMP AND THUMPY
AH, JUST AS I THOUGHT!
I'LL HAVE TO GO GET MISS TRIMBLE — THE KING OF THE DANES FINALLY FOUND KING ALFRED IN THE WOOD BOX —

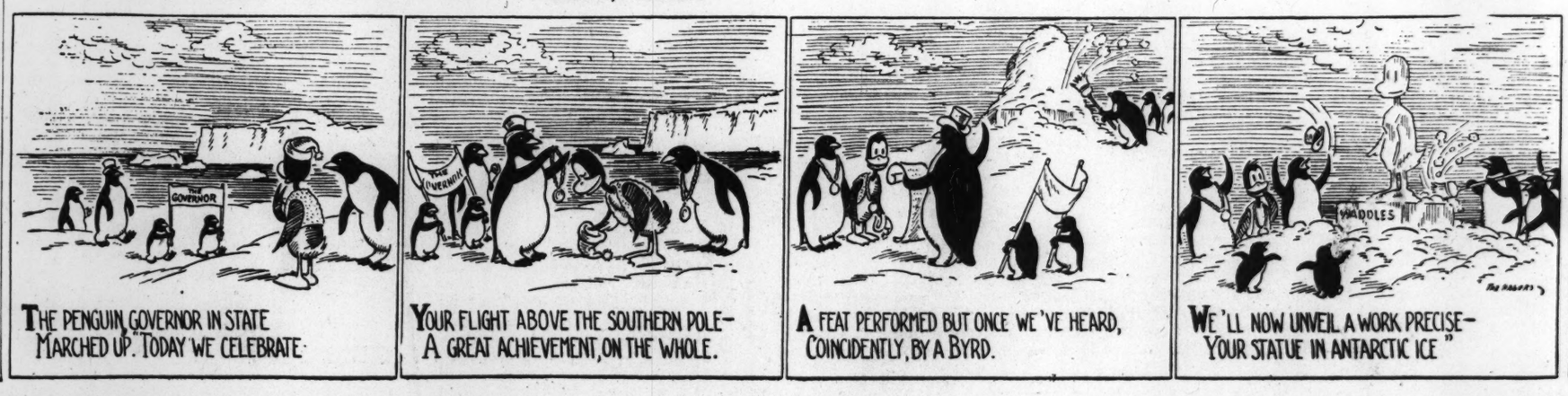
## The Magic Pencil—*Pencil Is Recovered*

By STURGES


AHEAD THERE — YES, ROBIN SEES IT. THE MAGIC PENCIL.
RECOVERED
NOW TO LET MIDGE KNOW. BUT — WHAT IS THAT AHEAD THAT LOOKS SO FAMILIAR ON THAT POINT OF LAND?
WELL — IF IT ISN'T ONE OF HIS OLD ROBOTS.

## The Adventures of Waddles—*A Statue of Waddles*

By THE HAGERS


THE GOVERNOR
THE GOVERNOR
WADDLES
THE PENGUIN GOVERNOR IN STATE MARCHED UP. TODAY WE CELEBRATE
YOUR FLIGHT ABOVE THE SOUTHERN POLE— A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT, ON THE WHOLE.
A FEAT PERFORMED BUT ONCE WE'VE HEARD, COINCIDENTLY, BY A BYRD.
WE'LL NOW UNVEIL A WORK PRECISE— YOUR STATUE IN ANTARCTIC ICE"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The "War" Is Over

THE American people still believe that government is the custodian of prosperity. For a pioneering people whose conquest of a continent owes so little to party or paternalism and so much to self-reliant initiative and industry, they are strangely subject to the fallacy of political prosperity. The "full dinner pail" and the "chicken in every pot" are typical of the things voters have believed government—or rather a certain party—could conjure up. In 1928 there was a virtual guarantee of continued "Republican prosperity"; in 1932 the Democrats came in largely because they promised to "make war on the depression."

Today the depression is past. The war is over. Recovery is on the way. And Mr. Roosevelt has lost his most appealing issue. He still wants to do battle for "reform," but since recovery is no longer linked with reform there appears to be a distinct lack of popular enthusiasm. We do not wish to be cynical, but the chief cry for reform today comes from groups like the farmers or the workers who look to legislation directed to their own particular forms of recovery. If there is a "war" today it is between them and other special interest groups such as the tariff-subsidized industries and monopolistic business.

To us it seems that Mr. Roosevelt has not fully realized how the temper of the country has changed. Senator Robinson, in his answer to "Al" Smith, discloses how different is the attitude of the Liberty Leaguer of today from that of the "Happy Warrior" of a few years ago:

> Governor Smith, I've read you the record. You approved NRA, you approved farm relief, you urged federal spending and public works, you urged Congress to cut red tape and confer power on the Executive, you urged autocratic power for the President, and you exposed with merciless logic the false cry of Communism and Socialism.

Some of these changes may not be as sharp as Mr. Robinson makes them appear, some may be due to the personal feud between Mr. Smith and Mr. Roosevelt. But most of them can be accounted for by a change that has come over the temper of the country.

Like Mr. Smith who in 1933 was declaring that the depression was more damaging than the World War and should be met by the Government taking the powers of "a tyrant, despot or a monarch," a great majority of the people are now concerned lest Washington take too much power. Many who would even have indorsed his reference to putting the Constitution "on the shelf," are insisting today that it be dusted off and kept in the front window. For millions of Americans who will not join Mr. Smith in any "walk" behind the Liberty League, the "war" is over, and they require a return to more peaceful methods.

We do not believe that President Roosevelt realizes how great has been this change. It may be unfortunte for him that a recovery partly due to his courage and action has removed the props of popular demand from much of his program. It may be that voters and business men who have forgotten their own clamor for him to "do something" are unfair in judging, in present "peace" times, what was done on a "war" basis. But part of the trouble lies in his own political and belligerent attitude.

The American people might not be so much alarmed about a program which in many directions is less socialistic than the Conservative Government of Great Britain, were not the administration of those measures dependent largely on a spoils system and on an Executive who does not recognize that the war is over. Mr. Roosevelt, by such an attitude as he exhibited in his recent address to Congress, only gives excuse to those who raise their own war cries about dictatorship and Communism. The war is over. The Supreme Court is supreme. Today the popular sweep and clamor is all toward reaction. If America is to avoid going too far in that direction it will be necessary for thoughtful citizens to reject warlike appeals from both sides.

### Morro Castle—Last Chapter

TWO more victims have been added to the list of the Morro Castle. A jury in the Federal District Court of New York has found the master and the chief engineer guilty of criminal negligence in the burning of the steamer in 1934 with the loss of 124 lives. Henry E. Cabaud, executive vice-president of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company, was convicted on the same charge. But his suspended sentence and fine are mild as compared with the penalties imposed on the others. Capt. William F. Warms goes to prison for two years, Eben S. Abbott for four.

In the light of his own confession, the chief engineer's actions must have exceeded the notorious behavior of Conrad's fictional Lord Jim. By leaving his station at the engine-room controls and abandoning ship in the first lifeboat, he evidenced a shocking disregard for duty. The most serious charge against the master of the ship was that he delayed sending out radio distress signals. There is reason to believe that his was an error of judgment rather than of criminal neglect. He beached the blazing wreck. He was the last to leave her. These are points in his favor. One was a victim of his own weakness, the other of faulty judgment.

The terrible human toll indicates that all aboard were victims of amazingly low morale on the part of the Morro Castle's crew. How far their undisciplined behavior was due to undermanning, low wages and an unfit standard of subsistence; in other words, the extent to which the company's policies were responsible for lowered morale, is not outwardly apparent.

Such things are frequently beyond control of the master. The supreme authority invested in a ship's captain has lost much of its traditional potency in recent times. More often than not, tight-fisted owners dangle the strings on the modern maritime stage. Part of the captain's responsibility is to administer regulations and restrictions imposed by shipping executives ashore. Overwork and skimpy subsistence are common conditions at sea. Unfair treatment of seamen gives root to an every-man-for-himself attitude. The disproportionately heavy passenger loss in the tragedy of the Morro Castle tends to bear this out.

One check on the false economies of shipping companies would be to increase the insurance liabilities of concerns in the passenger trade, so that they would have to provide reasonable indemnities for loss of life and property resulting from mishaps in their ships. This proposal might well be taken up in connection with the shipping bill to be introduced at this session of Congress. The bill is designed to give shipping interests more government subsidies. Let their responsibilities to the public be increased accordingly.

Another side to the Morro Castle aftermath is the point raised by Captain Warms' objection to being tried in a federal district court rather than in an admiralty session. It is a question whether a panel of landsmen drawn up to adjudge the professional acts and decisions of a seaman really constitute a jury of his peers. A court of master mariners actuated by realities more than emotion might have not have held Captain Warms accountable for anything more than a mistake of judgment.

### "They Have Their Reward"

REFORMED drink victims are fortunately not uncommon; reformed brewers are rarer. Frederick N. Charrington discovered that beer profits would not balance the scale which held his conscience. Outside a saloon door in London he saw a ragged, starved-looking woman punched by her drunken husband, with whom she was pleading. Glancing up, the young Englishman—he was 20—read the sign, "Drink Charrington Beer." He there resolved to accept no share in his family's fortune gained from such a traffic. And for half a century, until his recent passing, he fought the battle of teetotalism in London's slums.

Inquiring social observers will possibly ponder the curious inconsistency which confers knighthood and peerage on beer and whisky magnates whose products produce suffering, and bestows no recognition on one who renounced place and profit to rescue the sufferers.

### A Good Newspaper

"I BELIEVE profoundly in the educational value of a good newspaper which day by day brings the happenings and views of the world before our eyes." The words are those of an Englishman, Dr. Derry Thomas, headmaster of Leeds Grammar School; and he was speaking especially of the influence a newspaper may have upon the elder boys in a secondary school. Yet it is necessary to distinguish between the educative influence of a good newspaper, and that education which enables a reader to distinguish between what is good and bad in the press.

The boys themselves—senior form—had their own views on the matter. Asked to name the qualities of a good newspaper, they gave various replies: It is fair, impartial, and never afraid to put the other point of view; it exhibits good taste and never descends to spitefulness; it refrains from stunts, sensationalism, and gossip; it avoids pontificating and vain utterances.

That may be taken as the distinterested verdict of an intelligent, vigorous-minded and uncorrupted jury. Youths and adults whose mentalities are already formed by sound education will not be satisfied by newspapers which do not conform to their standards of intellectual honesty and good taste.

It is vain to speculate on results which could be obtained if all newspaper proprietors had a full sense of social responsibility. Many of them frankly run their papers solely as commercial concerns, and in commerce it is often believed to be easier to exploit the lower than the higher tastes of the public.

If that has to be admitted, the remedy—though it may be a slow one—is obvious. One—educate more; and two—give the public, wherever possible, a sound press, which will spread its own influence and create the taste for truth and fairness. There is reason to suppose that in Britain and in the United States many of the popular newspapers are underestimating the intelligence of their readers. In proportion as that is recognized, even the yellow press will change its tactics.

### White Chief

*Book News of the Day*

ONE scarcely thinks of the Apaches as childlike; but Woodworth Clum in APACHE AGENT: The Story of John P. Clum (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3) devotes much space to proving that even the worst of their red-handed chiefs—Geronimo, Mangas Coloradas, Cochise—were sent on the warpath by the most atrocious cruelty and treachery on the part of white Americans; and that at heart they were bewildered, frightened children.

But these frightened children were great natural soldiers and, like children, they resorted to direct action. Beginning with the Santa Rita massacre of 100 unsuspecting Apache women and children in 1835, the record of the whites is fully as blood-stained as that of their foes; but the Indians were the better fighters. Still, with all their provocation the greater part of the Apaches remained on their reservations and tried to keep the peace. It is safe to say that there were never more than 300 or 400 on the warpath at any one time.

In 1874 John P. Clum was appointed agent to the San Carlos group in Arizona. He was born in New York, of Holland Dutch extraction, in 1851, had attended Rutgers, and was at this time a meteorological observer at Santa Fe. His appointment came as a result of his being a member of the Dutch Reformed Church (President Grant was inaugurating his policy of selecting agents from the several denominations); but this representative of an extremely pacific congregation accepted the charge of the wild and warlike San Carlos Apaches (their reputation was probably blacker than the facts warranted) and began the novel experiment of treating them as human beings.

In 1877 Clum took 100 of his trusted Indian police, marched 400 miles to Ojo Caliente, N. M., arrested Geronimo, induced his band and that of Victorio to surrender and brought them all back to San Carlos. He fully expected to turn Geronimo over to the civil authorities to be punished for his crimes; but by one of those sudden changes of front which have added so much to the Indian problem, he suddenly found himself subordinate to the military. Clum resigned, the agency became demoralized and Geronimo was freed to begin his five-year reign of terror; he surrendered several times of his own accord, but Clum was the only man who ever captured him. General Miles finally shipped him to Florida, and he ended his career a prisoner of war at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Clum went to the boom town of Tombstone, to become its first Mayor and the founder of the famous newspaper, The Tombstone Epitaph. He passed on at Los Angeles in 1932.

Woodworth Clum's story, written largely from John P. Clum's notes, checks with the facts as recorded in other sources. It is told with clarity and vigor, and with the charm which comes from a justifiable enthusiasm. A valuable addition to the history of the Southwest.

K. C. K.

### "After This Manner—"

THE other evening a fine-looking, six-foot baritone closed his program with a setting of the Lord's Prayer and a packed Metropolitan rang to the echo with applause. As his voice flowed out over the audience he closed his eyes and with him I closed mine. Out of a dimly visualized succession of overlapping reminiscences, something dated twenty years before was rekindled in my memory. . . . A harum-scarum kid looking for thrills in the Canadian army was reciting the Lord's Prayer in unison with 150 more in a yellow, rainy dawn before the first "jump off" in Belgium. The chaplain's voice droned out above spitting shrapnel and the intermittent roar of "Jerry's" 55's . . . and then . . . an American "shave tail" shoving off with a fleet of Yankee tanks to smash an impregnable German position, and a hard-boiled sergeant beside him reciting in cadence "Hallowed be Thy name." . . . The night the armistice was signed . . . lying in a little, smashed-up French town on a cot, tired and worn, mumbling in gratitude, "Thy kingdom come," . . . "Our Father which art in heaven," intoned across the rail of a transport coming into the Narrows from France and sighting the good old Statue. . . . Eighty thousand, standing at the Maloney-Sharkey prize fight in the Yankee Stadium, heads uncovered, faces bowed, as the announcer from the center of the ring asked for that prayer to speed Charles Lindbergh on his solo flight across the Atlantic. . . . A Sunday in Sing Sing listening to the voices of fifty convicts—doing all the way from five years to life—saying the Lord's Prayer at chapel services. . . . Leading the Lord's Prayer for a room full of the world's most hardened felons, with a publicized murderer-gangster right under the desk, and listening to him following and repeating every sentence, in the Tombs Prison in New York. . . . And John Charles Thomas with a ninety-piece orchestra under him soaring to the climax of that great prayer red-blooded men have been repeating in many tongues for more than nineteen centuries. . . . The prayer that Jesus gave to his followers. . . . The prayer that with all its devout repetition needs but persistent realization to unite humanity in the understanding that leads to universal brotherhood and peace on earth.

C. R.

### When Good Sifters Are Especially Needed

### Shark Baiting Seaman Labor Trouble

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Up till now the Monitor has been free of propaganda against labor. Perhaps it is not propaganda, perhaps it is just an innocent mistake. At least, I hope so. I am referring to the article that appeared with the headline, "San Francisco Dock Situation Believed on Way to Showdown." The phrases in dispute are "spoiling for a fight" and "taking job action because we don't like the captain or the steward." Have you ever taken into consideration why we don't like that captain or steward? Before the strike (1934) we had to put up with a captain that virtually kept his ship a madhouse and a steward that allowed such meals to be served that wouldn't be fit for shark bait, all because we were unorganized. Now that we are organized, why should we put up with such outrages when there are captains on the beach who we'd do anything for and stewards who can and do put out good food?

And then about our so-called "leaders." Here is something we are trying to impress on the public—there are no "leaders" of our west coast maritime unions. The men holding executive positions are our representatives elected by majority vote. They are under orders from the membership, orders that, too, are made by majority vote. If any of these officials break our trust or act without orders from the members they are expelled. Of course, they are more familiar with some things, such as the arbitration award, union laws and other questions that might arise; therefore, we ask and get advice from them.

Rest assured that the number of Communists that have found their way into our west coast unions is so small it's hardly worth mentioning. Even then, those who are here have a very uncomfortable time finding an easy road because the membership does not favor Communists or Communism. As an example, may I refer you to our constitution, Article III, Section C: "No one shall be admitted to membership in this association who is a member of any dual organization hostile to the aims and principles of this association." Section D: "Any member who shall advocate principles and policies of any hostile or dual organization, or give aid or comfort to such, shall be accused, referred to a trial committee, and, if found guilty, expelled."

A few weeks ago several big newspapers carried a screaming headline, "Secret Service to Investigate Maritime Unions." The shipowners probably ordered this. But after a few days none of the papers let the public know that the Secret Service threw the case out when after a preliminary investigation they could find nothing wrong.

San Francisco, Calif. GEORGE C. KARSGAR
Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers Association.

### The Flag

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the Monitor believes "in that good American doctrine of free speech," I feel it will publish this reply to the letter captioned "Saluting the Flag," by John M. Brewer, Cambridge, Mass., recently appearing in the Monitor.

Mr. Brewer speaks of the "particular formula" used in the flag salute as "belonging to no law or Constitution," and adds, "Probably few citizens, including members of school committees, know its authorship and origin." I am moved to wonder what its "authority and origin" has to do with its spirit? Neither do I, as one of millions who strive to uphold its various passages, know of the authorship of the various Articles of the Constitution of the United States. Yes, the first flag pledge was composed by one of the staff of the Youth's Companion. The existing pledge was unanimously adopted at the Flag Conference in Washington, Flag Day, 1923, by the delegates of over seventy patriotic societies (later by forty more), there convened for the purpose of adopting a civilians' flag code that would be a guide to the proper displaying of the nation's symbol in order that it might receive the respect and reverence that is its due. For, remember, the flag has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation!

Why should we, as Mr. Brewer asks, substitute "teachers, children and citizens merely stating that they will agree to obey the laws of the city, state and nation in which they reside"? Isn't that precisely what is done in repeating the pledge to the flag? Because the flag, toward which the children look while repeating the pledge, symbolizes that very nation they swear to uphold—the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought, our purpose as a nation! It is to the end that American civic, industrial and home life may ever continue to enjoy the peace and happiness which has been its heritage for over a century that the ideals and principles which are the bulwark of this nation should be made more and more secure through a greater education among all peoples regarding our priceless traditions. And the one symbol which typifies these ideals and principles is the flag of the United States of America! would it not, therefore, be worth while to include in the curriculum of all schools a study to "make clear" the exact meaning of the words of the flag pledge?

Yet it is not the symbol of the nation which the pupils and teachers salute; it is the very opportunities which this nation gives to every child living under the protection of the Stars and Stripes! It is their own chances of freedom upder the law, for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If teachers and children object to orally and physically acknowledging these opportunities, then they virtually renounce their franchise. What members of any society, any club, any organization would be permitted to retain such affiliation should they openly flaunt the regulations such membership imposes?

A few years ago people looked upon the flag as something "to be flung to the breezes" on certain patriotic anniversaries. Few saw in it a picture of all the heroisms, all the sacrifices, all the martyrdoms indelibly woven in its every warp and woof—"though silent, it speaks to us of the past; of the men and women who have gone before us, and the record they wrote into it."

GRIDLEY ADAMS, Chairman,
National Flag Code Committee
Weehawken, N. J.

### Isolation and 1936

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That colossal character Paul, whose reiteration of the teachings of Christ Jesus has made such a deep impress upon human thought, made this significant statement: "For none of us liveth to himself." True as this is of the individual, it is also true of nations. The best interests of one are the best interests of all.

At this critical time in the world's affairs the people of America should earnestly consider how far the policy of isolation is a right one. Is it possible today for any nation to isolate itself, and remain unaffected by major disturbances in any other part of the world? The answer is obvious.

What might not America do at this juncture? By uniting with those nations who are endeavoring to build up a system of collective security, she might immediately turn the scales, and prove to the aggressor in the present dispute that a new order has arisen and that public opinion is definitely opposed to resort to arms as a means of obtaining redress for real or imaginary grievances.

The battle plan is not necessarily one of armies, navies or air forces; it is primarily that mental and moral co-operation whereby the world may know that America is ready and willing, in spite of any effects that it might have on her selfish interests, to co-operate with all those nations who are standing for a better world order. Should moral suasion prove abortive, then a willingness to co-operate in more tangible form would convince any possible disturber of the peace that America has grown beyond the pious hope stage and is willing to add her entire weight to that of other nations in maintaining peace, and in solving problems through arbitration. STANLEY M. SYDENHAM
Leeds, Yorks., Eng.

### Bonus Not a Gift

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if you have room for a "brickbat" in your letter column? I thought the editorial "Bonus for Votes" very unfair, inasmuch as it contained a veiled suggestion that will be immediately accepted by thousands of persons. The suggestion was that the bonus to the veterans was a gift. The bonus was never intended as a gift from the start, but just wages due the veteran. Our "patriotic" citizens cleaned up on the war, and it was brought to the attention of Congress that our soldiers were the class that was exploited, in other words, made the goat. So out of shame and justice they decided to pay the veteran an additional amount—a mere pittance in comparison with the money earned by the home folks for the same period.

All the other "patriotic" citizens collected years ago, but every time the veteran asks for his just dues, a great cry arises throughout the land, and he has names tacked to him that makes him ashamed of the fact that he is a veteran. The Monitor has added to that cry by referring to veteran groups as selfish cliques. LILA L. SCHULTZ
Kenosha, Wis.

[Ed Note—The Monitor does not say the bonus is a gift. It does say that payment of the bonus in advance of its due date involves a gift of several hundred million dollars.]

### The Wide Horizon

#### Peace and Social Service

*By R. A. Scott-James*

THERE are two words which have played a large part in British public life during recent months. One is Peace. The other is Reconstruction. Between the two issues which these words connote public attention has been divided. Now the one has been uppermost, now the other; and sometimes it has been realized that at bottom the two are closely related.

At one moment the sense of the supreme importance to Britain and the world of that series of international events, which centered in the invasion of Ethiopia, has tended to divert attention from domestic matters—nothing seemed so urgent as to concert means to make the world safe against organized barbarity. But on other occasions there has been more thought of the peril to civilization arising from its failure to provide a tolerable life for large numbers of poor citizens. The one was an international question, but it is seen to react in the long run upon the domestic life of the nations; the other was a domestic problem, but it is seen to affect relations between countries.

Both have this in common, that from the nature of the case each can only be solved by good will. You cannot promote peace except by friendliness; you cannot abolish poverty except by a resolute realization of the spirit of fellow-citizenship. I think it is true to say that in the main the last General Election was fought with less bitterness than any other that I can remember. And this was probably due to the fact that neither side cared to accuse the other of being indifferent to the public welfare—the difference as a rule was recognized to be one of method. Thus it was possible for Mr. Lloyd George, without attaching himself closely to any party, to take an active part in the election, and to persuade a large number of candidates of all parties to accept the program of his Council of Action, which has for its motto Peace abroad and Reconstruction at home, and there are 67 members in the present House of Commons who, without abandoning their party allegiance, are pledged to support the program to the utmost of their powers.

* * *

And it is not a mere plausibility to say that this attitude is not party attitude. The weakness of the parties of the Left lies precisely in the fact that even the Right is permeated by the new doctrines. Mr. Baldwin generously admitted in his speech at Dundee that "there was something in the early days of the Labor Party that they had, and at that time we (the Conservatives) had not. There was a spiritual force moving among the men who first preached Socialism in our country. They were very often the type of men who a generation before would have been preachers in the pulpit."

He went on to claim that this spirit was no longer lacking among Conservatives. That is true. But it would not be altogether true to say that the Conservative Party, or the present Government, or any other Government, is giving a lead to the country in promoting this spirit. It is rather the average men and women throughout the country who are giving a lead to all the politicians, making manifest their feeling that depressed areas, where there is no work to be done, ought not to be allowed to exist; that slums ought to be wiped out; that boys and girls ought not to be turned away from school to face idleness; that industries which will not make themselves efficient in the employment of workers ought to be compelled to submit to reconstruction from above.

The social services which are administered by the Government are not enough. There is a growing conviction that if the resources of natural science were used to the full, and the reserve wealth of the community were wisely applied, that unemployment, bad housing an under-education could be stopped and stopped soon, and that it is the duty both of the state and of citizens as individuals to leave no stone unturned to remove the shame of civic inefficiency; that civilization worthy of the name ought to be equal to the task of removing these blots; and that natural pride in country demands their removal.

* * *

Apathy, of course, stands in the way; and serious Britons are aware of the enemy of apathy in their midst which blocks progress. It is the same, in various degrees, in every country. If the will to progress which exists were stronger, New Deals would have an easy time or would be unnecessary. But that it does exist more powerfully than ever before the most cynical can scarcely doubt; even the Italians in pursuing their grim adventure in Ethiopia seek to justify their cause by their claims to raise the status of the native Africans.

And the mingling of the aims of Reconstruction and Peace, as they have been mingled in Britain, goes to show that the same impulse which is urging men to improve the lot of fellow citizens cannot stop at the borders of their own country. It must increasingly be manifested internationally. It may not be an easy thing to concentrate attention on the slums at home and simultaneously to insist on a square deal for a distant nation in Africa. But that these two matters have been occupying the minds of Britons at the same time in the same sort of way is an indication of the direction in which the world is moving.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JANUARY 29, 1936

# What Next for the Farmer?

*By Dr. E. G. Nourse*

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION in the Hoosac Mills case, growing out of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is tough meat for the lay public to chew on. Not only is the opinion clothed in legal verbiage, but the issues themselves take on an unfamiliar guise.

The court is not talking about the slaughter of little pigs or the plowing under of cotton, corn acreage reduction contracts, milk licenses, or compliance committees—with all of which the public has become more or less acquainted. Instead, it deals with Hamiltonian theories of the Constitution and sets forth opinions on matters far removed from agriculture.

Of course, everyone was able to discern that the short answer was "No." From this, the majority of early newspaper commentators leaped to the conclusion that the court had "struck down the Agricultural Adjustment Act, root and branch," or that "processing taxes were illegal" or that this decision "put an end to agricultural adjustment."

Further discussion of the matter during the weeks immediately following, aided by some pronouncements from Washington, cleared up a great deal of this misunderstanding. It brought general realization that the court was considering only certain phases of an act which is extremely comprehensive in character and elaborate in its provisions. By count, a majority of the devices provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act were untouched by the decision of the Supreme Court. Those which had been made operative (other than reduction contracts) continue in use and others which were authorized but not yet employed could now be resorted to by merely administrative action.

At the same time that the opinion seemed to muddy the waters of popular thinking by its highly technical consideration of legal issues, it enormously clarified the whole matter by one major pronouncement. Cutting through all the wordy sophistication which has been thrown around the term "agricultural adjustment," it said, *This is agricultural control.*

However much the forms of voluntary action may be preserved, the extending of money rewards and the invoking of financial sanctions constitute a regulation of private industry not given to the Federal Government under our national charter. However, the court looked squarely at processing taxes and found them unobjectionable except as used in the furthering of a program which was not within the scope of federal powers. Mr. Justice Stone, in his dissenting opinion, summed up the matter with the utmost clarity and brevity. He said:

> A levy unquestionably within the taxing power of Congress may [according to the majority opinion] be treated as invalid, because it is a step in a plan to regulate agricultural production and is thus a forbidden infringement of state power.

We may leave to the legal advisers of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Adjustment Administrator, and to the political and legal acumen of the members of Congress, the question of the form which subsequent legislation may now take, either with reference to agriculture or to the Constitution. We will limit our remarks to the economic issue involved.

There can be no question that "the big idea" back of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the distinctive

innovation which it introduced into our national economic system, was, as Justice Roberts stated, the control of an important industry by federal authority. Why was this conceived to be necessary? What was the process by which it came about? And what results may be expected if now we follow our long-established tradition and abide by the findings of the Supreme Court?

To answer these questions, we must cease to regard the agricultural adjustment undertaking of the last three years as a detached episode born of a political landslide that swept a new Administration into power. Control of agriculture, *alias* agricultural adjustment, is an expression of the growing demand for economic planning for agriculture. In the low-pressure sense of mobilization of our national brains for the guidance of this branch of our economic life, it is nothing new. We have had a distinctively American system for the wise guidance of agriculture evolving on an increasingly broad scale and with constantly advancing skill and effectiveness for 75 years.

Everyone knows the story of our great system of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension departments, high school teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural agents and local agricultural associations designed as continuation schools of adult education. These great agencies of economic service had before 1933 been developed well toward their logical limit, reaching farmers, old and young, in school and out of school, close to centers of population and scattered on remote farms and ranches. It had become the admiration of the world and was generally regarded as being adequate to meet the ordinary run of adjustment problems by which agriculture was continually being confronted.

* * *

Following the World War, however, agriculture had to face more and larger problems. Pelion was piled on Ossa until many minds—not only those of the farmers but those of other business men, the general public, and professional students of the problem—came increasingly to believe that extraordinary measures would have to be resorted to. Then arose the cry for high-pressure economic planning, the devising and use of some potent scheme of implementation to see that a centrally determined plan to meet such a crisis should be made binding upon individual farmers. It took nine years for favorable opinion to crystallize to the point of action and to the present moment opinion is divided even among advocates of national action as to the exact course which it should take.

First, there are those who would simply make the patient as comfortable as possible, and use such mild remedies as would appear likely to aid nature to effect a cure in her own time. Second, there are those others who advocate a basic treatment, involving more positive medication or even corrective surgery.

The first group won acceptance of its philosophy in Mr. Hoover's Agricultural Marketing Act, which set up a Farm Board to manipulate supplies of agricultural products and to subsidize holding operations against the day when prosperity, returning from "just around the corner," would re-establish a remunerative market. Other proposals were for subsidies on exports, or a differentially higher price for that part of the commodity which was domestically consumed, but without any restraint upon productive operations other than what would come from the advisory and educational agencies already in operation. Practically all of these proposals were included among the powers granted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. But that measure also embraced the additional, novel and more drastic proposal for purchasing the farmers' participation in a specific plan for getting rid of price-depressing surpluses here and now by curtailing the current process of production.

* * *

Even after the act was passed, opinion continued to be divided as to which of its powers should be invoked or what degree of emphasis should be placed upon the several ones which might be employed. George N. Peek, first administrator of the act, was cool to the idea of positive controls on production, but after his resignation and until the

© Harris & Ewing

DR. EDWIN G. NOURSE

Director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

end of 1933 a vigorous policy of production control was inaugurated under the second administrator, Chester Davis. In this he was in full harmony with his chief, Secretary Wallace.

In the early days of actual operation of the Adjustment Act, there was general confidence that the several measures embraced in the new-deal program would together rather promptly turn the tide strongly back toward general economic recovery. Probably the eventual verdict of students of the record will show that curtailments effected by the adjustment programs, together with the unforeseen and unmanageable drought influence, did effect such a realignment in the farmers' position as was beneficial to him and helpful to the process of general recovery. Thus the act served the emergency purpose for which it was created.

It is obvious to everyone, however, that such treatment cannot have any permanently constructive value in the general conduct of our economic affairs. It is a purely defensive movement on behalf of a particular group—a strategic retreat designed to protect troops unduly exposed, to consolidate a tenable position, and to co-ordinate the movements of a subsequent general advance.

Secretary Wallace is too good a practical economist not to know all this. In fact, he publicly pointed out as early as March 5, 1935, the limitations which he recognized in the plan of attack he had been carrying on. He said:

> Farmers have gone about as far as they can in raising prices by balancing supply through reduction. We believe that any further increase in the income of farmers mainly depends upon an increase in the income of wage earners through increased employment and wage levels.

Likewise the staff which has been assembled in the Adjustment Administration, and the collaborators within the ranks of practical farmers with whom they worked, tended increasingly to develop the details of the various commodity programs, not with an eye single to the attainment of parity price, but for the much broader objective of "good farming" and the provision both now and in the future of ample food and agricultural raw materials at as low a price as possible. In so doing, they tended to revert more and more to the system of agricultural research and education which had been so splendidly developed during the decades before 1933 and by no means neglected when the new production control devices were introduced.

What "agricultural adjustment" came to mean then was not strong-arm tactics of monopolistic restriction to force prices to an arbitrary point, but a scheme of economic planning for agriculture designed to serve the consumer as liberally as possible without at the same time exploiting the producer.

However well suited the parity price formula was for purposes of Congressional debate or popular propaganda, it was found highly unsuitable to the methods of scientific analysis and economic planning toward which the professionally trained and practically experienced participants in the adjustment program naturally gravitated. A majority of them, however, are so devoted to carrying out the economic plans in whose devising they have been occupied that they are reluctant to give up the persuasive or, in the words of Mr. Justice Roberts, "coercive" force which the disbursement of rental or benefit payments puts in their hands. They are convinced that, in the absence of such rewards and sanctions, many farmers will fail to comply with a production plan no matter how democratically worked out in the interest of the majority.

* * *

This issue of popular participation, however, needs to be viewed also from another angle. The Adjustment Administration has sought to avoid the abuses and mistakes of bureaucratic centralization by invoking the largest possible amount of local participation. They have used public hearings, local committees and popular referenda to an extent unique in such undertakings. But the attempt to follow methods of economic democracy has its elements of weakness as well as strength. In proportion as the popular voice becomes a determinant in the working features of the program, the plan takes on political aspects and loses its scientific character.

This trend has been discernible throughout the whole history of the AAA undertaking. The act was first proposed as an experiment in strengthening the economic price structure by production controls applied to a few staple crops of basic importance. In order that the experiment might have the best chance of success, it was hoped to keep it to a single commodity or at most three of our great export staples. Before the original act was passed, the list of basic commodities was extended to seven, of which one certainly was of secondary and one of minor importance.

* * *

Besides this, the somewhat unrelated experiment with marketing agreements and licenses was made applicable to all crops. By the process of amendment after one year of operation, six additional commodities were declared basic, though all of them were of secondary or minor importance. Other commodities, for which sufficient results were not forthcoming under marketing agreements, sought the stronger medium of processing taxes and benefit payments and, where even these contractual devices proved disappointing, more compelling methods of procedure were resorted to in supplementary legislation, such as the Bankhead Cotton Act and the Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act. In the amendments of 1935, this short-cut and more coercive procedure was made applicable also to potatoes in the famous Warren Bill, which was forced upon a reluctant Adjustment Administration.

Taking these two trends together, it is apparent that the effectiveness of control devices as means of financial benefit to the farmer had passed the maximum effectiveness which it enjoyed during the early days of the recovery process, whereas the difficulties of the program—its costs and complications—tended to increase sharply as political influence forced the addition of new commodities and the resort to more coercive measures.

It was in this situation that the Supreme Court handed down its ruling that the use of federal funds and the authority to control the business of agriculture within the separate states is an unconstitutional undertaking.

Should this fill us with dismay?

I think not.

Whether as a result in some measure of the adjustment effort, or for other reasons, the acute emergency which confronted the great majority of American farmers in the spring of 1933 has in large measure passed away.

Hog, corn and wheat interests can—by virtue of the drought—meet the

*(Continued on page 14)*

A NEBRASKA PASTURE

Photo by John Brostrup

# Where Nationalism Languishes

## *The International Joint Commission Considers the Welfare of a Whole Continent in Settling Differences Between Canada and the United States, and It Is a Model for the World*

By Lloyd Roberts

IN THESE DAYS OF HIGHLY INTENSIFIED nationalism, when nations eye their neighbors with fear and suspicion and discern a *casus belli* in every shadow, there stands out in conspicuous relief a small international group which, independent of governments and politics, sits in judgment on matters of vital concern and renders decisions that are final, undisputable and binding.

This group, known as the International Joint Commission, has been so successful, indeed, in obtaining the results for which it was intended that it is an example to the world of an instrument for peace which has proved capable of shouldering every burden placed upon it. It settles its peoples' differences not only without fear or favor but even without that publicity which so often is fraught with danger. "Had I the privilege of renaming this commission it would be known as the North American Peace Commission," says Charles A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section.

It might be argued that the success of this "league" is largely due to the fact that it represents two nations possessing a common language and largely the same ideals and ambitions. On the other hand, it should be remembered that family quarrels are often the easiest to start and the hardest to mend. More than once during the last 120 years of peace these neighbors have been on the verge of settling boundary disputes by war.

Photo by Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau

THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Top Row, Reading From Left to Right—C. E. Smith, United States Secretary; Lawrence J. Burpee, Canadian Secretary; George W. Reik, United States Reporter; the Hon. John H. Bartlett, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.; Sir W. H. Hearst, Commissioner, Toronto.

Lower Row, Reading From Left to Right—George W. Kyte, K. C., Commissioner, St. Peters, Nova Scotia; Eugene Lorton, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Magrath, Chairman for Canada, Ottawa; the Hon. A. O. Stanley, Chairman for the United States, Washington, D. C.

It was in recognition of this constant peril, arising from a conterminous boundary, that Canada, then represented by Mr. (afterward Lord) Bryce, British Ambassador, and the United States, represented by Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, entered into negotiations which culminated in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the setting up of an International Joint Commission.

This was one treaty where the builders built stronger and wider than perhaps they themselves knew. The preamble set its objects as being "to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters, and to settle all questions which are now pending between the United States and the Dominion of Canada involving the rights, obligations or interests of either in relation to the other or to the inhabitants of the other, along their common frontier, and to make provision for the adjustment and settlement of all such questions as may hereafter arise."

Designed originally for the settlement and prevention of disputes involving the use of boundary waters, the treaty actually conferred upon the commission the power of a tribunal for the final settlement of any question of any nature involving the rights, obligations or interests of either country in relation to the other. Whereas one article of the treaty refers questions to the commission "for examination and report," another refers them "for decision," thus making it in a very real sense a court of final jurisdiction for the two countries.

Such judicial authority (although it is over an immensely greater area) might be compared with that embodied in the convention creating the Central American Court of Justice in 1908, by which Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador bound themselves to submit to the court all controversies of whatever nature.

Such power vested in the International Joint Commission might have been as much a source of danger as of safety if this had been "just another commission." But this court contains certain unique features. The most important is what might be called its mental attitude. The six members, divided equally between the two countries, are chosen by the President and the Governor-in-Council for their breadth of vision rather than for aggressive nationalism, and are pledged to consider the welfare of the continent as a whole. Their rules of procedure are fashioned accordingly. There is no casting vote. There is no provision for an umpire to break a deadlock. Their decision, founded on the innate justice of every case, is expected to be unanimous and, in fact, with but two exceptions, always has been. The deciding vote must be at least four to two. The decision is then written into the laws of the two countries.

Let us glance at some of the cases that have been presented to the commission by the respective governments under the provisions of the treaty. One of the most important, entailing immense time and labor, and many economic and engineering problems, was the investigation into the St. Lawrence deep-waterway project. Public hearings had to be held in a great many Canadian and American cities, from New York, Boston and Montreal in the east, to Calgary, Helena and Boise in the west. The engineering side of the question was referred to a board of engineers drawn from both countries. The commission's final report, upon which the treaty was based, filled about a dozen volumes.

Another major investigation had to do with the pollution of boundary waters in the Great Lakes and elsewhere. This inquiry, involving as it did the health and comfort of millions of people on both sides of the boundary and taking several years, was one of the most ambitious undertakings of the kind ever attempted. The result of the field surveys and laboratory work was to make it clear that at certain points, particularly in the Detroit and Niagara rivers, sewage pollution had reached a very serious stage. The commission's recommendations were crystallized in a draft treaty.

The St. Mary's River power case is typical of another type of inquiry. Two big steel corporations, one American and the other Canadian, came to the commission seeking approval to dam the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie. As such a dam might unduly raise the level of Lake Superior and do serious damage to municipal works and private property in communities as remote as Fort William and Duluth, considerable apprehension arose. Everyone was satisfied, however, when the commission announced its decision that the regulation of the lake levels would be at all times under the control of an international board of engineers, with the commission itself as a final court of appeal.

Regulation of the levels of Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, which are boundary waters, and which affects a great many national and international interests, including those of navigation, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and water power, constituted a far greater and more complex problem.

The most recent case had to do with a smelter at Trail, British Columbia, the fumes from which were injuring crops in Washington. The list of settlements is a long one.

In 1915, only three years after the commission was organized, Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, asserted that it "had settled and adjusted more controversies between the people of Canada and the United States and between the two governments than were previously settled and adjusted through the diplomatic agencies of England and the United States since the beginning of our Government."

But more important than its work for nearly a quarter of a century in disposing of problems holding the seeds of friction between neighbors, says Mr. Magrath, is the fact that by its mere existence it helps to prevent misunderstandings between citizens of these two commonwealths.

It is an interesting subject for speculation as to what such a commission might accomplish in heterogeneous Europe. What might the effect have been in 1914 if Austria and Serbia had had a tribunal vested with such wide powers, instead of attempting to compose their differences by the cumbersome and dangerously slow methods of diplomacy? In 1923, Lord Curzon spoke of the International Joint Commission as a possible model for the adjustment of differences at the Dardanelles. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, was instrumental in bringing the commission before the statesmen of the League of Nations with similar ends in view, and M. Aristide Briand is reported as having said that it would serve as a model for the Franco-German frontier.

While the commission is being discovered abroad, it would be as well, say its friends on the North American continent, if it were better understood and appreciated at home. Even after 23 years the people of the United States and Canada are slow to grasp the fact that they have exchanged the old methods of diplomacy for an astonishingly simple and effective method of settling mutual difficulties—a method that has borne every strain put upon it in the past and is confidently expected to prolong the peace until war has finally been abolished from the face of the earth.

# The Consumer Views the Pyramids

## *It Is Not the Few Cents, More or Less, on His Bills That Makes the American Favor Regulation of High-Piled Utilities, but the Suspicion That Somebody May Be Deceiving Him*

By Tully Nettleton

Photo by William Fox

SERVICE HAS BEEN EXTENDED FAR AND WIDE

THIS STORY IS WRITTEN by request—not of the editor but of my wife. Recently I wrote an article for this magazine about federal regulation of public utilities in the United States. ["Utilities Will Be Regulated." Weekly Magazine Section. Jan. 22.—ED.] When Mrs. Nettleton read an advance proof of the article, she said, "Well, that's all very nice and it sounds important, but I do wish you'd explain what it's about in simpler language and without so many technical terms, so that we housewives can see where it affects us."

So I surmised that if this was the feeling of one well-educated reader there might be others, too, with whom I could talk more *folksy* on this subject. Of course, one could not say as much as before in the same space, for the purpose of technical language is to pack more meaning into fewer words. But at least we can say something about the fundamentals of "What is this public utility regulation, anyway? And why does it have to be national?"

If you go downtown to buy a pair of shoes for Junior or a can of sardines for the pantry, you have a considerable range in your shopping. There are lots of shoe stores and shoe manufacturers among whom you can pick and choose to fit your pocketbook and Junior's foot. And if Olson's don't have just the right kind of sardines at a good price, the At-Your-Service stores may have them, or else there's the corner delicatessen.

But when you want electric light in your house, or a telephone, or gas for your cookstove, there is (in most towns) only one place you can go for each of these—that is, to the electric company, the telephone company, or the gas company. We tried once having competition in these services, as between department stores, but it didn't work so well. In the town where I was a small boy we had to ask everybody whether his phone was on the "Home" system or the "Bell" system, and many people had to have both phones. It was inconvenient, and in the case of gas or electric service such competition meant wasteful duplication of plants, lines, offices and so forth.

So people generally decided to give an exclusive franchise to one company of a kind in each city. And since there was no competition, the rates and service of that company would have to be regulated. This is done in nearly all states by a state commission. At first the cities depended on making a bargain with the company when a franchise was given or renewed. But that was not satisfactory, so they tried the broader and more flexible type of regulation now in use.

That is, for example, if Harry Jones lived way out on the edge of town and wanted a telephone line extended to his house—but the phone company said it would cost too much and they weren't obliged to give service so far out—why, Harry would go to the state public utility commission. It would look into the matter and decide whether the company ought to extend a connection to the Jones house at its regular rates or whether Harry ought to pay part or all of the cost, this depending usually on the number of neighbors possibly to be served.

Then when it came to deciding what rates the people of a whole town should pay—whether the price, say, of electricity should be increased or lowered—there was a much more complicated lot of arithmetic involved. Legislatures and courts decided the commissions should allow rates that would just earn a reasonable return on the fair value of the company's property. There have always been several opinions as to how much was a reasonable return and especially as to what was the correct measure of value of the plant—questions which it isn't necessary to go into here. There have been questions also of how much the company ought to lay aside to keep up its equipment, and of whether certain items ought to be counted as valid running expenses or investments.

These things the state commissions have dealt with to the extent of their abilities. Although nearly all the states have such commissions, some of them are handicapped by lack of broad enough authority or enough funds to do a thorough job.

Now, suppose you live in one of the many places where natural gas is brought in by pipeline from another state—maybe West Virginia gas in Ohio, or an Illinois city supplied from Texas. Usually the pipeline company sells the gas at the city limits to a local distributing company, which carries it to your home. The state commission can regulate how much of a margin the local company charges for distributing that gas, but it cannot say whether the price the local company has to pay to the pipeline company is fair or not. And that wholesale price may be a large part of your bill.

The state commission cannot intervene there, because the piping of gas from the distant field is interstate commerce, hence subject only to federal regulation—which means no regulation until Congress establishes a control which the Supreme Court will uphold.

Moreover, the pipeline company and the local gas company may belong actually to the same men, who are merely dealing with themselves. The two firms may be just different units under a single holding company with one set of officers. There is then no effective bargaining over the wholesale price at the city gates, and the head of the holding company can set that rate to suit his interest. The distributing company may show the commission that after what it has to pay for gas it makes only a modest profit; but the pipeline company may be turning in to their common owner a nice lot of velvet.

This business of building up pyramids of holding companies—in fact, holding companies upon holding companies, many layers deep—and then dealing with one's self through labyrinthine passages between corporations, or within the pyramid, has been highly developed in some parts of the electrical industry. With the birth of high-voltage transmission lines between cities there came an urge to hook together hundreds of local companies into great power systems. In addition, a single large company could often borrow money for construction, buy quantities of supplies or furnish engineering skill more cheaply and effectively than scattered small companies could.

Or, as the Federal Trade Commission's studies have indicated, the one large company, through its branches, would go ahead and do all these things for the local companies it owned, sometimes more cheaply, but sometimes more expensively.

* * *

Here, for instance, a town in one of these large systems needs a larger light plant. The president of the little local company is only an underling in the big holding corporation to which it belongs. He must have the plant built not on open bidding among contractors but by a construction firm belonging to the holding corporation or some of its officials. Probably an investment house affiliated with the holding company raises the capital for the job, and receives a commission for that. In the end the holding company may supply the officers and management of the local utility—for a fee.

All these costs may be fairly figured and charged to the local company, or they may not be. The state public service commission has little or nothing to say about them, because they are transactions with companies outside its jurisdiction. Yet it is obliged by law to permit a rate that will cover these expenditures and earn a return on them.

Now it is proposed, in federal legislation which is before the courts, to set up federal regulation of interstate gas and electric utilities by the Securities Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission, and among other things to make the holding companies simplify or possibly abandon their intricate paper structures—structures which, to tell the truth, have sometimes been made complicated by quirks of state laws.

In the telephone field there has been a corresponding uncertainty and argument as to whether the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent corporation of a great system of regional and local telephone companies, is drawing off more than a proper share of revenue in charges for long distance calls. This is one of the subjects studied by the new Federal Communications Commission.

Thus far we have spoken almost entirely of questions from the consumer's point of view. There is, however, an important consideration of protecting the investor, the person with a small amount of savings who puts it into the stocks or bonds of a utility company as an institution for substantial public service. A wide divergence of opinion exists as to whether the investor needs to be protected more from overenthusiastic promoters who want to use his money in the utility field or from overzealous public officials who might regulate the utilities out of business.

Some holding company practices concern both investors and consumers at once. For example, when a large gas or electric system is reaching out for new towns and territory it sometimes pays ambitious prices for control of hitherto independent local operating companies. Though this does not mean the state commission has to recognize that price as the valuation for rate-making purposes, it does mean the acquiring company will likely employ clever lawyers and publicity men to try to keep the rates up; for it has spent that much of the stockholders' money and must do its best to show a return on it.

* * *

Another way the investor's interest sometimes is involved is this: He has been sold securities in utility holding companies by salesmen who emphasized the importance of diversity in the investment, that is, of having a security supported by earnings in a number of localities rather than in only one. But the salesmen did not point out the thinness of the investment in some instances in proportion to its breadth. These holding companies were so organized as to skim off the cream of the earnings in the operating companies, and when the operating earnings went down below the cream level there were no earnings at all to the companies at the top of the pyramid whose stocks had been so widely sold.

The investor's loss—either from the crumbling of a promoter's dream or from destructive and arbitrary regulation—is a larger, more immediate and tangible one individually than the loss to the consumer if his rates are excessive. In fact, utilities people point out that the average American family probably spends more for motion picture shows than it does for electricity. The Consolidated Gas Company points out that the average electric bill in New York City is $2.45 a month and that this is about 8 cents a day, or less than the price of a shoe shine—though not many persons have a shoe shine every day. The average electric bill for the country is nearer $3 a month.

So, you and I may agree that the difference of a half-cent or a cent in the rate for electricity doesn't make a big enough item in the ordinary household budget for the American public to become very much excited about it. We may agree that the men in the public utilities industries have, on the whole, done a very commendable job and put splendid conveniences within our reach which we do not fully appreciate.

Yet if there are abuses on the fringes of that industry, if there are places where the job isn't being done as well as it should be, the mental habits of the average American are such that he is more stirred by the suspicion that somebody is getting rich from making a monkey out of him than he is over a matter of a few cents more or less out of his pocket. For that reason, if no other, I feel sure we shall sooner or later have some kind of federal regulation of public utilities in the United States.

# We Dream Too Much

## *That, Says Pearl Buck, Is the Trouble With Fiction and Films, Wherein "Happy Endings" Often Encourage Us All to Dodge Real Issues and Avoid Knowing Our True Selves*

By Marjorie Shuler

PEARL BUCK IS AGAINST happy endings. Not that Miss Buck (Mrs. Richard Walsh) has an aversion to pleasant happenings. Indeed she does her share to bring them about. But she does believe that the traditional "and so they lived happily ever after" finish to plays and books perpetuates the illusions of childhood and prevents the individual from facing frankly the problems of human living and learning how to triumph over them.

She said this to me the other afternoon, at her desk at the John Day Company. That firm published her own "The Good Earth" and now she is a partner in it, continuing to write, and also reading about 30 manuscripts weekly from other authors.

We were having a day together, a day which characteristically included work, as her days always do. Indeed I thought as I sat there that I had never seen her when she was not working. This time she had been "working" in the sense that she was making an effort to help a foreign author feel at home in New York City. When she gardens—her chief recreation—she works. The two other diversions that she likes are walking and cooking—both work. But all work is pleasure, and she says that everything that she does she enjoys.

There is apt to be an exception to every such generalization, however, and hers is the 12 years that she taught school, something she hopes she never will have to do again. She does not believe that she is adapted to teaching and she dislikes classroom routine. But even there she enjoyed the occasional ambitious student and the results of that student's work.

* * *

Now this exceedingly purposeful person was at work in another form, patiently producing ideas for my avid pencil and scrap of copy paper. And her aversion to happy endings was the chief of these ideas.

"I dislike happy endings," she said, "because living, at least human living, is not that way. It is full of problems and the only way to realize happiness is to learn one's self and to stamp out all personal fear through knowing that one can surmount any difficulty. Oriental countries, which are so much poorer in personal possessions than we in America, actually are more contented than we are.

"Here, there is a general tendency to keep childhood happy and protected, to prevent children from knowing about family worries and family responsibilities, to maintain for them the illusion that everything is all right. So children grow into adults whose great desire is to prolong childhood, or to regain it by hours with a book or before a motion picture screen where all troubles are resolved into thin air and the hero and heroine achieve all that they want.

"Instead of saying that they have so much tragedy in their own lives that they do not want to encounter it in the world of fiction, people should seek books and plays which deal with their very own problems and show how others have won a way through to happiness," she said.

* * *

"I certainly do not mean that authors should set forth sordid fare, but I do mean that they should create realistic situations which their public should be willing to face realistically.

"This business of always giving the public dreams sets up false standards. It increases the tendency to state happiness in terms of success, money, romance, the kind of marriage of a prince and princess. It puts a premium on young love, whereas the most uninteresting, the most standardized experience in the world is young love, varying only in the vocabulary and culture of the two who are experiencing it."

Miss Buck remarked that she did not know whether the demand for happy endings was shaped originally by authors and editors and producers and directors, or whether it began with the public. But one thing she is sure of and that is that the box office increases or declines according to whether the story gives people "a good feeling," that is, whether the working girl marries a millionaire, or the poor boy becomes a magnate.

"I am the last person in the world to say that poverty helps and that it is the great developer of character," Miss Buck added. "But I am sure that the person who is crushed by poverty would be equally helpless in the face of the responsibilities of wealth. Money is useful but it does not buy the way out of one's personal problems. The road to triumph over adversity is by learning one's self. The one stable, steady thing is not security but the valiant, dauntless spirit which knows that it can face any insecurity."

A kind of working plan for living, she was offering, and it reminded me again that always when I have seen her she has been working. When she goes to The Woman Pays Club, that famous feminine version of the famous Dutch Treat Club, it usually is because she has been asked to speak, not because she wants to drop into a seat for idle talk with the actresses, writers, sculptors and painters who make up its membership.

At the occasional party where I meet her she never is the passive guest, receiving the entertainment offered by others, but an active participant, either in what she says herself or in her constant watchful observance of the speech of others.

* * *

The first time that I went to her office she was posing for a photographer at the same time that she tried to tell me how she was "discovering" America.

From the time that she was three months old she had lived in China, except for a brief college course in the United States, and now that she was back to live in New York City, she was eager to find out what her own country was like. And the only way to do that, she explained, was to take a job and work.

"You don't know people just by meeting them socially," she had said. "You must work with them before you really know them."

Even then she was making acquaintances among all kinds of people on the street, in shops and offices, everywhere, and she had come to the conclusion that there is not much difference between a ricksha puller in Shanghai and a taxi driver in New York City. She had expected to find strain and confusion but was learning to her surprise that Americans take considerable time off for recreation. She had been told that New York would seem busy and bustling beside the equanimity of China and she was finding that there is far less squabbling on the streets of the western world than on those of the eastern world.

Because she began her writing career later than some authors, she had made a definite plan to cram plenty of work into the next few years. Her first attempts at authorship had been made late at night after her duties as housewife, teacher and mother had ended for the day. Between cooking, washing, teaching, and tending sick children she set down her early books, typing and retyping every word herself. Now in a new environment she was setting herself new tasks and today she is fulfilling them.

Her new serial, the story of her mother who went from the United States to live in China, has been published and the next book is under way, a story of America with Chinese people in it. Thus she will have completed the cycle which she began with her stories of China. She wants to do a play and she will continue to write short stories as well as books, although her preference is for the longer, more complete theme development which the novel affords.

* * *

In her reading for John Day Company she is searching for the great American novel. After going over several hundred manuscripts she understands why it is that many editors are beginning to say that they will only examine solicited copy. But because she herself was an unknown when she began to send her novel to one publisher after another, she cannot bear to ignore those others who are trying to get a start.

There are two outstanding reasons for failure on the part of inexperienced writers, she believes. One is that they lack sufficient talent; the other that they do not have the patience to rewrite, polish, and perfect their ideas for their physical presentation on paper.

Some of them have an additional fault, that they do not penetrate deeply enough into living, but send their characters around blindly as though they were moving in the dark, rather than being actuated by a definite motive or reason. Journalism is the worst possible school for the novelist in Miss Buck's opinion, and she believes that "the front page and fiction have nothing whatever in common."

Lack of time is not the deterrent that many persons believe it to be, says this writer.

"The people who say they would write if only they had time to do so do not know what they are talking about," said Miss Buck. "There is no such thing as freedom for any of us. Every relationship brings its responsibilities. Either you become a part of the living experience of some one else, or they become a part of your own. If you are completely free you are alone, which means that you are in no one's life and no one is in yours. Therefore you do not know human life and you have nothing about which to write."

© Harris and Ewing

PEARL BUCK, RECENTLY OF CHINA, NOW OF NEW YORK
After Introducing the Real China to Much of the Western World in Her Novel, "The Good Earth," She Has Gone On to Further Literary Successes.

# Cargoes of Sea Water

## *When the Atlantis Puts Out on a Voyage of Discovery It May Bring Back Information That Will Affect Next Season's Fish Price or Reveal Secrets of Eons Ago*

By Herbert B. Nichols

OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, WOODS HOLE, MASS.
Home Port of the Atlantis, Research Vessel Which Brings Back Cargoes of Information About the Wonders of the Sea.

*Lat 41°39" N*
*Long 68°37" W*

THE RESEARCH SHIP ATLANTIS, with the Gulf of Maine off her port bow, swung around and headed home as Capt. Frederick McMurray, her skipper, issued his orders—

"Set the mains'l. Course west."

"Aye, aye, sir."

For three days the crew of twelve men and officers bowed to the caprices of six physical scientists on board who were engaged in research work in the gulf. Spanking breezes and clear weather followed sailors and oceanographers from the time they left Cape Cod's elbow at Woods Hole until their work was finished. Now they were bound for home and the sailor was boss.

Fishermen which the Atlantis met in the course of her cruise paid little attention to the trim ketch sailing in their midst. Capturing haddock and cod for the Boston market was their chief interest, though they did find time to exchange greetings.

These fishermen work day and night, and why should they worry about what the largest ketch afloat was doing. While the size of their catch directly affected the pocketbooks of New England housewives, what possible connection could sea-going scientists have with the price of fish?

* * *

During the night, powerful searchlights distinguished the Atlantis from other craft. The Atlantis was "fishing," too, but the cargo she caught consisted of sea water gleaned from assorted depths, tubes of ocean-bottom ooze and muck, and records of sea-water temperature at different locations in the gulf. The only sign of fish aboard was the long dried fin of a shark lashed to the headstay as a good-luck charm. This was the sailors' "rabbit foot."

Yet, strange as it may seem, this odd cargo does have a bearing on "the price of fish in Boston." Together with several hundred similar cargoes, it will yield statistics of great value to New England's fishing industry, for temperature conditions in the Maine gulf directly affect spawning and consequently the size of the catch on Georges Bank during future seasons.

Similarly, the abundance of plankton, small sea life which forms the food of fishes, also affects the catch. The plankton, in turn, depend for their abundance upon the quantity of microscopic plant life and free oxygen in the sea, and plant life abundance depends upon the supply of mineral salts. Thus the study of sea chemistry is important.

The area of the ocean in which seaweeds are found is very small compared with its whole extent, since they rarely extend in quantity for more than a few hundred yards from shore. But the small plants suspended in the water and called phytoplankton by the sea botanists are of a much different nature. They have no complex roots, stems, or shoots and are so tiny they can pass through a fine silk net. Most of them are diatoms, beautiful objects consisting of a thin film of protoplasm and a silica external skeleton.

Benefits already experienced from physical analysis of the sea have more than repaid past expenditures of money and effort, though not all expenditures for collecting data show an immediate "cash" value.

There's no room on board the Atlantis for sightseers. The writer and photographer who planned an assignment at sea to escape city noise and confusion, and to obtain at the same time sea experience and an insight into oceanography, found themselves listed as assistant meteorologist and assistant ichthyologist, respectively. That their value to the scientific party in these capacities was negligible goes without saying.

They soon found that oceanographers work twenty-four hours a day when at sea, plus the time ordinary workers usually subtract for meals and sleeping. They'd rather collect data than eat.

It was early afternoon when the screw of the Atlantis chewed her Diesel way out of Woods Hole and into the lee of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island, riding majestically past Stone Horse and Handkerchief lightships. The jib, fore stays'l and mizzen accepted a little help from what breeze there was, but the main power came from the 300-horsepower Diesel engine.

At supper that night, the press noticed how cleverly the table in the dining salon was balanced, so that it remained level whenever an occasional swell rolled the Atlantis on its side. Food and dishes were thus prevented from sliding into laps.

At 9 o'clock, assistant meteorologist and assistant ichthyologist turned in, but not to sleep. At first it was only engine noise that bothered them. Then suddenly the bunks seemed very narrow, and it was noticed that one needed collapsible limbs to fit in for length. The overpublicized "soothing" quality of water slithering past the hull might have lulled a sailor to sleep, but, when the Atlantis met open sea, her rolling and pitching spoiled all rhythm.

At midnight an ingenious device called a "fathometer" went into action. This machine is the sailor's friend, for its invention did away with the necessity of tossing out a lead weight on the end of a rope to find out how deep the water might be.

Instead, a radio operator turns a knob and sends a sound wave down to the ocean bottom, reading from a dial the distance to the bottom in either meters or fathoms. Readings vary according to the time necessary for the sound wave to travel down and bounce back up again. The deeper the water, the longer it takes.

All of which makes a very interesting theory, but the sound wave used is made by dropping an electrically operated hammer on the hull of the ship. The effect upon a sleeper is like the banging of a riveter's hammer on bed posts of steel. Bang clack—bang clack—bang clack—sang the fathometer all night long.

Meanwhile, the oceanographers began work, adding the rumble of big winches and the whine of wire being played out. "Oceanographers" took in everybody on board, for even ordinary seamen knew what was wanted and could handle the scientific gear as well as specialists in ocean research. In fact, the first mate, Nathan T. Kelly, and several members of the crew have broken in many landlubber researchists in the use of the special equipment.

* * *

The sailors take an interest in the work, too, for such books as the "Chemistry and Physics of Sea Water" or the "Seasonal Changes in the Silica Content of Water in Relation to the Phytoplankton" may be found in their bunks. They love to tell stories on the scientists.

"You never can guess what they'll want to do next," was the consensus. The best yarn concerned the "poverty" of the oceanographers who operate this $2,000,000 endowed institution. The Atlantis was in the Gulf of Mexico and everyone wanted to make a much-talked-of plane trip from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. "But the scientists didn't have any funds for that purpose and we sailors had to go alone," they said.

With powerful searchlights playing on deck and a sailor operating the main deck winch like the motorman on a street car, First Mate Kelly hooks a 100-pound weight on the end of the cable and gives the signal to lower. At intervals along the wire he ties on thermometers and water bottles which mechanically tell researchists the temperatures at various depths and also bring back sealed samples of the water at each level. Apparently there is a tremendous difference in the chemical make-up of salt water at different levels and in different parts of the sea.

At times, in order to obtain cores of mud showing ocean floor stratifications, a device, looking like two pieces of pipe with a heavy lump of lead at the upper end to force it down into the mud, was called into play. Inside the pipes were placed glass tubes which were detached when the apparatus was brought to the surface again, and the two ends then plugged with rubber corks.

The strata exhibited in the mud are to the oceanographer what land strata are to the geologist. They tell a graphic story, for instance, about what kind of living things the sea harbored in recent centuries, how fast the ocean bed is being built, and of what material.

But the latest discovery that has aroused intense interest in oceanog-

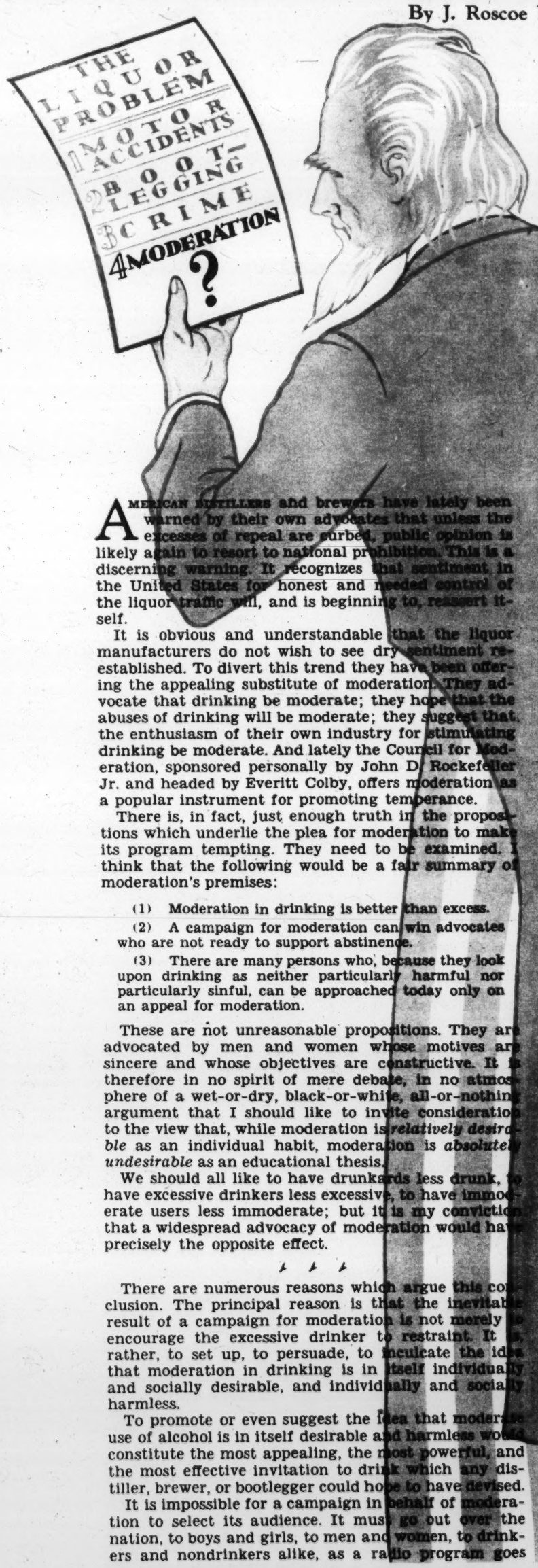
*(Continued on page 12)*

SAMPLES OF SEA WATER
The Special Bottle and Thermometer, Lowered Away Into the Depths of the Ocean, Bring to the Surface Records and Materials From Which the Detectives of the Deep Can Deduce Amazing Facts.

# H A L F • A • L O A F

## IN THIS CASE IS *WORSE* THAN NONE

By J. Roscoe Drummond




AMERICAN DISTILLERS and brewers have lately been warned by their own advocates that unless the excesses of repeal are curbed, public opinion is likely again to resort to national prohibition. This is a discerning warning. It recognizes that sentiment in the United States for honest and needed control of the liquor traffic will, and is beginning to, reassert itself.

It is obvious and understandable that the liquor manufacturers do not wish to see dry sentiment reestablished. To divert this trend they have been offering the appealing substitute of moderation. They advocate that drinking be moderate; they hope that the abuses of drinking will be moderate; they suggest that the enthusiasm of their own industry for stimulating drinking be moderate. And lately the Council for Moderation, sponsored personally by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and headed by Everitt Colby, offers moderation as a popular instrument for promoting temperance.

There is, in fact, just enough truth in the propositions which underlie the plea for moderation to make its program tempting. They need to be examined. I think that the following would be a fair summary of moderation's premises:

(1) Moderation in drinking is better than excess.

(2) A campaign for moderation can win advocates who are not ready to support abstinence.

(3) There are many persons who, because they look upon drinking as neither particularly harmful nor particularly sinful, can be approached today only on an appeal for moderation.

These are not unreasonable propositions. They are advocated by men and women whose motives are sincere and whose objectives are constructive. It is therefore in no spirit of mere debate, in no atmosphere of a wet-or-dry, black-or-white, all-or-nothing argument that I should like to invite consideration to the view that, while moderation is *relatively desirable* as an individual habit, moderation is *absolutely undesirable* as an educational thesis.

We should all like to have drunkards less drunk, to have excessive drinkers less excessive, to have immoderate users less immoderate; but it is my conviction that a widespread advocacy of moderation would have precisely the opposite effect.

* * *

There are numerous reasons which argue this conclusion. The principal reason is that the inevitable result of a campaign for moderation is not merely to encourage the excessive drinker to restraint. It is, rather, to set up, to persuade, to inculcate the idea that moderation in drinking is in itself individually and socially desirable, and individually and socially harmless.

To promote or even suggest the idea that moderate use of alcohol is in itself desirable and harmless would constitute the most appealing, the most powerful, and the most effective invitation to drink which any distiller, brewer, or bootlegger could hope to have devised.

It is impossible for a campaign in behalf of moderation to select its audience. It must go out over the nation, to boys and girls, to men and women, to drinkers and nondrinkers alike, as a radio program goes out over the air. If a campaign for moderation could be directed to excessive drinkers individually or as a body and explain why excessive drinking is excessively unfair to society, it would be performing a service. But this is not possible, and therefore the alternative of a general educational campaign setting forth moderation as a commendable objective in itself cannot fail, in my judgment, to encourage nondrinkers to believe that moderate drinking is a proper and worthy habit, and at the same time to give excessive drinkers a pseudo justification for their excess—because excessive drinking then becomes a matter of individual standard.

There are those who see moderation as a forward step in alcohol education. We differ not in objective but only in the assessment of facts. It is suggested, for example, that the Council for Moderation may provide the "decade's most significant piece of mass education." I believe that it is because the campaign for moderation is to be an effort at "mass education" that it is most dangerous.

It is suggested that the "fact finding in this field" (of moderation) will be valuable. Can it be "fact finding" when the Council enters the laboratory of public opinion with its premise and its conclusion already established, namely, that drinking in moderation is individually and socially desirable, and individually and socially harmless?

It is suggested that if the new plea for moderation can lessen excessive drinking, it will have successfully addressed itself to "a group" which few temperance agencies could reach. It is because the campaign for moderation cannot preach its doctrine merely to "a group" that the appeal for moderation becomes an appeal for drinking. An education campaign for moderation cannot address itself merely to one group; it goes out to the whole nation, portraying and inculcating the idea to nondrinkers, to moderate drinkers, and to excessive drinkers alike, that moderate drinking is an end worthy in itself.

It is suggested that a campaign for moderation should be welcomed "as a possible invaluable temperance ally loaded with facts." I believe that a campaign for moderation is loaded with a harmful educational doctrine.

No one denies that alcohol is habit-forming. Excess does not lead to moderation, but moderation leads to excess.

No one denies that the use of alcohol, even in moderation, mars the capacities of all men, and deters them physically and mentally from the best work of which they are capable. Moderation begins this disabling process but does not halt it.

No one denies that "even a few drinks" make the automobile driver a cruel menace on the highway. Moderation encourages those "few drinks" and does nothing to discourage them.

There is, in the last analysis, but one vital point of departure between the program for moderation and the viewpoint which I am here presenting. The moderationists must believe that it is possible to encourage excessive drinkers to be less excessive by teaching the nation the relative value of moderation. I believe that in holding up to the nation the objective of moderation, the educational result will be to strengthen the appeal of drinking to thousands of young people by making moderation appear attainable, worthy, and harmless; and that this result will far outweigh any possible conversion of the relatively few immoderate drinkers to restraint.

* * *

It is no doubt better to gamble moderately than to gamble excessively. But I do not believe that to advocate moderate gambling would lessen gambling.

It is no doubt better to steal bread occasionally than to rob banks regularly. But I do not believe that to advocate moderate stealing would lessen stealing.

It is no doubt better to drink moderately than to drink excessively. But I do not believe that to advocate moderate drinking would lessen drinking.

Unquestionably there are those who believe that drinking in moderation is an end worthy in itself, but to advocate it does not promote general temperance.

An effective educational campaign is needed, but must it not rest on the spiritual truth and the human fact that alcoholic stimulant is unnatural to man, that it offers neither real pleasure nor real benefit?

Education cannot afford to rest upon less than the full truth, and its objective cannot afford to teach less than the true ideal.

# New Gateway

## *Rashin, Obscure Korean Fishing Village, Is Being Developed as a Deepw Manchoukuo, and It Promises to Rival Vladivostok*

By William Henry Cha

AN OBSCURE FISHING VILLAGE on the craggy coast of North Korea is well on the way to becoming a major economic link between Japan and Manchoukuo and seems destined to undermine very seriously the commercial significance of Russia's chief port on the Pacific, Vladivostok. Rashin, the village in question, owes its prospective rise to the status of a rival of Manchoukuo's long-established chief port, Dairen, to an admirable strategic and commercial location and to a naturally deep harbor, which will accommodate 10,000-ton ships after necessary improvements are carried out.

Yosuke Matsuoka, who announced Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations in 1933, and is now finding a full outlet for his abundant energy in his new post as president of the South Manchuria Railway, which is in charge of city, port and railway construction at Rashin, is enthusiastic over the prospects of the new harbor.

"Rashin is one of our largest new construction enterprises," he declared in the course of a talk with the writer. "It is an ideal outlet for a hinterland that possesses a great future. The timber, soya beans, coal, minerals and other exports of northern and northeastern Manchoukuo will naturally proceed to Japan by this route, which is shorter and cheaper than the present method of transportation through Dairen, which requires a long railroad haul. The opening of Rashin is a great convenience for communication with the ports of Japan's west coast, Niigata and Tsuruga. But I imagine most of the commercial exchange will be with our great industrial center, Osaka. The ships that take out Manchoukuo products will return loaded with Japanese textiles, sugar, manufactured goods, perhaps also with Japanese immigrants.

* * *

"We look forward to the day when Rashin, with its subsidiary ports, Yuki and Seishin, will be able to handle 10,000,000 tons of freight a year. This, to be sure, is still a long way in the future; our first five-year stage of development ends in 1937, when we expect to be able to take care of 3,000,000 tons of shipping. This figure will rise to 6,000,000 in 1942 and to 10,000,000 (counting in the capacity of Seishin and Yuki) by 1947. At the same time Rashin is by no means a mere paper project at the present time. We have just tunneled through a short railway line that connects Rashin with Yuki and makes it possible to run trains there directly from Hsinking, the capital, and from other towns. The first of the three big piers has also been opened."

Rashin is only about 150 miles from Vladivostok, the port founded by Russia's great governor of Eastern Siberia, Muraviev, after he had established Russia's title to the strip of Pacific coastline east of Manchuria, which is known as the Maritime Province. Muraviev gave his port the proud name Vladivostok, Ruler of the East; and up to the Russo-Japanese War of 1905 Russia was an increasingly powerful force in Pacific affairs. The building of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, cutting across North Manchuria, gave Vladivostok an all-rail connection with European Russia. Later, this was supplemented by the building of the longer, less convenient Ussuri line, which skirts around the bulging northern frontier of Manchuria, remaining all the time in Russian territory.

* * *

Russia's southward push in Manchuria did not stop until it reached the southern extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, obtained at a "lease" from helpless China. The Russo-Japanese War definitely transferred South Manchuria to Japanese control and Russia's collapse in the World War and the subsequent revolution led to a situation where Japan temporarily occupied Vladivostok and a number of towns in Eastern Siberia. International pressure, domestic murmurs over the high cost of the Siberian occupation, and the breakdown of the various anti-Bolshevik "governments" which the Japanese had been supporting caused a withdrawal of Japan from Siberia, which was completed with the evacuation of Vladivostok in 1922.

The Soviet Government in 1924 took over the Chinese Eastern Railroad after reaching an agreement with China on the question of joint operation. This came to an end with the sale of the railroad to Japan last March. But Vladivostok remained in Russian possession, a commercial rival of Japan's chief port, Dairen, and, in recent years, an important military and air base.

* * *

Some two or three years ago the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow brought up Vladivostok in a talk with Leo Karakhan, then Assistant Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. "That name, Ruler of the East, sounds imperialistic, and you are supposed to have abandoned imperialism," said the Japanese diplomat. "Why don't you change the name?" "We have changed other names, so we might alter Vladivostok," replied Karakhan. "For instance, we might call it—Sen Katayama."

It was a joking reply, but a joke that left a little sting. For Sen Katayama, who has subsequently passed on, was the pioneer leader of Japanese Communism. And Communism is not a popular subject with Japanese officials and diplomats. During 1932 and 1933, when extreme Nationalist feeling was at its height, occasional voices were heard in Japan, calling for Japanese annexation of Eastern Siberia, for driving Russia beyond Lake Baikal. But calmer counsels prevailed; the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railroad was carried out by a voluntary purchase and sale agreement; Soviet territorial integrity, guarded by the numerous airplanes, armored cars and tanks of the Far Eastern Army, remained unassailed.

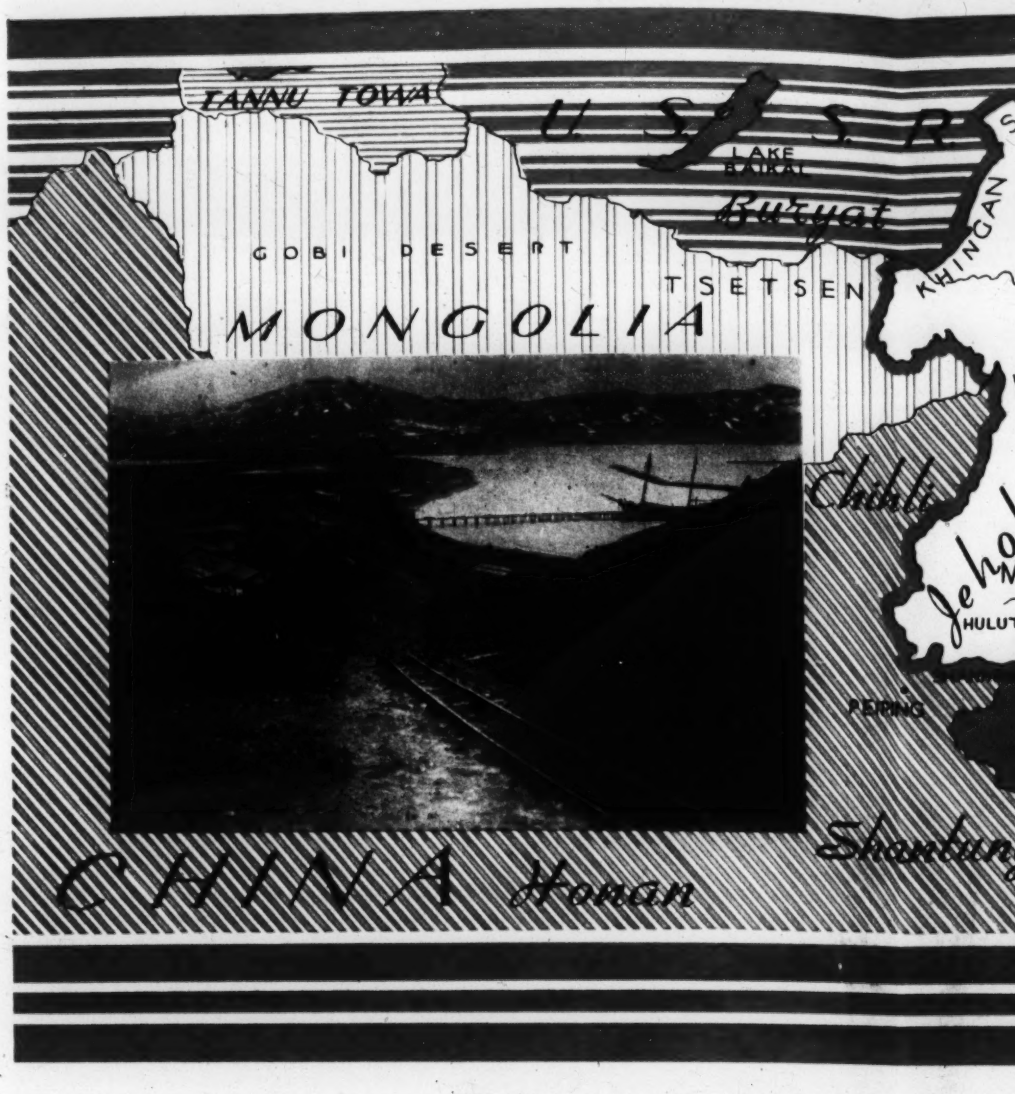
The building of Rashin, however, is a peaceful way of undermining Vladivostok, with its proud claim to be the Ruler of the East. Before the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Vladivostok was the natural outlet for the produce of North Manchuria. The distance required for transportation, especially for the produce of the country east of a north-and-south line drawn through Harbin, was much less to Vladivostok than to its main competitor, Dairen. The rivalry between these ports was keen; and periodic rate wars broke out between the Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway and the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway, in an effort to obtain the custom of the shippers of soya beans and other Manchurian products.

Now this situation has entirely changed. The South Manchurian Railway is supreme and has taken over its former rival, the Chinese Eastern. There is very little freight traffic over the line to Vladivostok. Shipments must be unloaded and reshipped at the border station, Pogranichnaya, because of the absence of a transshipment understanding between the Manchoukuo and Soviet railroad systems. So Vladivostok has been cut off from its natural hinterland, North Manchuria, and is dependent for its economic activity on Soviet military and industrial requirements and on the necessarily limited trade with the sparsely populated Maritime Province.

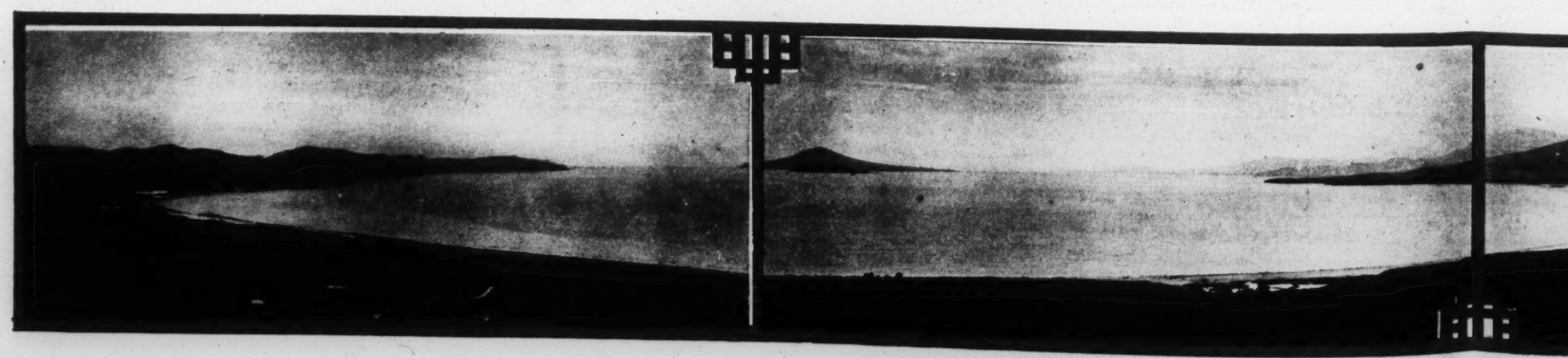
* * *

Japan doubtless viewed with satisfaction this decline in the significance of Russia's chief Pacific port. But the problem of an adequate outlet for the produce of North Manchuria remained. Rashin is the attempt to supply the answer. Before large-scale construction had commenced at Rashin some shipping activity had developed in Yuki, which is a short distance to the north of Rashin, and in Seishin, which is somewh neither Rashin' its dept accomm displace a bay the ent miles Seishin subsidia ful in t size, bu penditu three p nection Mancho

Rashi Japan ness in perisha kuo is a strong economi informa served




HOW THE NEW PORT WILL SERVE THE BUSTLING CITIES OF



A PANORAMA OF RASHIN, KOREA'S NEW PORT, IN ITS SETTING OF

# eway to Asia

## as a Deepwater Port to Facilitate Trade Relations Between Japan and Vladivostok and Dairen in Commercial Importance

am Henry Chamberlin

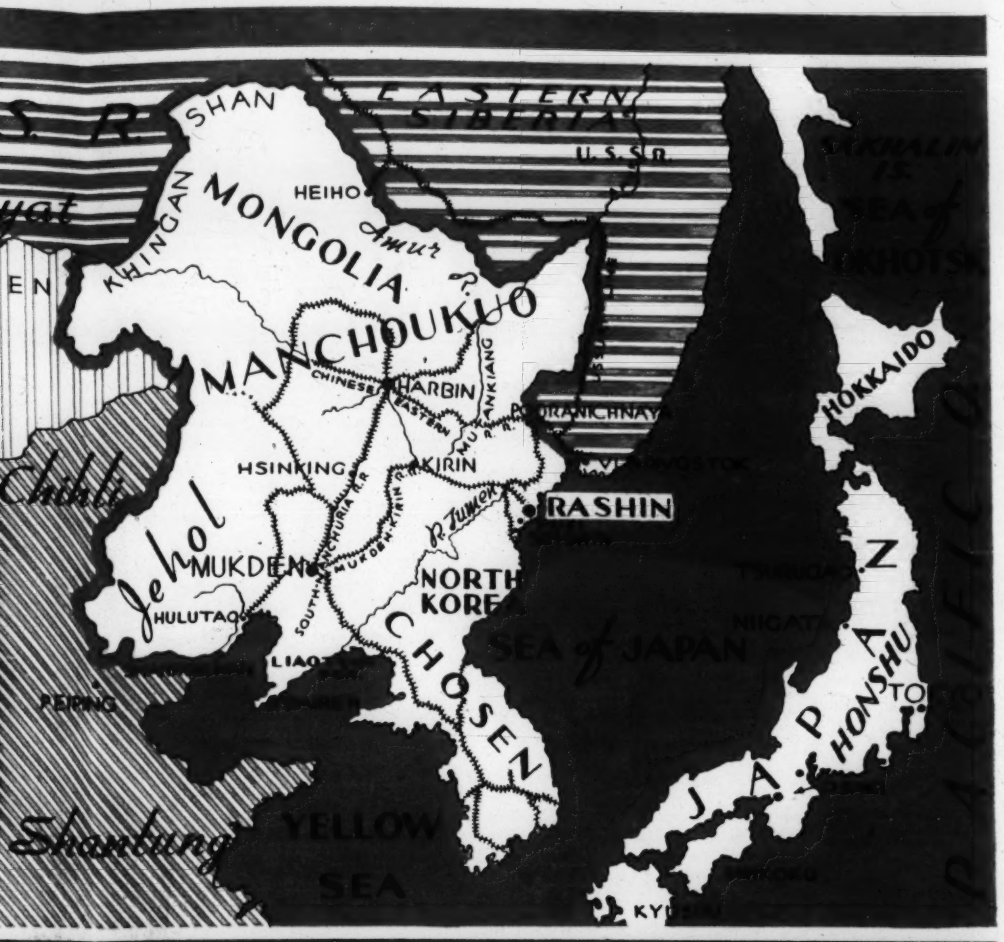



Photo by Southern Manchuria Railway Photo Service

HE BUSTLING CITIES OF MANCHOUKUO AND NORTHERN ASIA

he line be un- border of the under- kuo and ivostok hinter- is de- vity on require- limited d Mari-

atisfac- ance of But the for the mained. ply the truction he ship- n Yuki, he north which is

somewhat farther to the south. But neither Yuki nor Seishin possessed Rashin's splendid natural harbor, with its depth of over 30 feet, its capacity for accommodating vessels of 10,000 tons displacement, its sheltered position in a bay with two islands half blocking the entrance and its several square miles of anchorage. Consequently, Seishin and Yuki are being treated as subsidiary harbors, which will be useful in taking care of vessels of smaller size, but which are not worth large expenditure on future development. All three ports now possess direct rail connections with the inland provinces of Manchoukuo.

* * *

Rashin is about 200 miles nearer Japan than is Dairen, and its usefulness in connection with the shipment of perishable goods to or from Manchoukuo is regarded as very great. There is a strong element of state control in the economic life of Manchoukuo; and an informal division of territory to be served as between Dairen and Rashin has already been staked out. The hinterland of Rashin is to be, roughly, the extensive part of Manchoukuo which lies east of a line drawn from Heiho, on the Siberian frontier, to Hsinking and north of the main trunk line, which has been completed since the establishment of the present regime in Manchoukuo, linking Hsinking with the Korean coast.

Transportation to and from Rashin has been further facilitated by the construction of a railroad line between Harbin, the commercial and industrial center of North Manchuria, and Lafa, on the Hsinking-Rashin main line, and by the opening of a line between Mutankiang, on the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Tumen, one of the large stations on the Hsinking-Rashin line. Still another connecting link is the Mukden-Kirin line. It has sometimes been suggested that the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway would lose almost all economic value, in view of the virtual severance of transportation between Manchoukuo and Vladivostok. This is not altogether correct, because the freight formerly shipped to Vladivostok from various points along the Chinese Eastern Railway will now be dispatched to Rashin, by way of Mutankiang and Tumen. The need for the Chinese Eastern, or, as it is now called, the North Manchuria Railway, will therefore remain.

* * *

The South Manchuria Railway authorities do not believe that Rashin will injure the prosperity of Manchoukuo's long-established principal port, Dairen. They foresee an intensive development of the country which will provide abundant business for all the available ports. They point out that a considerable investment is being made in still another port, at Hulutao, near Shanhaikwan, the border town between Manchoukuo and North China. Hulutao is supposed to be the outlet for the mineral products of Jehol and the wool of the Mongol country that lies beyond Jehol.

Rashin today gives the impression of a mushroom boom town in the making. Twenty thousand laborers, mostly Koreans, are at work on the triple task of town building, pier construction and harbor improvement. The engineering and supervising staff is Japanese, and Rashin conveys the impression of a Japanese, rather than of a Korean town. What it suggests most of all, however, is a construction camp, which will ultimately give way to something more permanent. The one-story dwellings and offices, mostly of Japanese style, with loose, sliding doors and paper windows, are not adapted to the bitterly cold winds which sweep over this rugged North Korean coast in winter. When the city is built up on a more permanent basis it is very probable that the more solid type of architecture, so characteristic of Dairen, will be used.

One can distinguish two parts of Rashin. To the north, near Yuki, are ramshackle huts and small houses, hastily thrown up, as is usually the case when a new town grows up quickly around some building project. To the south are the outlines of the streets and larger buildings of the planned city. The business and shipping section will be on low ground, near the sea; the residential quarters will be built up on higher ground against the background of hills to the west.

* * *

Anyone who is acquainted with Dairen and the Japanese quarter of Mukden can envisage Rashin as it will probably be within five or ten years, with a central square or circle on which one will find a comfortable and inexpensive Yamato hotel, two leading banks and the most important government offices and business firms. Around this center will radiate the neat streets of a sanitary, well-policed, hard-working town. Rashin has grown from an obscure fishing hamlet, unnoticed on most maps, to a town of almost

50,000 inhabitants. By the time it strikes its full stride of development it will probably number its dwellers in hundreds of thousands.

At the present time Seishin, so far as shipping is concerned, offers a livelier picture than Rashin. There are regular steamer connections between Seishin and Niigata, one of the leading ports on Japan's western coast. Immigrants from Japan to Manchoukuo and soldiers who are going to Manchoukuo or who are coming home after fulfilling their term of service often travel by this route. This, incidentally, suggests two possibilities for Rashin's future.

* * *

Up to the present time Japanese immigration into Manchoukuo has been almost entirely restricted to the cities and towns. The immigration of peasants, intending to settle on the land, has been the thinnest kind of a trickle. But if conditions become more settled and the Japanese Government feels able to spend more money on colonization projects, a considerable settlement of Japanese colonists on unused land in North Manchuria would be possible; and Rashin would almost certainly be the main port of entry for such prospective colonists.

The strategic significance of the new port also cannot be overlooked. In the event of an emergency on the northern frontier of Manchoukuo, reinforcements could be rushed via Niigata or Tsuruga to Rashin, and thence to Harbin or to the centers of northern and northeastern Manchoukuo much more rapidly than they could be transported by the more familiar route from Kobe to Dairen. A saving of two or three days would be possible; and in modern warfare even two or three hours may be of decisive importance.

Moreover, Rashin may become an excellent naval base. Japanese naval spokesmen profess apprehension over the appearance of a Soviet submarine force in Pacific waters, with its base at Vladivostok. Rashin is far closer to the Siberian-Korean frontier than any other good harbor. Warships can ride at anchor in its capacious bay as well as commercial vessels. While no visible steps have yet been taken to fortify Rashin, it is unlikely that such an important future port, located so close to the Soviet frontier, will be permanently left undefended.

With the steady growth of Rashin, which directly faces Japan across the Sea of Japan and is about equally distant from Hokkaido, the northernmost, and Kyushu, the southernmost, of Japan's four largest islands, Manchoukuo acquires a side door which will supplement its front door, Dairen. A new gateway is opened for Japanese penetration into continental Asia. A most important link is forged between Japan and Manchoukuo.

ORT, IN ITS SETTING OF HILLS OVERLOOKING THE SEA OF JAPAN

# Among the New Books

## Tales of the Sea

**Racing the Seas**, by Ahto Walter and Tom Olsen. London. Hurst & Blackett. 15s. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.75.
**Sea Lure**, by Arthur Lamsley. London: Heath Cranton. 6s.

SAILING ROUND THE WORLD in small boats is usually the prerogative of amateurs with private incomes. The author of "Racing the Seas" is an exception. He came of a seafaring family whose members were expected to support themselves and he ran away from school to sail before the mast. Fired by a remark of Alain Gerbault that the sailing of small boats in deep water is impossible for the average sailor, he determined to prove this statement untrue. For £15 he bought a double-ended ketch under 30 feet in length which had been out of commission for years and was lying in the mud near his native Tallinn. A new mast cost four shillings and sail-cloth 10 shillings.

When the ketch was fitted out, the harbor master refused a certificate of seaworthiness. But Ahto Walter set sail for America in her with his brother. By the time they reached the south of England, a leak had started. They patched it with canvas. In the face of advice from local fishermen, the Ahto sailed for Madeira. Three days out she ran into a storm which lasted nearly a week. They lost two sea anchors, their rudder was damaged and for nearly the entire time they had to pump to keep her afloat. Kon, the brother, although he could not swim, mended the rudder while Mr. Walter stood by with a sheath knife lashed to the end of a boat hook to fend off sharks. The Ahto sailed to Miami and to New York. She was too small to enter the transatlantic race to Plymouth but Mr. Walter took part unofficially. In mid-Atlantic his crew was washed overboard, but fortunately was rescued.

These are only an indication of the kind of experiences met with during the cruise; Mr. Walter seemed entirely unshaken. Selling the Ahto at Plymouth for £200 he bought another, even smaller boat, 27 feet in length, in order to repeat and extend the previous cruise and his further adventures are quite as remarkable.

The narrative is simple, straightforward and vivid. It is a pity the illustrations have no captions and that there is no map or chart.

"Sea Lure" is a collection of some eight sea stories. Its tone is sentimental but the title piece advocating the pleasures of cruising in the English Channel is attractive and there is an exciting description of "Royal Race," in which the author was one of the crew aboard the Westward, which tied for first place with the King's yacht Britannia, with the King on board, after racing in half a gale. E. M. V.

## The Beginning of a Great Career

**T. H. Huxley's Diary of the Voyage of H. M. S. Rattlesnake**, edited by Prof. Julian Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s. (As "Diary of the Rattlesnake's Voyage." New York: Doubleday. $3.)

WHEN THE LATE Leonard Huxley wrote the life of his famous father, he he did not, apparently, know of the existence of the diary Thomas Huxley kept in the first critical years of his career. They were critical years, for Huxley's voyage as a naturalist on the Rattlesnake was as decisive for him as Darwin's more celebrated voyage on the Beagle. But for the chance of going with the Rattlesnake, as assistant surgeon and naturalist, Huxley might have remained a doctor for the rest of his life.

The course of the voyage lay from Plymouth to Madeira and then on to Rio. From Rio, the not very congenial company proceeded to the Cape and Mauritius and on to Sydney. In Sydney, the serious young diarist, who was continually meditating upon his conduct and struggling to impose intellectual order upon his thoughts, fell in love with the lady he eventually married; and when he was forced to descend from the supreme exaltation of being in love to the tiresome company of ordinary mortals, as the voyage continued to the Great Barrier Reef, he was sunk in apathy and in profound doubt of his capacities as a natural scientist and of his attractions as a human being. The corals he had planned to investigate apparently raised not a spark of interest and he found himself doing nothing but sleep, read novels and detest his fellow man. In 1849 communications were bad and news of the success of his reports, which would have had a good effect, was dismally delayed.

* * *

The diary is not very revelatory about the nature of the private crisis through which Huxley passed; and this is not extraordinary. Gorki once remarked of Tolstoy, who was a congenial diarist, that he probably never wrote down the real things. Huxley had too much of the moral gymnast in him to speak intimately for long about himself even to the most virgin sheet of paper. Such moralists deal mainly not with the story of their actions but with conclusions. The glimpses and the general outline of him that we get make their impression; but the lay reader will turn with greater satisfaction from this and the mysterious scientific data to those observations of strange lands and people which a sometimes wayward and sometimes conscientious writer vouchsafes.

The most exciting pages are those concerned with the study of the natives of the islands off New Guinea, for here Huxley's earlier apathy gave place to a keen fascination with the habits of primitive people. Prof. Julian Huxley has put all this material in its place as part of history, but with or without this commentary, it is excellent reading. The canoes, the pottery, the domestic life and customs of the savages—who were, on the whole, friendly—awakened his superb curiosity. This is all very readable stuff and the whole scene comes vividly to life. His humor improves. He invented names for the strange creatures who thronged round the boat in the canoes—the Dandy, the Dancing Master, are among them—and there was one old man who, he says, was like the Bishop of Norwich and horrified one officer of the British navy by offering to rub noses with him!

* * *

On one island the party picked up a white woman from Aberdeen who had been shipwrecked and who for years had been cared for by the natives. She had lived as they did, though she was treated as a kind of tame pet, and now spoke their language which she mixed with the little she could remember of her original Scottish dialect. This strange woman was a mine of information and it appeared to Huxley, after hearing her stories, that the domestic affections were even poorer among the natives than on board ship. His observations are strengthened in interest by their scientific direction, and their youthful freshness and vigor are delightful. The book offers one the rare chance of watching the hesitant beginning of a great career and Prof. Julian Huxley's commentary puts the whole episode in an agreeable and helpful setting.

V. S. PRITCHETT

## Sir Henry Thornton

**The Tragedy of Henry Thornton**, by D'Arcy Marsh. Toronto: The Macmillans in Canada. $3.75.

IF SIR HENRY THORNTON had been less the gentleman, the outcome of his brilliant career might have been, as the world judges success, more successful. When he gave his word, he kept it. So it never occurred to him, in his minutest dealings, that others would not do as much. He had a genius for railroading, and he applied it mostly to that ticklish kind of railroading, under state ownership.

Sir Henry came out from England to assume the presidency of the Canadian National Railways in 1922. For a while his competence, his fair dealings with the personnel, the impression he made on the road's constituency made him a brilliant hero. He became well known as a living figure—a singularly humane and friendly one—and a brilliant modern legend as well. But as time passed, snipers began to roost in the trees.

In 1931 a hanging committee was assembled at Ottawa. Notwithstanding the unremitting war waged on him thenceforth until the end, he could have saved himself at the last, when he had used up all the weapons his own standards considered proper. But the day before he left office, he went through his personal files, taking out all the papers that would have turned the light where it belonged, showing the petty motives and ambitions, the envy, greed, jealousy that had at last tripped him up. These he took with his own hands down into the cellar of the drafty old building in McGill Street and burned them. In that moment of course he became greater than he had ever been—though it no longer made any difference, so far as his career was concerned.

This, in brief, is the sum of what Mr. Marsh has to tell. There are many sound reasons for the telling, aside from history. It is perhaps a more exciting industrial drama than any other in our factual time. Then, too, it is *in memoriam*, between the lines, and many who knew Sir Henry, and something of events which promised so well and had such a bitter outcome, will exclaim with satisfaction that there is, in print, a record which Sir Henry himself would never have assembled.

Mr. Marsh was under difficulties, but he has not sentimentalized his material. Obviously, he admired Sir Henry, but he has not been incapable of perceiving interlocking forces and events, and interpreting them without prejudice.

---

Viking has published in America Carl Fallas's novel, "The Wooden Pillow." The English edition (Heinemann) was reviewed in these columns Dec. 31.

---

Adrian Bell's "The Balcony," reviewed in these columns Dec. 26 in the English edition (Cobden-Sanderson), is now published in the United States by Simon & Schuster.

## The Book Window

### A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

#### Art, Music, Drama

**Hokusai**, by Gustav Eckstein (Harper, $2.50), sets forth in a play of 14 scenes characteristic incidents in the life of the leader of the popular school of nineteenth-century Japanese artists, covering some 80 years of his activity, and illustrated by reproductions of his sketches.

* * *

**A Midsummer Night's Dream** (Grosset & Dunlap, 50 cents). Scenario with illustrations from the motion picture version just released by Warner Brothers and a brief foreword by Max Reinhardt, who designed the general scheme for the film.

* * *

**Egg Tempera Painting**, by Vaclav Vytlacil and Rupert Davidson Turnbull (Oxford, $1.75). A manual of technique of the several related processes, including tempera underpainting, oil emulsion painting and gouache.

* * *

**Seurat and the Evolution of "La Grande Jatte"** (University of Chicago, $1.50). One of the "Studies of Meaning in Art" published by the Renaissance Society of the University of Chicago. The small book of 63 pages of text, and as many more devoted to illustrations, analyzes the theory and practice of the noted neo-impressionist.

* * *

**Humanities**, with words and pictures, by John and Ruth Vassos (Dutton, $5). Pictures by John Vassos and short texts by Ruth Vassos illustrating and commenting on the chaos and maladjustment of these times.

* * *

**Art Treasures and Intrigue**, by James Henry Duveen (Doubleday, $3.50), initiates the layman into the hazards, the sharp practices and the big deals incident to the international art business. (Published in England under the title of "Collections and Recollections.")

#### Fiction

**Gold of Toulouse**, by John Clayton (Claude Kendall, $3). Tale of a small band of adventurers fighting in the Albigensian Crusade in thirteenth-century Provence. Blood and thunder in the land of the troubadours.

* * *

**Dr. Ibrahim**, by John Knittel (Stokes, $2.50). Story of the rise of an Egyptian street urchin to an internationally famous surgeon. Vivid and entertaining, with excellent atmosphere.

* * *

**Your Life Lies Before You**, by Harry Hansen (Harcourt, $2.50). Youth in a midwest town at the turn of the century. Romance of a young man, hesitating between two careers, and the girl who influenced his selection. Slight.

* * *

**Edna, His Wife**, by Margaret Ayer Barnes (Houghton, $2.50). The story of a naïve Gibson girl who never achieved sophistication in spite of her marriage to a brilliant man. A vivid panorama of these changing years.

* * *

**The Longest Years**, by Sigrid Undset (Knopf, $2.50). An account of the author's childhood, in Norway, slightly disguised as fiction. Entirely delightful, it is also a profound study of a child's reactions to her world.

* * *

**A House Too Old**, by Mark Schorer (Reguel & Hitchcock, $2.50). Depressing history of a small Wisconsin town, improved by its strong, vivid central character, Selma Hauser. Good panorama of the Middlewest growth.

* * *

**A Stone Came Rolling**, by Fielding Burke (Longmans, $2.50). Economic and social tumult in the Carolinas, with wide implications. A powerful and dramatic novel of timely interest. Excellently written.


Trace Your Ancestors

from original New England records—Genealogy Department, Hartford (Connecticut) Times.

Saturday edition answers source questions for thousands; 6 mos. subscription 78c. Subscribe.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

6½x4½x1 inches Morocco Binding (plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black . . . . . $5.00
Blue . . . . . $6.00
Brown . . . . . $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"GUIDANCE"

Etching by Dwight Sturges
This inspirational and artistic etching reveals Abraham Lincoln in a new light. Prints 8½ x 12½ on sepia paper 11½ x 15½, for framing. $1.50 per print, plus 10c postage.
FREE, with each print, a descriptive leaflet by Rufus Steele.
Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 4, Chicago

# Precursor of Romanticism

**Correspondence of Thomas Gray,** editer by the late Paget Toynbee and Leonard Whibley. New York: Oxford University Press. Three volumes. $21.

FIVE HUNDRED LETTERS and fragments of letters from Gray to his friends (some two dozen of them never published before) with 86 letters from various friends to Gray make up the corpus of this correspondence, the fullest, most accurately printed and most carefully annotated edition we have ever had or are likely to have. Those acquainted with the Oxford editions of the letters of David Hume, James Boswell and Robert Burns—all in the same format as the present volumes—will know in advance that a veritable feast of scholarship has been prepared for them. Some lovers of Gray's pellucid prose may be oppressed with the weight of erudition that has been dedicated to him by Dr. Toynbee and Mr. Whibley; but an abundant scholarship is an appropriate tribute to one of the most scholarly of poets, and in any case too much of a good thing is better than not enough.

* * *

It is customary to compare Gray's letters with those of his friend Walpole, and the point of the comparison usually made is that whereas Walpole's letters betray artifice, Gray's are natural and spontaneous. The point is well made, but it should not be taken to mean that Gray's letters are careless, or ill-considered. He did not, as his friend obviously did, write with the thought that one day the world would see what he had written; but for his friends he would take the thought and trouble which Walpole took both for his friends and for posterity. The ease and naturalness of Gray spring from the art which conceals art. Words and phrases appear to spring to their places; but such perfect appropriateness is not the result of mere instinct or good fortune. The words are chosen with thought and deliberation and are just the words for the places where they are found. Gray had an abundant leisure, and part of it he devoted to the composition of these epistles to his friends. It is noteworthy that very few purely "business" letters are among the many that have survived.

* * *

Let us dip into these stately volumes and refresh our memory of Thomas Gray. Turn the pages at random and we are bound to light upon something informative, delightful, shrewd, quietly humorous or gently melancholy. Take those, for instance, in which are chronicled his celebrated travels with Walpole. At Rheims the two friends associated with certain French ladies and gentlemen to whom they bore letters of introduction. One evening these pleasant people "of the best fashion" were walking in a garden. One lady asked, "Why should not we sup here?" Immediately the cloth was laid by the side of a fountain under the trees and supper was served. After supper another lady said, "Come, let us sing" and "from singing we insensibly fell to dancing" and a company of violins was ordered. "Minuets were begun in the open air." In this so delicately rendered episode we have an exquisite evocation of the very spirit of Watteau or Lancret; incidentally, it shows that the groups under the dreaming garden trees which those artists love to paint come not from a world of fancy but are reflections of actuality.

Or consider Gray's excitement over the discovery (just a year before he came to Italy) of Herculaneum, "a Roman town that was overwhelmed by a furious eruption of Mount Vesuvius." For years thereafter he followed with interest the learned publications which made the new treasure-trove known to the world. Or these sentences from another Italian letter: "I am very glad to see Rome while it yet exists: before a great number of years are elapsed, I question whether it will be worth seeing. Between the ignorance and poverty of the present Romans everything is neglected and falling to decay." This evokes for us the ancient city before the archaeologists got busy stripping the ruins bare and shoring them up—a necessary work of preservation but one which obliterated forever the Rome pictured for us for the last time in the fourth canto of "Childe Harold."

* * *

We have left ourselves little room to cite examples of one of the most celebrated "notes" in this correspondence—his enthusiasm, anticipating that of the great romantic poets, for wild and rugged nature, whether in the Alps or the Highlands of Scotland or among the English Lakes. Of the mountains he said: "None but those monstrous creatures of God know how to join so much beauty with so much horror." This is the first note of Romanticism. At the Grande Chartreuse he said of the pine woods: "One need not have a very fantastic imagination to see spirits there eat noonday"; and reading this we are reminded of the "ghostly shapes" that "meet at noonetide" beneath the shade of Wordsworth's yew tree of Borrowdale. Finally, read this record of an experience not far from that same Borrowdale: "The gloomy uncomfortable day well suited the savage aspect of the place and made it still more formidable. I stayed there (not without shuddering) a quarter of an hour, and thought my trouble richly paid, for the impression will last for life." Such sentiments, in the middle of the "enlightened" eighteenth century, will never cease to astonish the historian of taste. Gray is indeed the great precursor of Romanticism.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

ILLUSTRATION FROM "WINGED CHILD"

# Varieties of Poetry

**Winged Child,** by Jean Starr Untermeyer. New York: Viking. $1.50.

IN THIS, HER FIRST BOOK in eight years, Mrs. Untermeyer reaffirms all the familiar varieties of poetry. Those who derive pleasure from the pared phrase, the economized utterance, will find much to admire in these 50 poems. There is an originality of treatment in the too often reiterated themes that tends to compensate for their frequent lack of variation. The poet speaks with technical authority and occasionally penetrates deeply, as in the lyrical poem, "Credo," containing the lines:

Then let it grow, the tender shoot,
And I will bide and let it grow,
Nor spade the earth about the root
Where it was planted in the snow. . . .

And what was seed has put forth leaves;
So heart be staunch, look up and laugh,
Foresee the field with garnered sheaves,
The ripe grain rescued from the chaff.

Unfortunately, in the present volume, such instances are all too few and the reader is forced to conclude that the poet has been betrayed by her love of brittleness of rhyme and the evident desire to mold her emotion within the confines of an exacting and wholly intellectual severity of taste. And carried to such lengths this seems a pity.

Mrs. Untermeyer pleases, but she does not stir. Pure poetry is not an end in itself. The value of poetry is the value of a rich experience wrought into unity of expression. We must conclude that beauty such as this poet too often offers is not the sole purpose of poetic creation. Is it too much to ask a message from those whose profession is the practicing of the art of poetry? Some signpost of feeling that may serve us on our way? When it does come, as sometimes it does even in the fragile accents of Mrs. Untermeyer, we find ourselves in the position of Oliver, holding out our bowl for more.

J. R.

---

Some exceptionally fine examples of book making come newly from the Heritage Press of New York. They include new editions of Housman's "A Shropshire Lad," with decorations by Edward A. Wilson; Solomon's "Song of Songs," illustrated and illuminated by Valenti Angelo; "Romeo and Juliet," illustrated by Sylvain Sauvage; "Manon Lescaut," in the translation by Helen Waddell, illustrated by Pierre Brissaud, and "David Copperfield," illustrated by John Austen. The five volumes, priced at $5 each, are beautifully printed and bound.

---

Encouraged by the success of their two literary fellowships awarded last year, Houghton Mifflin are offering two similar fellowships for 1936. The purpose of these awards is to help writers of promise to secure financial freedom. Each fellowship will carry an award of $1000, in addition to and apart from subsequent royalties.

---

"Desolate Marches," by L. M. Nesbitt, recently published in America by Harcourt Brace, was reviewed Aug. 25 last in these pages from London, where it was issued by Gollancz.

# Home Life of the Tudors

**Shakespeare and Home Life,** by Cumberland Clarke. London. Williams and Norgate. 10s. 6d.

THERE IS MORE of home life than of Shakespeare in this volume. Instead of studying the plays of Shakespeare systematically in their attitude toward home life, Mr. Clarke prefers to provide a succinct account of various aspects of domestic existence between roughly 1500 and 1625, illustrating his narrative with copious quotations from the dramatic texts. Thus, there are chapters on such things as Elizabethan houses, furniture, gardens, meals, servants, home customs, home entertainments and costume.

* * *

The Tudors may be said to have discovered the home. It was they who first built houses in England that were not primarily fortresses; it was they who hit on the brilliant idea of a house as a place to live in, rather than to keep other people out of. The Tudor period was the great era of the country house, like Sir Christopher Hatton's Holdenby in Northants, and Burghley's Theobald in Hertfordshire. Hitherto, the distinctive and characteristic buildings of English architecture had been the castle and the Gothic cathedral, flinging their towers and spires and vaulted roofs into the skies, lifting men's eyes upward from the earth. But the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge began a new development. The horizontal rather than the vertical line dominated their construction, and in Christ Church, built in the reign of Henry VIII, there is found the triumphant culmination of a type of construction that clings to the earth, embracing it in strength and durability, instead of attempting to fling itself upward from it.

* * *

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when they went in for houses, went in for them seriously, paying little attention to such matters as expense. In 1575, Lord North spent about £190 in modern money on beds and bedding for his new house in Charterhouse Yard, but even this rate was soon to be exceeded, for not long afterward the Earl of Dorset prepared for James I at Knole a bed hung with cloth of gold which cost, in our present currency, roughly £64,000. Tudor beds have, in fact, become famous. Not only is there Shakespeare's own second-best one, which has given rise to endless speculation, but there is the Great Bed of Ware, renowned forever because he mentioned it in "Twelfth Night." This mighty contraption, which is now at Rye House, Hertfordshire, measures 11 feet square, and holds 12 people.

* * *

Bernard Shaw used to say that the theater is 30 years behind the times, and it is perhaps significant that, although the Tudors discovered the home, there is small trace of this discovery in Shakespeare's plays. There are, of course, innumerable references to domestic customs. Every schoolboy has heard of Macbeth's night gown. Mr. Clarke, with praiseworthy industry, piles example upon example. But there is little recognition in them that the home, as apart from the field, the court, the open air, is becoming a dominating factor in ordinary existence. It was not for Shakespeare to invent the "domestic drama," which Thomas Heywood, for example, was to write with such power and pathos in "A Woman Killed With Kindness," first played in 1603, and revived at a recent Malvern Festival by Sir Barry Jackson.

H. H.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.


23 LANGUAGES
I SPEAK ANY MODERN LANGUAGE IN 3 MONTHS BY LINGUAPHONE
UNIQUE METHOD BRINGS VOICES OF NATIVE MASTERS INTO YOUR OWN HOME. SEND FOR FREE BOOK
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
21 Rockefeller Center · New York

AA DOUBLE A BOOKS
MOSTLY MATERIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE ADVENTURES OF WADDLES, by the Hagers. $1.50. Postage 10c—15c*.
THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG, by Paul Carmack. $1.50. Postage 10c—15c*.
MOMENTS MUSICAL, by Sonya Michell. $1.25. Post. 10c—15c*.
PARLIAMENTARY RULES SIMPLIFIED, by Arthur T. Lewis. $1. Post. 10c—15c*.
THE GLORIOUS ART OF HOME COOKING, by Hannah Duiaud. $2.75. Postage 15c—20c*.
ETIQUETTE IN DAILY LIVING, by Carilyn Stevens. $1.25. Post. 10c—15c*.
THE NEW SALESMANSHIP, by George H. Read. $1. Postage anywhere 10c.
AMERICA'S 12 WOMEN LEADERS of Past 100 Years, with biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy. 75c. Postage 6c.
100 BEST BOOKS by American Women During Past 100 Years. $1.25. Postage 10c—15c*.
*Order now from local "Double A" agent, or bookstore, or direct. * West of Rocky Mountains and outside U. S. A. add larger postage indicated.*
AGENTS WANTED — Some territories still open. Write for information.
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
222 W. Adams, Dept. 5, Chicago, Ill.

Circle the World on 3 CENTS A Day
IF YOU want to travel far and wide, gain the advantages of culture and education, and at the same time remain at your own fireside, try doing it on 3c a day via the world's international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor. It will take you to the far corners of the world, introduce you to distinguished people through its news columns and Weekly Magazine Section, and also acquaint you with the best in music, art, and literature.
Use the coupon and start your tour today.
The Christian Science Publishing Society M-84
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please send The Christian Science Monitor to me for period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
Name.....
Address.....
☐ 1 month ..... $0.75
☐ 3 months ..... 2.25
☐ 6 months ..... 4.50
☐ 1 year ..... 9.00
☐ The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section: for 1 year ..... $2.60
☐ 6 issues (special offer) $0.25
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

HAND KNITTING YARNS
LOWEST PRICES
GERMANTOWN-SHETLAND
BOUCLES-SCOTCH TWEEDS
NUB many other novelty Yarns
A trial order will convince you.
Satisfaction or money refunded.
Specialists for Over 25 Years
J. C. Yarn Co. (Dept. G1) 111 Spring St., N. Y.
400 SAMPLES FREE

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER
raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

MEN WANTED
With Retail
Clothing Experience
One of America's leading makers of men's fine custom-tailored clothes offers an outstanding opportunity for greatly increased commission, to a limited number of high-calibre men who have had retail men's clothing or men's furnishings experience. If you are not satisfied with your outlook on the future and are sincerely interested in making more money, write a letter, telling something about yourself, to P. H. Davis, No. 1 Tallererest, Cincinnati, O.

# . . Cargoes of Sea Water

(Continued from Page 6)

raphy among physical scientists all over the world is the work of Dr. Henry Stetson, research associate in paleontology at Harvard University. Dr. Stetson used the tremendous trawling winch, which holds nearly six miles of steel wire, and with iron dredges and nets of iron rings succeeded in breaking off fragments of canyon walls in the sea and bringing fossil-bearing rocks to the surface.

According to Dr. Alfred Redfield, also of Harvard and next in rank to Dr. Henry Bigelow, the director of the institute, Dr. Stetson tosses his handmade dredges overboard and then plays out a mile or two of wire until the dredges rest on the canyon bottom. The Atlantis then churns ahead at right angles to the direction of the canyon so that the dredge drags along up the canyon side until it strikes a ledge. Bits of rock are broken off and captured in the nets. At depths of 1500 and 2000 feet he obtained fossils of sea creatures living approximately 100,000,000 years ago.

It is still too soon to draw conclusions from the results of Dr. Stetson's work, but apparently geologists are correct in drawing maps of North America before the Ice Age to show the continent extending much farther out to sea on the eastern coast than it does today.

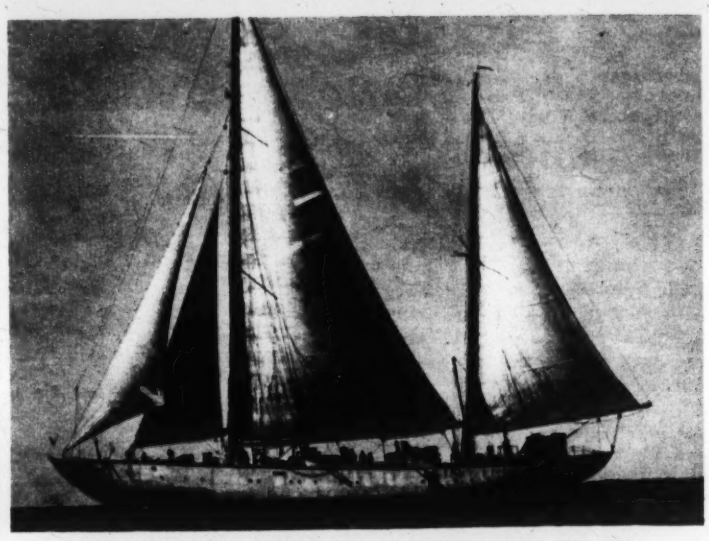
New England and New York mountaintops were much higher above sea level then than they are now. The Hudson River was at that time cutting through "Palisades" very much to the east of the present harbor of New York City. Similarly, Bostonians 100,000,000 years ago would have had a journey of 120 miles to reach the sea.

Research in undersea fossils may also give a clue to the amount of ice which covered a greater portion of the northern hemisphere during the Ice Age than is covered by today's polar calotte. The amount of water in one form or another on earth is known to be fairly stable, thus the amount that left the sea to form glacial ice can be estimated if the borders of the ancient sea can be located for that period.

When the Great Glacier moved down from the north it ground New England under its heel, forcing more than half the area far below the present sea level. It is still struggling to rise today, as seismologists have discovered. But, while the ice melted, the ocean gradually filled once more and overran most of the lowland. That accounts for the remnants of ancient sea beaches in the White Mountains.

The polar cap, all that's left today of the Age of Ice, remains quite stable, though decreases have been measured in some regions. However, men who are good at statistics concerning such matters estimate that if all the ice on earth should ever be melted, such cities as Boston, New York, London and other seacoast towns would find themselves 180 feet below sea level, using diving bells for elevators below the 18th floor.

In which case New York might some day be known to future generations only through myth and folklore. Some such fate as this may have overtaken ancient Atlantis, "the lost continent," which is known today only through the story left by Plato in his "Timaeus," and deductions by proponents of the Atlantis theory. There may have been such a continent "beyond the pillars of Hercules," from which the Atlantic Ocean and the floating laboratory of Woods Hole derived their names, but its existence is still one of the mysteries hidden behind the smile of the Sphinx. Its capital, if one existed, is where one might expect Poseidon would want it—down at the bottom of the sea.



THE "ATLANTIS," WHICH WRESTS SECRETS FROM THE SEA

## Britain's Film Studios

Declared to be the largest in Europe, a £500,000 unit of studios is being built at Elstree, England's Hollywood.

These studios, capable of providing accommodation for 16 large-scale productions at the same time, will be rented to any film producers who wish to hire them. They will employ a permanent staff of 1000, exclusive of players.

They are being built by a London firm of contractors who have erected some of the largest apartment blocks in Britain's capital.

## French Explorer

JEAN RIBAULT, early explorer and colonizer of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, now has a monument to his memory in France as well as in America.

A copy of one which stands in Charlesfort, Parris Island, South Carolina, this monument was erected recently within the fortress overlooking the harbor of Dieppe, birthplace of Jean Ribault.

The monument to Ribault bears the following inscription in French:

To Jean Ribault, Sea Captain of Dieppe, Huguenot, 1520-1565.

Sent by Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, he founded in 1562-1565 a French Colony in South Carolina and Florida, where he perished.

This monument was erected by the Comité Protestant des Amitiés Françaises à l'Etranger and les Amys du Vieux Dieppe.

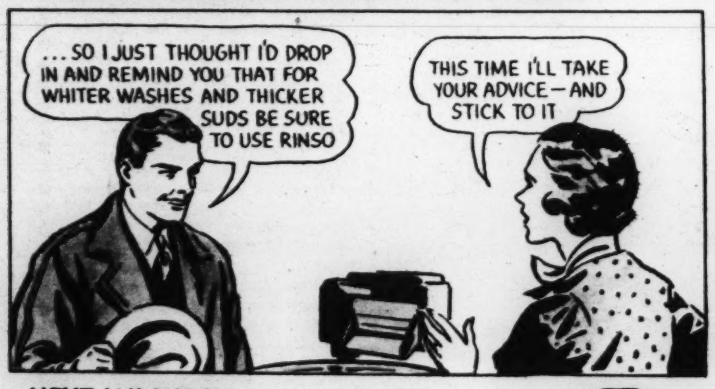
Like the monuments erected to Jean Ribault in America by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Government of the United States, it is dedicated to the Friendship of France and the United States.

The work of an eminent French sculptor, Georges Feray, it includes the seals of the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida engraved in the granite.

Jean Ribault was a French explorer of the Jacques Cartier and Champlain type. His exploits are described, with admiration, by Parkman in his "French Pioneers of America." Ribault explored the American coast from South Carolina down to and including Florida. In this latter State, he established a Huguenot colony with the help of Admiral Coligny. However, the Spaniards, in overwhelming numbers, besieged Fort Laudonniare, captured it and massacred the French colonists. Ribault was away at sea when this occurred, but later on he was also taken prisoner and executed.

MALLORY BROWNE

ONE OF MY CUSTOMERS HAS BEEN COMPLAINING THAT HER WASH ISN'T WHITE ENOUGH. I'LL BET SHE FORGOT WHAT I TOLD HER ABOUT RINSO
IF I WERE YOU I'D DROP AROUND AND REMIND HER ABOUT IT


...SO I JUST THOUGHT I'D DROP IN AND REMIND YOU THAT FOR WHITER WASHES AND THICKER SUDS BE SURE TO USE RINSO
THIS TIME I'LL TAKE YOUR ADVICE—AND STICK TO IT

NEXT WASHDAY

NO MORE OLD-FASHIONED SOAPS FOR ME! RINSO GIVES THE THICKEST SUDS I EVER SAW AND I AM SO PROUD OF MY WHITER, BRIGHTER WASH
Rinso
THE GRANULATED SOAP

NO WASHER? Then you owe it to yourself to use Rinso. For Rinso gives a lot of creamy, lasting suds—*even in hardest water. Active* suds that *soak* clothes real snowy and bright. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer because they're not scrubbed threadbare. That saves money, and what's more important—saves YOU, too!

Rinso is grand for dishes and all cleaning. Grease goes in a jiffy. Rinso is *so* easy on hands. Recommended by makers of 33 famous washers for whiter, brighter clothes. Get the BIG economical household package.

A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY

Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute

37 KINDS of GINGER CAKES & COOKIES easily made with Gingy CAKE MIX
15¢ – Just add water!

*WHICH WILL*
YOU
*BE SAYING...*
*a year from now?*

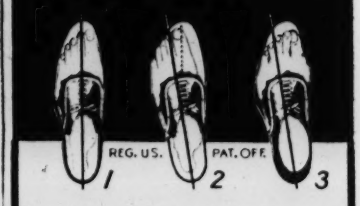
DON'T gamble on sheets! Don't waste time and money buying cheap risky "bargains", that wash out like a rag and soon go to pieces!

Get sheets you can use and *enjoy*, year after year—smooth, firm, substantial Pequots! Pequots wear longer—save money. They're the sheets with the little projecting tabs that show their width from your linen shelf.

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

PEQUOT SHEETS
MADE STRONGER • WEAR LONGER
Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass.

Foot-Joy
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
"The Shoe that's Different"




Men and women, put your feet on a proper foundation—a correct alignment from heel to toe—as in FOOT-JOY shoes pictured in No. 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer. You may find your shoes are incorrectly fitted.

FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

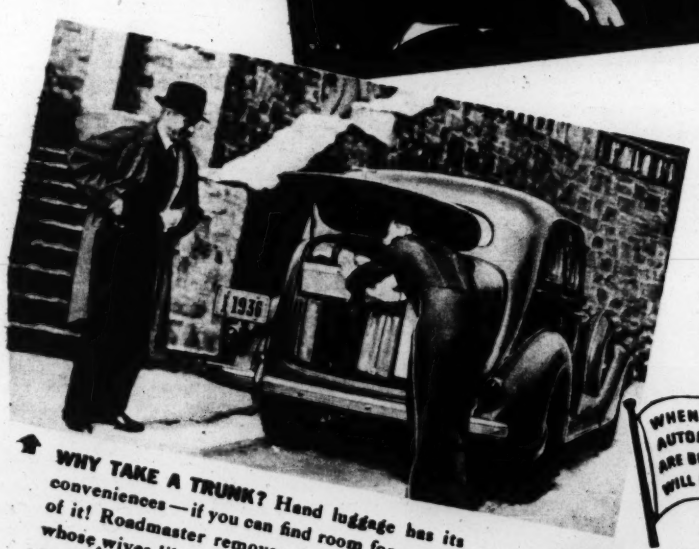
# Flashes of a BRIGHT PARTICULAR STAR

## Cold-weather views of the dynamic Buick Roadmaster

**YOU CAN ALSO CALL IT "WEATHERMASTER!"** Get outdoors—and let this blue blood send your red blood racing with the thrill of its smooth power, its effortless ease, its perfect mastery of any road and any weather! There's snug comfort in every mile—a quick start after every stop—firm-footed power on sure-gripping brakes no matter what the season or the going. Winter driving's fun — in a Roadmaster! Try it — and see for yourself!

**HOW HIGH IS A HIGH HAT?** Not high enough, you'll quickly find, to get too familiar with Roadmaster's lofty roof line. Without loss of streamline style, engineers gave Roadmaster generous three-foot-three clearance over the back seat and ended the "hunching over" days forever.

**HOLD IT! BUICK'S BRAKES DO!** A toe-touch puts them into velvet-smooth action. They're always equalized, always swerveless. Because shoes "float" in drums machined with hair-fine precision, long use will not lessen the full-contact efficiency of these perfected hydraulics. Try Buick's brakes just once — and discover how really good hydraulic brakes can be when Buick builds them.



**WHY TAKE A TRUNK?** Hand luggage has its conveniences—if you can find room for enough of it! Roadmaster removes the "if," and men whose wives like to take along a lot of luggage are for the first time traveling in an uncluttered car. Bring your bags around some time, and see how little luggage you have, really, measured against Roadmaster luggage-carrying capacity.

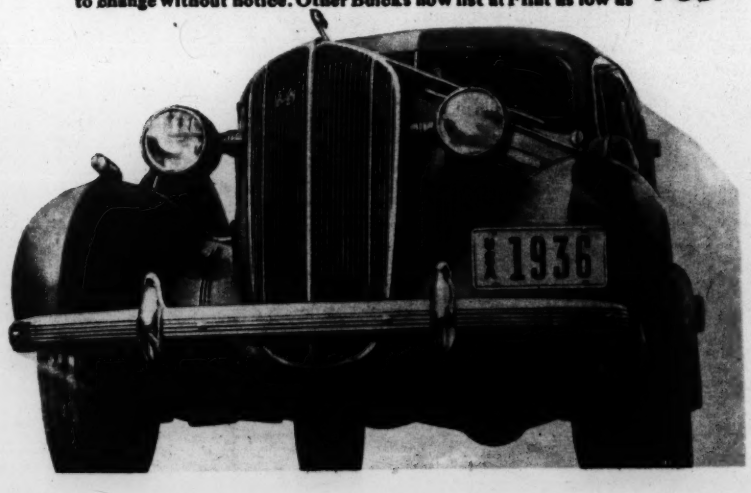
**MILADY SHOPS . . . AND SHOPS . . ., and shops!** But she'll always find room, in Roadmaster's generous glove-box for one more trinket, one more newly purchased gadget she just can't wait to get home. On trips this compartment becomes a veritable chartroom, holding enough maps to get you to Antarctica, if need be, plus compacts, purses, and all the other odds and ends you want to keep handy.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

# "Buick's the Buy"

**EASY TO "TAKE"—AND EASY TO BUY!** With the new GMAC 6% Time Payment Plan to make payments easy, why not treat yourself to a soul-satisfying car this year? This stunning Roadmaster 4-door sedan lists at only $1255 at the factory. All Buick prices include safety glass throughout. Standard and special accessories groups extra. Prices are subject to change without notice. Other Buicks now list at Flint as low as $765

**STEP ON IT AT ZERO . . . AND START!** No fussing and fooling around with choke-buttons and things when you drive a Roadmaster! *The Buick automatic choke and spark control* adjusts the gas mixture and spark to the need of the moment. Cold morning starts are made as quickly as warm morning starts—and with exactly the same operations. No stalling through too lean a mixture—no excess use of fuel—no crank-case dilution from flooded cylinders. Just turn the ignition switch and step on the accelerator and the engine begins to purr.



**SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER**

# ..What Next for the Farmer?

(Continued from Page 2)

current situation without the need of governmental production control. In the minor crops, it is either impracticable or the costs and restraints are disproportionate to the modest benefits to be obtained. As for cattle and dairy interests, they have steadfastly repudiated any program of production control. Cotton alone is in a vulnerable situation. But it is at least arguable that the long-run disadvantages from further control in this field outweigh any short-run advantages which it may have.

We have called attention to the fact that the first administrator of the act and many other proponents of an aggressive policy of aid to agriculture have been opposed to positive measures of production control. Since the handing down of the decision in the processing-tax case, the National Grange, oldest of American agricultural organizations, has reaffirmed its traditional stand against production control measures. Furthermore, there is ample evidence that a very large number of farmers will be glad to be rid of the restraints of production-control plans, provided only there is sufficient general economic recovery to enable them to sell their total product for an amount which will put them back on a reasonably good income basis.

Hence, it would seem that the restraint which the court placed on the nature of the uses to which processing taxes could be put might simplify, not to say save, a situation which was becoming highly difficult. It would permit a return to the system of voluntary guidance to the agricultural industry under a combination of maximum service by governmental agencies, combined with maximum freedom for the individual enterpriser.

* * *

At the same time, the wording of the Supreme Court's opinion with reference to the "general welfare clause" of the Constitution would seem to make it entirely possible for public funds, derived from processing taxes or otherwise, to be employed in the relief of particular situations where adjustment could not be effected rapidly enough under this system of voluntary guidance.

This is notably the case in the cotton industry. It probably will be practically impossible for the farmers themselves to adjust their industry to conditions of the world market during the next few years. Supply and demand prices promise to be so low as to demoralize the whole economy of the deep South, dependent as it is on cotton. Such demoralization would certainly be a threat to public welfare and should thus be met by federal action. Under the decision of the court, it can be met by federal action, provided only the measures employed do not result in control of production. And even the present act points the way to such relief measures under plans of the domestic allotment or McNary-Haugen type involving no control of production operations.

The program which was brought to Washington by farm leaders, summoned there by Secretary Wallace on Jan. 10, embraces three general proposals. They are:

First, the continuation of production control on essentially the lines on which it has been operated, camouflaging its true nature and dressing it up in "weasel words."

Second, the demand for use of the powers of the act which remain unscathed under the decision in the Hoosac Mills case. This would mean the continuation of marketing agreement effort and the invocation of benefit payments essentially similar to those which have been made, but divorced from any positive control of production.

Third, the broadening, intensifying and better co-ordinating of various efforts with reference to better land utilization and conservation of natural resources already undertaken in several not-too-well-conceived forms.

The first of these courses seems to the writer out of line with the economic needs of the situation as well as being outside the rules of good citizenship, as Americans are accustomed to play the game. Furthermore, as Senator Norris promptly and courageously pointed out to his farm friends, an attempt to retain production control in some ingenious disguise would simply head the whole undertaking back to the Supreme Court and a new adverse decision.

The use of the second is entirely consistent with good economics, good law and good citizenship, and there seems every indication that it will be made a part of the Administration's plan for continuing its efforts toward meeting the agricultural problem.

The third likewise is meritorious and would be fully consistent with and, in fact, would contribute to a sound plan of agricultural adjustment at the present time. Roughly speaking, however, it could be expected to realize only about half the amount of acreage adjustment which the agricultural high command would probably recommend during the next two or three years.

* * *

These last two types of measures, however, taken in conjunction with a fourth, namely, the revitalizing and extension of the program of voluntary educational guidance, make a sound and comprehensive positive program. If the present trend of general economic recovery continues, as it seems now to promise, such a program should prove adequate; if not, no restrictive plan for the control of agriculture could possibly save the situation.

If AAA was a good remedy to use at the time of agriculture's crisis, we may now recognize that something different is called for during the convalescent stage or, still more so, for the maintenance of health thereafter. It would be well to take at face value what the act said as to its own emergency character, though calling into use such of its remaining powers as will not expose the patient to relapse during the period before he gets really back on his feet. But we should frankly recognize that production control is not a type of treatment well suited to an industry in normal health.

Photo by John Brostrup

A HOMESTEAD IN WISCONSIN

SKI TIME .. or .. TEA TIME

YOU can dress for sport or dress for tea, but you can't change your face to suit the occasion.

That's something that must go with everything. Something that's always in the spotlight no matter where you are or what you wear.

Isn't it foolish then to skimp on anything that will help your complexion . . . especially such a vital necessity as soap?

There is *no* finer soap made anywhere than Roger & Gallet's. None that is smoother, blander or more gentle in its cleansing action.

Moreover it's a complete beauty process in itself. There's really nothing else you need to use to keep your skin smooth, clear and vibrant with life. Exquisitely fragrant. A tradition with fastidious women for nearly a century. Sold by all the better drug and department stores by the box or in single cakes. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

* * *

**Seven delightful scents**

*Fleurs d'Amour · Le Jade · Pavots d'Argent*
*Feu Follet · Carnation · Sandalwood*
*Violette*

35¢ a cake

ROGER & GALLET

WEDNESDAY afternoon in The Principia Upper School is reserved for the pursuit of hobbies. Seventeen hobby clubs offer activities which include such widely diversified interests as the construction of airplane and ship models, jewelry making, Cossack Riding Club, photography, knitting, cooking, publication of the school paper, chamber music, dramatics, glee club, badminton, and tap dancing. The group shown are members of the "Science Club," with their chief pride and joy—an old automobile engine.


The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 · Saint Louis, Missouri · Coeducational

Senior College · Junior College · Upper School · Lower School

# Over the Editor's Desk

## Letters

*America Rediscovered . .*

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

While many no doubt agree with Mary Burt Messer that the American people are becoming more idealistic, there are some who base their conclusions on arguments that are the reverse of those advanced in her article, "America Rediscovered." [Weekly Magazine Section, Nov. 13.] . . .

To some idealists the decision of the Supreme Court holding unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act was not a "momentary flash from an ideal" of liberty (expressed in the American Constitution) but rather a wave of darkness from an age which had not yet reached the social consciousness that it *was* its brother's keeper and that it should, when necessary, protect the hireling from being oppressed.

Even the legalist could hardly agree with the viewpoint set forth that the opinion of the Supreme Court decided for the "liberty" of a people against a "king." In fact, none of the three points in the opinion of the Court in the Schechter case had to do with the rights of the people versus the "king."

* * *

One point in the decision turned on the unconstitutional delegation of power from the legislature to the executive. The opinion of the Court made it plain that had the National Industrial Recovery Act laid down the standards to be followed and the rules of conduct to be applied by the executive, the act would have been found constitutional on that point. The Court said, in part, "We have repeatedly recognized the necessity of adapting legislation to complex conditions involving a host of details with which the national legislature cannot deal directly," and cited the Interstate Commerce Act as a good example of a law which places well-defined regulatory powers in the hands of an administrative body.

Another part of the Supreme Court's opinion held that the act was unconstitutional because the Live Poultry Code affected intrastate transactions and not merely interstate, an encroachment of the national government on states' rights. Here, too, the Court made it plain that it was bound by the letter of the Constitution, for it said, "It is not the province of the Court to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of such a centralized system." And in speaking of some of the evils which the act was designed to remedy, the Court stated, "Without in any way disparaging this motive, it is enough to say that the recuperative efforts of the federal government must be made in a manner consistent with the authority granted by the Constitution."

A third point made in the opinion of the Court was that "extraordinary conditions do not create or enlarge constitutional power" (even though "extraordinary conditions may call for extraordinary remedies." Here again the Court spoke, not of the people versus the "king," but of the delimitation of powers between the national government, the states, and the people. Then followed the words which some commentators have taken to mean that the Court reminded the country that the necessity to enlarge this constitutional power devolves upon the people: "Such assertions of extra constitutional authority were anticipated and precluded by the explicit terms of the Tenth Amendment—'The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'"

* * *

Nor can some idealists agree that the inauguration of the so-called "brain trust" in government "is a sapping here of the very foundations of democratic association." Surely the appointment to office of men peculiarly fitted by training and intelligence could hardly be called undemocratic. And that these appointees are not the "choosing" of the "average voting citizens" is, of course, nothing new. The administrative officers of the government have never been chosen by the voters but always by the executive. Better the choice of a man of intellectual training which makes for objectiveness than the political appointee chosen for his services to his party or the business man who can rarely see the common good because of the very one-sidedness of his interests.

Again, the legalist must question that the "average voting citizen" is reduced to the point when he has "to depend implicitly on specialists," when one considers how every law passed has to hurdle successively the barriers of two houses of Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court, to say nothing of the ever-watchful lobbyist, the radio demagogue, and the yellow journal.

As to the "Europeanizing of American life,"—if one can call it such—better the consideration of the good from any country than the shutting out of new ideas by a narrow nationalism or a blind isolation. . . .

(Mrs.) Amelia H. Hood
Washington, D. C.

---

*Contributors . . .*

Dr. Edwin Griswold Nourse is director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., and an authority on the economics of agriculture. He was professor of agricultural economics at Iowa State College for five years, and chief of the agricultural economics section of the Iowa Experiment Station during the same period. He continued to specialize in that work when he joined the Institute of Economics in 1923 as chief of the agricultural division. In 1929 he became director of the institute. He is author of several books, including "Agricultural Economics," "American Agriculture and the European Market," "The Legal Status of Agricultural Co-operation," and he was formerly the editor of the Journal of Farm Economics.

Lloyd Roberts is a Monitor correspondent. Living in Ottawa, he reports Canadian governmental affairs. He wrote of "Mackenzie King: The Man," in the Weekly Magazine Section of Dec. 4.

Tully Nettleton, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, wrote last week in the Magazine Section that "Utilities Will Be Regulated." This week he continues his discussion of the subject, but in a more popular vein.

Marjorie Shuler has interviewed Dorothy Thompson and Helen Woodward in her last two articles for the Magazine Section. This week she introduces us to another writer.

Herbert B. Nichols is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff and a specialist in the physical sciences. He wrote "Putting the Sun to Work," in the Oct. 23 issue, and was co-author of "Room for the World," a description of the Mapparium in the Publishing House in Boston, which appeared Nov. 27.

J. Roscoe Drummond is Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and a member of the Editorial Board.

William Henry Chamberlin is the Monitor's correspondent in Tokyo. He recently completed a long journey in Manchoukuo and some provinces of China. His last article in the Magazine Section was "Foundation of Japanese Life," published Nov. 6.


*Announcing*

A NEW PROFESSION FOR ACTIVE WOMEN

Send for free booklet describing brand new science of figure-grooming which opens up a new, interesting, lucrative and pleasant profession to women of personality and intelligence. Thousands of modern business women now earning $25 to $50 a week regularly, without previous experience. Valuable free training is provided under exclusive Spirella method. Backed by 30 years international success.

GET THE FACTS about this new opportunity without obligation. Write *today*. It may open the door to success for you. Dept B-1, Spirella, Niagara Falls, N. Y.



# A MESSAGE to Readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of a Series of
Frank Talks About *Your* Table Silver . . .

THIS advertisement is the first of a series of plain talks on the importance of Sterling Silver for your own home or for gift purposes. The increased patronage that you have given our jewelers since the start of our advertising campaign in The Christian Science Monitor convinces us of *your* interest in Sterling Silver. We shall endeavor to make these messages as interesting and informative as the space permits. Your comments on each advertisement will be appreciated.

You wouldn't think of entertaining with cardboard plates and paper napkins. Of course, you use fine linens and proper china. Is your Silver in keeping with the other appointments of your home? Have you a perfectly matched pattern in Sterling, or is your service a mixture of different patterns, some of plated Silver, that reflects on your prestige and good taste as a hostess? Look at your Silver today and decide for yourself whether or not you will feel embarrassed that it is not Sterling the next time you entertain. If you lack the proper service, go to your jeweler and let him show you how inexpensively you can start a set of matching Watson Sterling.

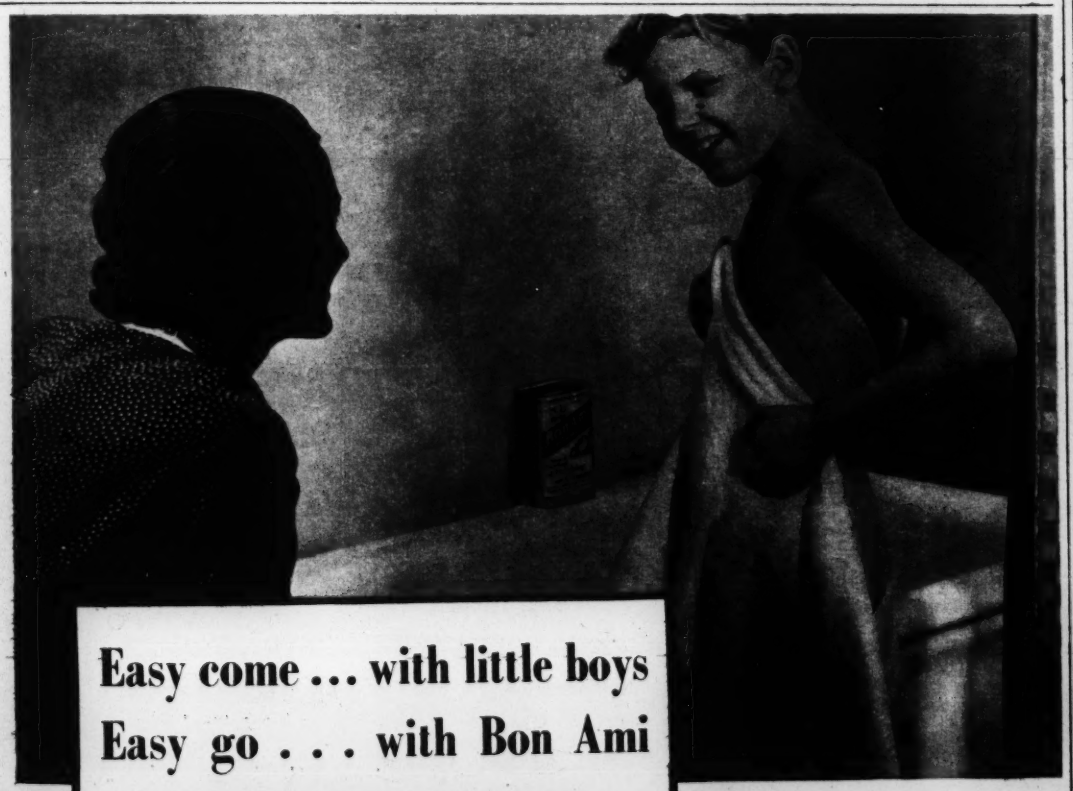
As requested by many Monitor readers, we have prepared an attractive brochure, containing much valuable information about the selection, care, and use of Sterling Silver, which you may have without cost. May we send it to you? Kindly tell us the name of your Jeweler.

Look for this mark on the silver you buy. STERLING It is your guarantee that it is SOLID SILVER.

Watson Sterling
SOLID SILVER
THE WATSON COMPANY
321 WATSON PARK, ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS

ONLY STERLING IS CORRECT





Easy come . . . with little boys
Easy go . . . with Bon Ami

Bon Ami gets a bathtub clean just about as quickly as a small boy gets it dirty. There's simply nothing like it! Cleans in an instant—*and polishes at the same time.* Yet this odorless, white powder is so fine it doesn't scratch or dull the surface, doesn't collect in and clog up the drain. Try Bon Ami—you'll like it!

Bon Ami
the better cleanser for bathtubs

*"hasn't scratched yet!"*

Bon Ami Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York, U. S. A.

# *How to make the* PERFECT CAKE

## • • • IT'S EASY WITH THIS BALANCED FLAVOR!

### *Cream Layer Cake*

**CAKE RECIPE**

½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
3 eggs
⅔ cup milk
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Burnett's Vanilla

Blend shortening and sugar. Add eggs and beat thoroughly. Add salt and baking powder to flour. Add Burnett's Vanilla to milk. Add liquid and dry ingredients alternately to first mixture. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well-greased and flour-dusted layer cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) from twenty-five to thirty minutes. Turn cake out of tins. Cool. Put layers together with Chocolate Cream Filling. Ice top and sides of cake with Seven Minute Icing.

**CHOCOLATE CREAM FILLING**

2 cups milk
5 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup sugar
2 eggs
1½ squares bitter chocolate (melted)
2 teaspoons Burnett's Vanilla

Scald one and one-half cups milk in double boiler. Stir the other half cup of cold milk into the flour and salt, making a smooth paste. Stir this mixture into the hot milk. Continue to stir until the mixture thickens. Add the melted chocolate. Cover and let cook fifteen minutes. Beat eggs, add sugar, and beat again. Stir this mixture into the hot mixture and allow to cook for about two minutes. When cool, add Burnett's Vanilla.

**SEVEN MINUTE ICING**

White 1 egg (unbeaten)
14 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon baking powder
3 tablespoons cold water
1 teaspoon Burnett's Vanilla

Put egg white, sugar, baking powder, and water in top of double boiler. Place over boiling water and beat with a rotary egg beater for seven minutes. Remove from fire. Add Burnett's Vanilla. Beat until thick. Spread on cake. Two tablespoons of Burnett's Marshmallow may be added to this recipe before spreading on cake.

FRAGRANT, DELICIOUS, Burnett's makes *everything else you use* taste better. That's why we call it "balanced flavor." Burnett's is the pure Vanilla that *assures* you *balanced* flavor—flavor that doesn't intrude or drown out the goodness of your other dessert ingredients. Of course you can *taste* Burnett's, and after you have, you'll never want to buy another vanilla. But don't expect a strong, *rank* taste—the kind you get in an imitation or cheap extract.

It's only right that the most beautiful, complete and up-to-date dessert recipe booklet of the New Year should be prepared for you by the makers of Burnett's Pure Vanilla. The name "Burnett" has stood for the best ever since 1847. To get *your* copy of "Rounding Out the Meal," just clip out the coupon at the bottom of this page, send it to us today, enclosing fifteen cents (in stamps if you wish) to cover the cost of packing and mailing. We will send you by return mail this handy book, with its lovely photographs in color and its unique "kitchen-proof" cover.

For a real "party dessert"—one that is easy and economical to make—serve the cake shown on this page with home-made ice cream made from Burnett's Liquid-Mix, or, if you prefer a powdered preparation, Burnett's Ready-Mix. Both can be used in your automatic refrigerator (or hand freezer) to make the best ice cream you ever tasted!

No cooking, no stirring in the trays—either one takes only a jiffy to prepare. Ready-Mix comes in Vanilla, Chocolate and Taffy; Liquid-Mix in the same three, plus five other delicious flavors. Liquid-Mix and Ready-Mix are only ten cents at your grocer's.

# BURNETT'S *pure* VANILLA

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
437 D Street, *Boston, Mass.*

*Gentlemen:*

Please send me by return mail my copy of "Rounding Out the Meal." I enclose fifteen cents.

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

*City* _____ *State* _____

I buy Burnett's Vanilla at _____